May sue U.S. Post Office

Segregation in south protested

MOBILE, Ala. — The NAACP may consider entering a suit in the courts seeking to abolish segregation in post offices in the south and in border states.

A spokesman for the NAACP said here the move may be necessary in view of the failure of Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield to act in ending segregation in post offices.

The Mobile NAACP and the Washington bureau have spearheaded the anti-segregation fight in post offices.

Marshall Threatens Suit

The court action angle came to light when Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, wrote Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau, that if the Postmaster General continued to ignore segregation, the NAACP may help him to make a decision by filing a suit against those Jim Crow policies.

Mobile NAACP Executive Secretary J. L. LeFlore wrote Summerfield that his failure to abolish segregation in post offices after such a promise seven months ago has disappointed a large segment of fair-minded citizens of both races.

LeFlore said that the matter would probably be laid before President Eisenhower before the NAACP high command would give the "go ahead" for court action.

The local branch told newsmen this week that the state office here has never employed a Negro above that of porter or janitor.

Whites are permitted to enter the employment office through the front door and Negroes are made to use a side door and go up a flight of stairs to the second story before they are interviewed, one ob server reported.

Another source disclosed that there are no rest-room facilities for applicants waiting to be interviewed.

Alabama NAACP Asks End Of Bias

MOBILE, Ala.—(ANP)—A petition was filed last week with James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, Washington, D.C. by the local branch NAACP asking for the abolishing of segregation in the Alabama State Employment office here.

The petition further asked that Negroes be employed in the state offic according to qualification and not be barred because of race.

Railroad Told To Halt Job Discrimination

Journal & Constitution
Aug. 10-31-54

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 30 (AP). The Central of Georgia Railway must cease alleged job discrimination against its Negro brakemen and pay them compensation, a federal judge ruled.

U.S. District Court Judge Hobart Grooms issued the order here Friday.

Atlanta Ga.

Negro brakemen from Columbus and Macon, Ga., and Birmingham and Dothan, Ala., had testified they were denied seniority rights in bidding and training for certain jobs. These positions, they said, were limited to white employes.

P. 19A

Judge Grooms ruled that the railroad must pay the brakemen a sum equal to the difference between their wages and pay for the jobs which they claimed they were denied. The payments will be for a 12-month period.

Grooms will appoint an impartial committee to fix the amount of compensation.

Union gets $2,000 fine

Still segregated after court order

HARTFORD, Conn.—An AFL local here was fined $2,000 last week for contempt because of failure to admit two colored workers.

Superior Court Judge Howard W. Alcorn imposed the penalty upon Local 35, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The union was also ordered to pay $500 for each week, since April 26, when it failed to comply with a 1952 court order to end racial discrimination.

CIO Aide Reports—

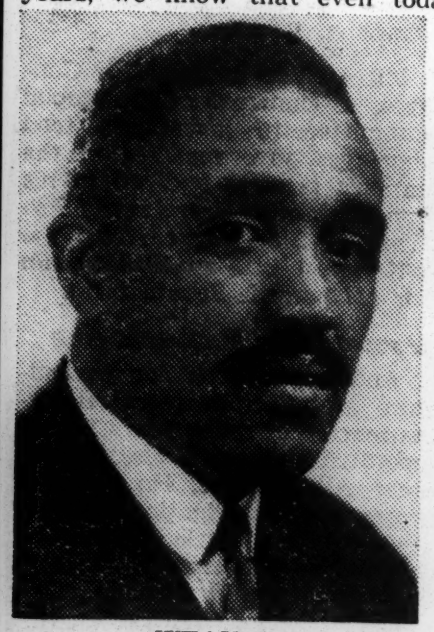
U. S. Group Offers Help Against Job Bias

(The first year of operations of Pres. Eisenhower's Committee on Government Contracts, designed to prevent discrimination in that field of employment, is reviewed by George L-P Weaver. Weaver, director of the CIO Civil Rights Committee, represented CIO Pres. Walter P. Reuther on the government committee.)

By GEORGE L-P WEAVER

ANYONE who has ever been denied a job, pay increase or promotion because of his color, religion, race or birthplace, will need no explanation as to why the CIO is determined to use every means at hand to eliminate job discrimination.

Although we have made great strides during the past 10 to 15 years, we know that even today there are many plants where Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jews and other minorities never get past the hiring gate. There are many more plants that hire only a handful and countless others in which these workers never get away from a broom.



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Even in 12 states and 31 cities where Fair Employment Practice laws have been passed we are faced with the difficult and challenging task of getting enforcement.

In states where there are no FEP laws, the most important resource we have is in the non-discrimination clause in all government contracts, which requires every firm to give equal opportunity to all workers, regardless of race, creed or color.

Since these contracts, which amount to almost $40 billion a year, are paid for with taxpayers' money, it is logical that the government should make such a demand. The agency responsible for enforcing the clause is called the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Because we believed that the non-discrimination clause, if properly enforced, would afford protection against discrimination to many thousands of workers who were not otherwise protected, the CIO agreed to lend its resources and support to this program.

Although the Committee has been operating since last August, the number of complaints it has received has not been significant, partly because the public is not fully aware of its existence. The fact that there are six million contracts in operation at the present time makes enforcement more difficult.

On the other hand, the Committee has just worked out a set of revised procedures which are expected to speed up compliance. These include: posting the non-discrimination clause in a prominent place in each contractor's plant; publication of a pamphlet entitled *"Equal Opportunity Is Good Business,"* and establishment of advisory groups of interested government and private agencies.

Most important, the Committee has arranged for each of the 30-odd agencies that award contracts to set up its own procedures for handling complaints.

Hopeful Of Results

While no one could honestly claim that the Committee has chalked up an imposing record during the past year, we are hopeful that these many months of planning will soon bring concrete results. *Until such time as we have enough support in Congress to get a federal Fair Employment Practices Law, we must continue to utilize every possible resource.*

If the plant you work in is under government contract or sub-contract, you can help by reporting any violations of the clause to: The Chairman, President's Committee on Government Contracts, Washington, D. C.

Be sure to include the name of the company and the city where the plant is located, together with all the facts that led you to believe that the company is discriminating. *With teamwork and goodwill the important task of making equal employment opportunity a living reality can be advanced a step further.*

(Distributed by Jewish Labor Committee's Labor Reports)

Nondiscrimination Clause Is Revised

Deputy Attorney General William Rogers announced revision of the nondiscrimination clause required in all government contracts and stipulated that the clause must be posted publicly in factories with government contracts.

Ike's Voluntary Approach To Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon appealed to the nation's business and labor union leaders today for more help in the administration's program for ending employment discrimination among whites and Negroes.

Under the auspices of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, nearly 500,000 pamphlets discussing the problem are being widely distributed throughout the country.

This kind of agitation will not please everybody in the South, but it is precisely in accord with what President Eisenhower promised in the 1952 campaign that he would and wouldn't do.

Like Adlai Stevenson, President Eisenhower does not believe in segregation (the fact is, there will never again be an American President who does believe in segregation).

There was, however, a difference in the segregation stands of the Eisenhower-Nixon campaign and the Stevenson-Sparkman campaign. All opposed segregation, but diverged on the lengths to which the government should go in dissolving it.

Stevenson favored an FEPC. President Eisenhower specifically and at some peril to his chances with the Negro voting bloc opposed creation of an FEPC.

An FEPC such as is favored by Stevenson would be an organization of federal cops to invade private business establishments along Dexter Avenue and strip an employer of the right to hire and fire his employes according to his whims and prejudices.

This federal cop approach to job discrimination President Eisenhower rejected as police state stuff, a vast and unbearable extension of Washington power into private enterprise.

Instead, the President pledged that his administration would stimulate changes in employment practices in business and labor unions on a strictly voluntary basis. The present appeal by the President and Nixon is a redemption of that campaign pledge.

The President's abhorrence of segregation is undoubtedly offensive to the dominant view in Alabama the same as Stevenson's, but his opposition to FEPC has been made so good that the 83rd Congress, unlike its predecessors, has not forced Southerners to filibuster. A presidential veto lay in wait for any FEPC bill that might pass.

Segregation within public institutions like schools has been smashed, but at least private business has not been invaded by federal cops.

EISENHOWER ASKS THAT JOB BIAS END

He and Nixon Make Appeal to Leaders of Business and Labor to Cooperate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon appealed to the nation's business and labor leaders today for more help in the Administration's program to end employment discrimination among whites and Negroes.

Under the auspices of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, nearly 500,000 pamphlets discussing the problem are being distributed throughout the country.

Two points are being emphasized:

"First, the growing industrial might of this country requires the largest possible reserve of skilled manpower.

"Second, in the world struggle for the minds of men, America's position of leadership makes it mandatory that we not be subject to the charge of racial prejudice which is being hurled at us every day by the Communists."

A message from President Eisenhower is contained in the pamphlet. In addition Mr. Nixon has written a letter to business and industrial leaders in all major companies holding contracts with the Federal Government. All these contracts contain anti-discrimination clauses.

The President commended the Committee on Government Contracts for its work.

"Quietly but persistently the members of this committee have been at work, with heartening success, on employment problems which over the years have become charged with emotion and disforted by prejudice," the President said. "Their efforts will, I am sure, continue to bring far-reaching results of enduring value."

President's new order strong job discrimination barrier

DENVER, Col. (NNPA) — President Eisenhower Friday issued an Executive Order clarifying and strengthening the ban on racial and religious discrimination in employment on Government contracts.

The order ratified recommendations that the President's Committee on Government Contracts had made to the contracting agencies of the Government. It changes the non - discrimination clause which is included in Government contracts to define banned practices specifically.

In addition to applying to employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer, recruiting, layoff or discharge, it also applied to selection for training, including apprenticeship.

—o O o—

ONE OF the big hindrances in colored workers acquiring skills has been discrimination in apprenticeship programs. The Bureau of Apprenticeship in the Labor Department has heretofore taken the position that it could do nothing about such discrimination.

It has contended its sole function was to cooperate with national advisory committees appointed by the Secretary of Labor and with state apprenticeship agencies in formulating, developing and applying standards of apprenticeship for the training of skilled workers by industry.

Under President Eisenhower's revised non - discrimination clause, sanctions, including cancellation of contracts, can be applied to any Government contractor or subcontractor operating an apprenticeship program who discriminates in the selection and training of apprentices on grounds of race, religion, color, or national origin.

—o O o—

THE TEXT of the new clause, ordered to be made a part of all Government contracts executed after 90 days from Sept. 3, follows:

"In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin.

"The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: Employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertisisng; lay off or termination; rates of pay, or other forms of compensation, and selection for training, including apprenticeship. The contractor agrees to post hereafter in conspicuous places, available for employees or applicant for employment, notices to be provided by the contracting officer setting forth the provisions of this non-discrimination clause.

"The contractor further agrees to insert the foregoing provision in all subcontracts hereunder, except subcontracts for standard commercial supplies or raw materials."

—o O o—

THIS REVISED clause was drafted by a special subcommittee of the Government Contracts Committee headed by Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers. Vice President Richard M. Nixon is chairman of the full 15-member committee.

Established in August last year, its primary responsibility is to see that Government contracting agencies secure effective compliance with the non-discrimination policy of the Government.

—o O o—

A SPOKESMAN for the Government Contracts Committee, commenting on the executive order signed by President Eisenhower in Denver, Friday said the non - discrimination clause "will have all the weight of the Administration behind it."

The spokesman said heretofore some employers claimed "in good faith" that they were in compliance with the old non-discrimination clause simply because they hired a few colored workers, say, as janitors. Now such a claim will have no legal merit.

Officials said they expect to have an early announcement about improved compliance procedures within the Government contracting agencies, including the military services.

THE MAJOR change between the new contract clause and the old clause inserted in most Government contracts is that the new one specifically names such matters as recruiting promotion and apprenticeship as being covered by the ban against racial and religious discrimination in employment.

The old clause simply obligated the contractor and his subcontractors not to "discriminate in employment with regard to employees or applicants for employment."

—o O o—

IF THE GOVERNMENT decides an employer is failing to live up to his contract because his employment practices are discriminatory, it can breach the contract or seek a court injunction to compel compliance.

But in all cases so far where complaints have been investigated, the contractors have complied without such formal action.

NIXON SAYS FOES ARE SPLIT ON BIAS

Campaigns 2 Days in Illinois —Sees Meek Victor—Lauds Record of Stringfellow

By WILLIAM R. CONKLIN

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Democrats nationally are "hopelessly split" on the campaign issue of eliminating discrimination from employment, Vice President Richard M. Nixon said tonight.

Mr. Nixon struck into Illinois today for two days of campaigning for Joseph Meek, Republican nominee for United States Senator, and the Republican candidates for Congress. Tomorrow he will tour the downstate areas with specakin stops at Rock Island, Peoria and Champaign.

Mr. Meek, opposed by Democratic Senator Paul H. Douglas, met the Vice President at Midway Airport late today when he arrived in a chartered plane from Washington. The Vice President's final campaign trip will cover eleven states and carry him to Seattle Oct. 30.

Tonight he spoke before 550 newspaper publishers and executives gathered at the Drake Hotel for the fortieth annual dinner of the Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Finds G. O. P. United

In a speech centered on economic issues, Mr. Nixon said:

"In employment, the Eisenhower Administration has done more to eliminate discrimination in twenty months than the two previous Administrations did in twenty years. The Republican party is united on this issue. The Democratic party, unfortunately, is hopelessly split on it.

"How possibly could a party be expected to deal with this issue when half of its members get elected favoring discrimination in employment, and half of its members get elected opposing it? There is no greater or more important difference than this difference which exists between the Eisenhower and the Truman economic philosophies."

He appealed to Illinois voters to reject high government spending, high taxes, economic controls and inflation.

The Truman policies in 1952 and now called for socialized medicine, socialized housing, socialized agriculture, socialized water and power, and "perhaps most disturbing of all, socializing of America's greatest source of power, atomic energy," he declared.

Jobs Without War

Mr. Nixon repeated his often-expressed contention that unemployment was at its lowest peacetime level in twenty-five years. Through reducin gspending, cutting taxes, removing controls and stopping inflation, he said the present Administration had created jobs without war.

"The Eisenhower Administration rejects socialism as an effective answer to our economic problems," he declared. "The Truman-A. D. A. clique are willing to compromise with it and accept it."

At an airport interview Mr. Nixon said Senator Douglas had supported most of the Truman policies. He assured interviewers that Mr. Meek would be elected by the state that voted 54.8 per cent for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket two years ago.

"Our campaign has picked up steam in the last ten days," the Vice President said. "If the present momentum continues, Joe Meek will win."

He said Representative Douglas R. Stringfellow of Utah had done the correct thing in withdrawing after exposure of his war hero hoax.

"I sympathize with him," Mr. Nixon said, "because he exaggerated what was already a magnificent war record. But anyone in government must meet standards above reproach on credibility, integrity and loyalty."

MITCHELL AND BROWN AGREE:

Ask Taft-Hartley fair hirina clause

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — Two witnesses before the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, who had clashed sharply two days earlier, were in agreement Friday on amendment of the Taft-Hartley labor law to outlaw racial discrimination by employers and labor unions.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, wants to include among amendments of the Taft-Hartley labor law, which are now under consideration, a provision to "remedy disgraceful conditions" of racial discrimination which are now legal.

Edgar G. Brown, representing the National Negro Council, told the committee that he thought liberal Democrats and Republicans should get together and pass the legislation proposed by Mitchell.

Disagreed Sharply

Mitchell and Brown had disagreed sharply in testifying before the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on bills to create a Federal civil rights commission. Mitchell opposed bills sponsored by both Senators Everett Dirksen, Rep., Ill., and Hubert Humphrey, Demo., Minn.

In testifying Friday, Mitchell said that if anti-discrimination provisions were omitted from the Taft-Hartley labor law amendments, colored people would be "every unjustly treated."

In the absence of such provisions, he added, an amendment authorizing the construction industry to enter into prehire contracts with employers and permitting union shop agreements "would be a major disaster for colored people."

Acute Discrimination

The construction industry, Mitchell said, has "some of the most acute forms" of racial discrimination.

Mitchell was hitting at the recommendation of President Eisenhower in his labor message.

The president recommended that in the construction, amusement and maritime industries the employer be permitted to enter into a pre-hire contract with a union under which the union will be treated initially as the employees' representative for collective bargaining.

"Our great problem comes with certain unions, who, even though they have these wonderful declarations about what their policies are, when it gets down to the ground operations on a given working stage, there we run into discrimination," Mitchell said.

Attacks Unions

Mitchell included in this category of unions the electricians, plumbers, operating engineers, and others.

He charged that the white unions will go in under the law, sign a contract, and exclude colored workers, although they are bona fide members of the union.

He also charged that "there is the most extensive kind of collusion between the unions and construction employers."

Invites Discrimination

A pre-hire union-shop agreement, he asserted, "would open the door wide for every person who wants to discriminate against colored people to sign a contract and say that only persons of this white local may work.

"Thereafter, if a colored man happened to be fortunate enough to get a job, the union could say to him, and the employer would agree, that you must join a segregated local" as a condition of remaining on the job.

"What we are saying is that these situations should be clearly taken care of under the law," Mitchell said. "It is not right for the Congress to pass a law, and then require that people, just because they are colored, must expend a lot of money going into court."

Mitchell told the committee that it "requires a very courageous man to stand up and say in the face of popular opposition that he believes that this colored man ought to be admitted (into the union) without regard to race."

Reminder Of FEPC

Sen. H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, chairman of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, reminded Mitchell that hearings were scheduled to be held Feb. 23 on the Ives-Humphrey fair employment practice bill.

Mitchell said he did not want to appear "ungrateful but postponement of the hearings was a tragedy which cannot be mended because there is no practical possibility that something is going to happen on that bill."

"The only practical problem," Mitchell replied, "is that some committee members will say southerners in Congress will filibuster if this comes up as a part of the law and, therefore, we don't want to take a chance of filibustering because it will disturb the president's program of amending the Taft-Hartley law.

Want Ike's Success

"That is wonderful. We want to see the president's program a success. But we don't want to see the president's program a success. But we don't want to see it a success at the expense of our life blood and economic destiny.

Brown agreed with Mitchell that "we don't want to go thru the motions any more of some hearings that don't mean anything and have FEPC filibustered to death by southern Democrats on the floor of the Senate."

Brown added that if the Taft-Hartley labor law is to be amended, "there ought to be some protection for 12,000,000 colored people who had to send 1,000,000 of their sons to fight for democracy."

U. S. to Enforce Ban On Contract Job Bias, NAACP Group Told

Some Government agencies still are unaware that discrimination because of race, creed or color cannot be practiced in filling Federal contracts, Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes pointed out last night.

He discussed the subject during an address at a banquet of the Howard University Law School. The event was in honor of Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was a leader in the court fight against school segregation. The banquet was held in Baldwin Hall on the campus.

Stressing that he was speaking from the administration standpoint, Mr. Barnes told the group that to effect a positive approach to discrimination there must be acceptance and re-enforcement of the edict of the President's Committee on the matter. Vice President Nixon is its chairman.

He cited a recent magazine editorial which cited the success of the committee in promulgating its clear-cut decision that discrimination must be barred in Government contracts.

However, Mr. Barnes added, the edict of the committee appears not to be sufficient in itself, but must be enforced. All new United States attorneys, Mr. Barnes pointed out, are being briefed on the law so that they will not only know the enforcement statutes, but become familiar with the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments as they apply to the subject. Moreover, they are being advised that Attorney General Brownell wants the anti-discrimination laws enforced.

U. S. TO CONTINUE FIGHT ON JOB BIAS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14 (UP)— William P. Rogers, Deputy Attorney General, said today that the Government would continue for "some time" to combat through voluntary practices discriminatory hiring on Government contract jobs.

"However," Mr. Rogers said, "if conciliatory efforts fail, and continuing deliberate violations occur after reasonable efforts have been made to obtain compliance by voluntary means, the Government will then be left with no alternative but to consider other methods of obtaining compliance."

Mr. Rogers' remarks were released in advance of a closed meeting here of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The session was described as "in the nature of a workshop conference."

The release also said Vice President Richard M. Nixon had addressed the meeting and had praised business leadership for efforts to end discriminatory hiring based on race, religion or national origin.

James C. Worthy, Assistant Commerce Secretary, presided at the meeting. Others attending according to the prepared release, were George B. McKibbin of the General Services Administration; Thomas S. Price, Assistant Defense Secretary; Ivan L. Willis, vice president of the International Harvester Company; Fred Lazarus, Jr., president of the Federated Department Stores, and Maxwell M. Rabb, Associate Counsel to President Eisenhower.

Study Negro Status in American Industry



American Federation of Labor and Negro leaders shown at conference in New York to plan further co-operation between the AFL and the National Urban League. The group heard preliminary reports on recent progress of efforts to eliminate discrimination in employment. Left to right (seated): David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; A. J. Hayes, president of the International Association of Machinists; Tom Young, vice president of the New York State Federation of Labor and secretary-treasurer of Local 32-B Building Service Employes; Lester Granger, executive director of the National Urban League; (standing) Maurice Moss, associate director of NUL; Charles S. Zimmerman, ILGWU vice president and member of the Trade Union Committee of NUL; Julius A. Thomas, director of Industrial Relations Dept., NUL; Abe Bluestein, NUL labor consultant.

16c 1954 GENERAL

Ike, Nixon Urge End Of Bias In Labor, Industry

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower and Vice President Richard M. Nixon last week urged business and labor leaders to greater efforts in the elimination of racial discrimination in employment.

In a message contained in a new pamphlet published by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the President urges the assistance of industry and labor in removing the stigma of racial prejudice from the United States.

Nearly 500,000 copies of the pamphlet are being distributed. It contains arguments for fair employment practices, emphasizing two points:

First, the growing industrial might of this country requires the largest possible reserve of skilled manpower.

Second, in the world struggle for the minds of men, America's position of leadership makes it mandatory that we not be subject to the charge of racial prejudice which is being hurled at us every day by the Communists.

Nixon has followed up the pamphlet with letters to all business and industrial leaders holding major contracts with the government, reminding them of the nondiscrimination clause contained in the contracts.

Rail Bias Ban

WITH Negro rail workers still being discriminated against by most railroads and by most railroad unions, the special clause in the U. S. Government's contracts with rail companies takes on added importance.

This clause reads: "In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the contractor agrees not to discriminate against any employe or applicant for employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin. The aforesaid provision shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay, or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship."

In addition, the contractor has to post the agreement conspicuously so that all employes and applicants may see it.

This contract has to be signed by all rail companies, along with other concerns, in [illegible]ying to carry mail and freight for the U. [illegible]overnment.

The Government contract compliance agency headed by Vice President Nixon, has distributed a pamphlet, "Equal Job Opportunity Is Good Business," decorated with a picture of the U. S. Government seal and carrying a foreword by President Eisenhower to the extent of 500,000 copies.

What this can mean is emphasized by the fact that the rail companies and rail unions have been guilty of the most flagrant color discrimination for generations, and at this very moment Negro workers are confined overwhelmingly to laboring and service categories in the industry.

What Negro rail workers are still up against is illustrated by the case of Clarence Watkins, a hostler helper on the Union Pacific Railroad and a resident of Denver, Col., who sought upgrading to locomotive fireman.

The district foreman rebuffed him for over two years, and after news of Watkins' petition to the Contract Compliance Committee became known, a conference was held to consider the best means of circumventing his appeal, the final decision being that he "ought to be fired for insubordination."

This charge was chosen because it is the most difficult to beat and is the only known reason for dismissal for which the company will not grant reinstatement after dismissal.

Sure enough, nine months later Watkins' foreman charged him with alleged neglect of duty, and he was discharged.

He has now applied to the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission for fair treatment or the right to engage in railroading elsewhere with another company, and asked for a hearing before the National Railway Adjustment Board.

Previously, Mr. Watkins would have been out of luck because both the carriers and the rail unions, usually in collusion, are traditionaly anti-Negro; but the new Government compliance clause guarantees him justice such as Negro rail workers have never previously known—if the contract committee follows the spirit of the President's directive.

CIO Aide Reports—

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Hopeful Of Results

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If the plant you work in is under government contract or sub-contract, you can help by reporting any violations of the clause to: The Chairman, President's Committee on Government Contracts, Washington, D. C.

Be sure to include the name of the company and the city where the plant is located, together with all the facts that led you to believe that the company is discriminating. *With teamwork and goodwill the important task of making equal employment opportunity a living reality can be advanced a step further.*

(Distributed by Jewish Labor Committee's Labor Reports)

Still Stalling On Job Bias Ban

"... **ALL MEN** are created equal ... they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights ... to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men."

These words from the Declaration of Independence are the foundation of the American form of government, the essence of the American way of life. They hold a promise for all Americans which must be fulfilled if the U. S. dream of peace and prosperity at home and abroad is to come true.

There have been important Supreme Court decisions and legislative acts by which the government has helped to secure basic civil rights for minority groups. More important, probably, has been the great improvement in the living standards of all Americans.

But much remains to be done. We still have a long way to go before all of man's inalienable civil rights are secured for all our citizens, regardless of race or color. Civil rights is an all-American issue.

Yet, job discrimination is still widely practiced. Only seven states have fair employment practices laws that are effectively enforced. Six states require segregation in employment by law.

Job discrimination is, of course, unconstitutional and un-American as well as morally indefensible. It is also bad business.

The Eisenhower Administration has made numerous false claims about improving opportunities for Negroes. They contended that 45 key appointments in the federal service went to Negroes. Less than five of these were "first time" appointments, some were as doormen and mailmen.

It was Former Pres. Truman who ordered equality of treatment and opportunity in the armed services back in 1948. In 1941 the late Pres. Roosevelt directed heads of all federal agencies to make certain that race discrimination was eliminated in practice as well as theory.

The Republican-controlled 83rd Congress failed to move towards changing a federal executive policy on housing that was termed "the greatest single factor in promoting residential segregation."

The Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the school systems was a great milestone. It did not, however, indicate how this principle should be carried out.

JOB BIAS CHARGED

Fair Employment Boards Told About Discrimination

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 16—Officials of state and municipal fair employment agencies were told today that there was "unquestionably" discrimination against Jews seeking jobs in the United States.

The scope and extent of this discrimination is difficult to define, Louis Reinmark of New Haven, Conn., asserted at a conference of representatives of public agencies and private Jewish organizations.

Mr. Reinmark, who is chairman of the committee on employment discrimination of the National Community Relations Advisory Council, gave the keynote talk. Th econference was attended by representatives of statutory commissions against discrimination in Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York and Rhode Island and municipal commissions in Gary, Ind.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. The President's Committee on Government Contracts also was represented.

16c 1954

Suit filed in Atlanta to force segregation

ATLANTA—The National Patrick Henry Organization, last week, filed a suit in U.S. District court here against Charles E. Wilson, secretary of Defense, seeking segregation of civilian employees at the Atlanta Naval Air Station.

The organization, which bars membership to all but whites, petitioned for an injunction against nonsegregation on grounds that it violates the 10th Amendment to the Constitution.

Union Removed 'Jim-Crow' Partition In Baltimore, Md.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 11-3-54

BALTIMORE —(ANP)— A partition to separate white and Negro women in the big American Sugar Company refinery women's dressing room here, was removed last week after years of union pressure.

Workers had dubbed the partition the "$180,000 wall," — the amount estimated American Sugar saved each year by paying 10 cents an hour less in segregated Baltimore than in its non-segregated Philadelphia plant less than 100 miles away.

The wall in the dressing room was installed during World War II, when the company first hired Negro women.

REMOVAL OF BARRIERS

Pressure from Local 392, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO, brought removal of the barrier.

Basing their grievance on a contract clause that "neither the company nor the union will discriminate against any employe," the union had gained elimination of racial segregation in the main cafeteria a year ago; but demands that the dressing room be integrated were blocked by company insistence on following the "pattern" in communities where its plants were located.

With the Baltimore "pattern" altered by enforcement of the Supreme Court school segregation decision, unionists stepped-up their demand for a single dressing room. The company finally gave in.

Commenting on the union victory, Ruth Shields, Local 392 grievance chairman, said:

"Jim crow walls and low pay go hand in hand. Get rid of the first and you'll get rid of the second."

PULLMAN AGREES TO BAR JOB BIAS

Accord That Could Mean White Porters, Negro Conductors Announced by Bay State

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 11—The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination announced a conciliation agreement today that could place white porters and Negro conductors on Pullman trains.

The commission announced that the Pullman Company of Chicago had agreed to change a 90-year-old policy and that in hiring porters and conductors in Massachusetts there would be no restriction based solely on race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

Negotiations before the commission have been in progress more than a year. The agreement is expected to have repercussions in other states that have fair employment practices laws and in which the Pullman Company hires men for its sleeping-car service.

The complaint involved the job of carman helper apprentice, previously filled only by white employes. George C. Greenidge of Roxbury, Mass., a Negro, had sought promotion to this job from his work as a car cleaner.

'Probable Cause' Found

Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney, who heard the case, found that Mr. Greenidge, a former radar instructor in the Army, was qualified for the job. Mr. McKenney himself is a Negro.

He found "probable cause of discrimination" and asked the company to conciliate the case.

Under terms of conciliation released today, the Pullman Company agreed to promote Mr. Greenidge to carman helper apprentice. An opening occurred Jan. 8 and the job was given to Mr. Greenidge.

The agreement will have no application to the rights of present employes or to such employes as may be furloughed as of today.

During hearings counsel for the corporation expressed willingness to conciliate but denied actual violation of state law.

Commissioner McKenney found, however, that the company had not opened conductor jobs to Negroes, or porter jobs to whites.

"The policy of the respondent [Pullman Company] to restrict the employment of colored and white personnel, as alleged in the complaint," Commissioner McKenney found, "has been in effect since the establishment of the respondent."

"The facts are that a restrictive, racial policy of employment has been implicit in the respondent since its beginning, that such conduct has been and is admitted by official representatives of respondent, that said policy is well known and that in conformity therewith at least twenty-five and possibly more personnel have been hired in the Boston district to be employed as conductors, porters or attendants since 1949."

Law Forbids Job Bias

Massachusetts law forbids an employer or his agent to refuse to hire, employ or upgrade a person solely because of his race, color, religious creed, national origin, age or ancestry.

In the absence of a "bona fide occupation qualification," Mr. McKenney found, the Pullman policy violates the statute.

"It is, therefore, no answer on the part of respondent to claim that here has been no violation of the statute inasmuch as there is no record of colored applicants for conductors' positions or white applicants for porters' positions since Aug. 21, 1946, the effective date of the statute."

The commissioner said "this commission cannot wait for a specific denial of opportunity to an individual under the circumstances before it must seek to eliminate this unlawful employment conduct."

Commenting on the significance of the agreement Mr. McKenney said it would take two to four years for the change to become apparent because of curtailed hiring by Pullman, business conditions, union seniority and upgrading job rights.

16c 1954

MISSOURI

Negro Is Fired; 150 Walk Out

UPWA-CIO Workers Stand Back Of Fellow Employe

By J. REYMAN ESCOE

The work-stoppage at the Kansas City Dressed Beef company, 77 South James St., Kansas City, Kas., went into its second week Monday following a walkout of employes by approximately 150 UPWA-CIO workers in protest over the discharge of a Negro employe.

The company reportedly has refused to negotiate with the union on the reinstatement of the worker.

The employe, Thomas J. Brown, 26, of 1201 Garfield, a veteran of World War II, said he was discharged when he accidentally knocked two hooks to the floor in the beef kill department. A white company foreman, standing nearby, accused Brown of deliberately knocking the hooks off in an attempt to injure him, Brown said. The hooks did not strike the foreman.

Brown said the accusation by the foreman was simply a "ruse" to get rid of him (Brown).

"The foreman knew, as well as other company officials and employes, that my knocking the hooks off was purely an accident," Brown said. "It was used as an excuse to discharge me — something that the company had wanted to do for sometime."

Brown said that several months ago he became the first Negro to be moved up to the beef boning department of the company following a dispute between union and management. Brown said that he has been employed at the plant for eight and a half years and that his seniority entitled him to be placed in the boning department — the plant's top skilled department.

"But, they didn't want any Negroes in the boning department," Brown said, "and the union had to exert pressure to get me the job I was entitled to."

Ever since that time, Brown continued, the foreman in the department had been trying "to get something on me."

Brown is a steward in the UPWA-CIO local at the plant. Approximately 40 per cent of the union employes are Negroes.

A series of meetings between the union and Jacob Schmidt, company president, and other management representatives, had produced no solution to the work stoppage yesterday.

Frank L. Brown, field representative for district No. 4 of the union, said that the employes "regard the whole incident as a lockout because the company failed to process the grievance."

Felix Hayes, chief plant steward, said the company had refused to hear the discharge of Brown as a grievance by the union.

Miss Rosalie Widman, union program coordinator, said that at a meeting Tuesday with company representatives the union attempted to arbitrate Brown's discharge, but the company refused.

"Instead," Miss Widman said, "the company said they would make an investigation as to who caused the walkout and would fire all involved."

Miss Widman said the workers voted unanimously Wednesday morning not to return to work on the company's terms.

The union spokesman further stated that A.F. of L. construction workers had refused to cross the C.I.O. picket lines to perform work in the plant for the management.

"One A.F. of L. worker even joined the picket lines," she said.

The discharged employe denied reports that he was a "trouble-maker," that he had fought employes in the plant and that they were afraid of him.

"I have never had any fights with anyone in the plant," Brown said, "and I am not a trouble-maker, unless insisting on my rights as a union worker makes me a trouble-maker."

"As for the report that the employers are afraid of me," he added, "I think their wholehearted support of me answers that better than I can."

3 eligibles in exams get run-around

Appointments due in 3 vacancies by April 2 held up

JERSEY CITY — Three men who led the field in civil service examinations for housing managers, here, recently, still are awaiting appointment.

Passing the examination held Jan. 29 and eligible for appointment are Arthur Boswell, former manager of the segregated Booker T. Washington project; Isiah Oliver and Addison McLeon, a war veteran.

Although one or all of the appointments should, under the usual procedure, have been made by April 2, none have been made.

Boswell and McLeon took the examination for "principal managers." Boswell made a passing grade of 75.291 to place third in a list of 18 applicants, two of them colored.

McLeon did not pass this test.

Three Lead Field Of 15

In the examination for senior managers, the three colored applicants led 15 others in this order: Boswell, a passing grade of 76.635; Oliver, 74, and McLeon, 70.

The Housing Authority cannot deny the appointments to the existing vacancies to the three successful applicants, it is reported, because all three white incumbents who took the same examination failed.

Mr. Oliver is now acting manager of the Booker T. Washington project. Principal housing managers here are paid $4,800 annually. Senior managers receive $4,600.

The examinations were held last Jan. 29 and the successful applicants were notified by the civil service commission March 18.

Appointments Past Due

Where vacancies exist, it is customary to appoint new housing managers at least 15 days after certification of those who pass the Civil Service test.

Mr. McLeon also took the civil service examination for a job as public relations director with the housing authority, along with the white incumbent, in February.

Formerly Political Plums

Results of that examination have not been made known. Before the Civil Service examinations for principal and senior housing managers were held last January, these appointments were political plums.

Mr. Boswell was released as manager of the Booker T. Washington project because he lacked "permanent status." He served from Sept. 5, 1950, until May 22, 1953.

All cashiers, maintenance and repair personnel are also under Civil Service.

NEW YORK

16c 1954

File Suit To End Race Ban In Rail Union

NEW YORK — A threat of an all-out war to wipe out racial discrimination in the Big Four railroad brotherhoods was carried out this month with the filing of a suit in the Federal Court in Cleveland, Ohio.

The announcement was made by A. Philip Randolph, chairman of the Provisional Committee to organize colored locomotive firemen.

Randolph announced the committee's plan to file the suit early this month. The action seeks to compel the traditionally all-white Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to admit Negro firemen unqualifiedly.

The Big Four includes besides the Firemen's union, the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Randolph is president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL.

Randolph stated that this suit is a test case and that the Negro locomotive firemen and his organization are prepared to carry the case all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen represents both the Negro and white locomotive firemen in collective bargaining with the various railroads. Although the white union speaks for the Negro firemen in dealing with the railroads, the Brotherhood refuses to admit Negroes to membership.

Threat To Jobs Seen For Negro

BROKLYN. — (ANP) — Warning was given by the National Manpower council last week that the nation must make amends in its training of skilled workers and technicians for the nuclear age.

The essence of the recommendation of the Columbia Graduate school of business body was broader and better school vocational training, more intelligent vocational guidance, and an end of race, sex and other discriminations that freeze much manpower potential in lower, unskilled brackets.

The findings were the results of a study headed by James D Zellerbach under a Ford Foundation grant.

The greatest untapped reservoir of skills, the report suggested, is that of persons who are discriminated against. Negoes were estimated to comprise only about four per cent of craftsmen and foremen and four per cent of medical and dental technicians. This is less than half the percentage of Negroes in the working force as a whole, which is nine per cent.

"Large segments of the American population are denied access to work and training in many skilled occupations because of wide spread prejudices against racial and ethnic groups," the study said. "Discrimination is strongest and most widespread in the case of Negroes, but there are similar barriers for Spanish-speaking persons, Orientals, Jews and other groups.

"While discrimination is most rigid in the South, it exists in every section of the country".

"The pushbutton factory of the nuclear age will require more technicians, more skilled workers. The men to be displaced will be the unskilled labor, the common factory hands," the report said.

"Today even a hand trucker must be able to interpret charts to see where supplies are needed"

Say Job Bias Can Be Ended

ALBANY, March 17 (AP).—Racial and religious discrimination in employment and in places of public accommodation can be eliminated in the foreseeable future, the State Commission Against Discrimination indicated today.

In its annual report to Gov. Dewey and the Legislature, the commission said much progress had been made against discriminatory practices.

Chairman Walter B. Arbury said an extraordinary number of employers and labor unions had undertaken extensive shifts in policies toward minority groups" in the last year. Many of the instances had been inspired by direct action of the commission, he said, "but much of this healthy transformation has taken place independently. The commission's educational work, unrelated to specific complaints, has been one of the influencing factors."

Mr. Arbury said the hiring of a Negro brakeman by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the first time in its history in this part of the country, was a significant landmark in progress toward elimination of job discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or national origin.

Citing other examples of industries and businesses changing their attitude, Mr. Arbury said much of the change was due to public acceptance of the commission's educational program.

STATE BIAS BOARD WINS IN JOB CASE

Court of Appeals Rules It Has Power to Discipline Employment Agencies

LEHMAN EX-AIDE BACKED

She Filed Complaint About Questions by Service Here

When She Sought Position

ALBANY, April 23 (UP)—The Court of Appeals upheld today the power of the State Commission Against Discrimination to discipline employment agencies that use unfair practices.

In its first ruling on a discrimination case, the court upheld an Appellate Division finding that the commission was within its rights in taking action against the Holland Vocation Service, a New York agency operated by Helena Holland.

The action followed a complaint filed by Miss Rue Lehds of New York, who was once secretary to Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor and now a Senator.

The majority opinion was written by Associate Judge Stanley H. Fuld. A concurring opinion was written by Associate Judge Charles W. Froessel. There were no dissenting votes.

Legislature Is Backed

Discriminatory methods justify, Judge Fuld wrote, the Legislature's "grant of broad power to the commission to appraise, correlate and evaluate the facts uncovered."

The commission ordered the Holland Agency to "cease and desist from certain alleged discriminatory practices." It also put the agency on one-year's probation by setting up procedure that it must follow.

The court declared it clear "that the commission acted within its jurisdiction in entertaining the complaint here involved," adding:

"It properly regarded the complaining witness as a person 'aggrieved' by inquiries directed to her in violation of the statute, even though there may have been no actual refusal of a referral."

The court said that it was "far more likely that a person intending to violate the discrimination law would pursue his discriminatory practices in ways that are devious, by methods subtle and elusive" rather than "declare or announce his purpose."

Details of Complaint

Miss Lehds told the commission that she was asked "discriminatory" questions at the agency after she had answered an advertisement. She said that she was asked if her family name had been changed, if she had ever worked for Mr. Lehman, if Mr. Lehman was Jewish, if she knew how to spell the maiden name of Mr. Lehman's wife. She also was asked, she said, about the "unusual spelling" of her own name.

Miss Lehds and the commission objected to the questioning as a whole, rather than to any single question.

The Holland agency denied all charges, contended that the questioning was not discriminatory and asked that the commission's disciplinary action be set aside.

Judge Froessel declared that the court "may not disturb the determination of the commission that the oral and written inquiries 'taken together' constituted an unlawful employment practice."

"Petitioner had every opportunity to present her evidence, contentions and objections to the commission, but she chose not to take full advantage of that opportunity," he added.

Chief Judge Edmund Lewis and Associate Judge Charles Desmond concurred in Judge Fuld's opinion. Associate Judges Albert Conway, Marvin R. Dye and John Van Voorhis concurred with Judge Froessel's opinion.

Judge Quits Anti-Bias Group

Resignation of General Sessions Judge Harold A. Stevens from a committee handling grievances concerning the small number of Negroes employed in the city's brewing industry was announced yesterday by the Urban League of Greater New York.

Judge Stevens, in a letter of resignation released by the league, charged that the committee, including representatives of brewing companies and unions and the public, "merely serves as sort of a front." He said he felt that "very little is being accomplished, if anything, by the committee" and that getting Negroes employed in the industry seems to be a job for the "community" rather than the companies and unions involved. There are about fifty Negroes among 7,000 brewery employees, it was said.

The Brewery Workers New York City Joint Board, A.F.L., acknowledged that only whites were employed before the present union leadership took over in 1949. Since then, the union said, it has co-operated with the companies in seeking to "integrate" Negroes into the industry. Company representatives were not available for comment.

Court Upholds Penalty for Job Bias

Special to World-Telegram and Sun.

ALBANY, April 23.—The Court of Appeals, for the first time in its history, backed up the state's right today to take disciplinary action against those who discriminate against job seekers.

In a unanimous decision, the court upheld the State Commission Against Discrimination in its action against a New York City employment agency accused of asking discriminatory questions of a Negro job applicant.

The court sustained an Appellate Division opinion that questions put to Miss Ruth Lehds, a former secretary to Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.), reflected on the fact that she is a Negro and that Sen. Lehman is a Jew.

The commission had taken disciplinary action in behalf of Miss Lehds against the Holland Vocational Service of 160 Broadway and its operator, Helena Holland. It ordered the agency to "cease and desist from certain alleged discriminatory practices" and put the firm on a year's probation with orders to follow interrogating practices laid down by the commission.

Bias Board's Power to Act Against Job Offices Upheld

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

ALBANY, April 23.—In a precedent-setting decision, the Court of Appeals today upheld the power of the State Commission Against Discrimination to discipline employment agencies and to compel agencies to comply with the state law against discrimination in employment.

It was the first time the high court had ruled on a discrimination case and upheld the commission's power to issue "cease and desist" orders against employment agencies which the commission finds are following discriminatory practices.

The decision was against the Holland Vocational Service of 160 Broadway, New York. The complaint was brought against the agency in 1951 by Miss Rue Lehds, of Astoria, Queens, who said she was asked "discriminatory" questions after she answered a job advertisement.

Miss Lehds, who once worked in the New York office of Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, said the agency asked if her family name had been changed; if Sen. Lehman was Jewish; if she knew how to spell the maiden name of Sen. Lehman's wife, and about the "unusual spelling" of her own name.

At a hearing the following year, the commission objected to the questioning as a whole, rather than to a single question. It ordered the agency to remove the question about change of family name from its application form and to cease asking oral questions touching on an applicant's race, creed, color and national origin.

The commission also ordered the agency to submit to it the names and addresses of job applicants and records of job orders for a year and to make available to the commission other records "until such time as the commission should determine that (the agency) was complying with the statute."

Denied Charges

Miss Helena Holland, director of the agency, denied the discrimination charges and instituted court proceedings to have the commission's disciplinary action set aside.

There were two opinions today by the Court of Appeals, both upholding the commission's decision. An opinion by Associate Judge Stanley H. Fuld was concurred in by Chief Judge Edmund H. Lewis and Associate Judge Charles S. Desmond, while an opinion by Associate Judge Charles W. Froessel was concurred in by Associate Judges Albert Conway, Marvin R. Dye and John Van Voorhis.

Discussing a contention by Miss Holland that the questions put to Miss Lehds did not "necessarily reflect a discriminatory purpose or design," Judge Fuld wrote that it was reasonable for the commission to conclude that the inquiries, "when considered as a whole and in context, contravened the statute."

Judge's Interpretation

He stated that a person intent on violating the statute against discrimination, would not declare or announce his purpose, but would more likely act in ways that are devious, subtle and elusive.

Judge Froessel agreed with the ruling, but held that the agency's question regarding change in family name was not objectionable. He wroter that if Miss Holland had objected at the hearing to the commission's disciplinary measures, he would have been in "grave doubt" about the order requiring the agency to report to the commission "without a time limitation" all job orders which raise questions of possible violations.

Miss Holland said yesterday that her lawyers would have to study the court opinions before she could determine whether to appeal further. She said the family-name question was asked by her agency because women change names through marriage and for other reasons. She said an applicant's family name is necessary for a check of previous employment and references.

Discrimination Fading In Industry Says NAM Veep

NEW YORK, --Discrimination against Negroes is fading from American industry and pay is increasing faster for "non-whites" than for those of the white race, Kenneth R. Miller, senior vice president of the National Association of Manufacturers, said tonight at the annual press awards dinner of the Global News Syndicate at the Hotel Thersa.

Addressing an audience composed largely of Negro leaders in public affairs, Mr Miller conceded that there may still be prejudices to overcome in industry but he emphasized that "things are improving for you and will continue to improve.

Miller discussed in his address the prospects for higher standard of living for all Americans and raised the point of the part of Negroes in the nation's future:

"But what about my race? Are we going along on the ride or are we just being taken for one? Miller phrased the question in the minds of Negroes.

"Let me say first that I recognize the prejudices you face. The problem is real, and I know it as well as you do, but I know that things are improving for you and will continue to improve.

"Let me give you some indisputable facts. For one, in the office, on the assembly line, in the shop, more Negroes are employed than ever before. A recent United States Senate report said: 'The shift of Negroes into better-paying and more skilled occupations, which was accelerated during the war years in general has been maintained.'

Not only are more Negroes being hired in better jobs Miller said, but more Negroes are moving up and gaining recognition in higher level jobs.

"In the armed forces Negroes fight and fly side with white service men," Miller continued "The days when a Negro youth could serve only as a messboy in the United States Navy are gone forever.

"The pay of the 'non-white' is increasing faster than the pay of the 'white.' Between the years 1939 and 1952 the income for white males tripled but the pay of the non-white quadrupled. In other words in pay you are narrowing the gap.

Miller told his audience that the position of the National Association of Manufacturers, composed of more than 20,000 members was plainly in favor of equal treatment for all individuals, regardless of race.

"The position of the NAM is clear," Miller said "and you as leaders among your people should know and understand it. I quote from our position as approved by the NAM board:

'Freedom of opportunity for every individual to work at an available job for which he is qualified is an objective of the American way of life.

'Employment of individuals and their assignments to jobs should be determined by matching the individuals skills and qualifications with the requirements of an available position. These objectives can best be achieved through voluntary methods."

Miller said that "you do not eliminate discrimination in employment merely by passing a resolution, any more than Congress legislates prosperity by adopting a law."

"The NAM has not only passed resolutions, but actively promoted non-discrimnatory personnel practices and encouraged industry as a whole to do a more constructive job in this area," he continued.

"Semi-annually, we hold institutes on industrial relations to give top management a chance to study ways of improving employee relations, and invariably constructive attention is given this subject.

"Moreover NAM people, when speaking on human relations or labor - management relations, do not neglect to emphasize the need for non-discriminatory hiring The NAM has taken part in conferences and exchanged views with Negro leaders and other minority groups to further mutual understanding of the problems. Members of the NAM's employee relations divison have attended many meetings of the National Urban League.

"More needs to be done. We recognize that We also recognize that, other things being equal, a job applicant of your race usually must be head and shoulders over his rivals. It is not my purpose to comment on the justice of the situation but rather to admit it as a reality. Once you recognize the fact, you come to face face with the problem, and in so doing, you have started to move toward its solution."

Education Miller said, should in the not too distant future wipe out forever the evils of class distinction, intolerance and hate, "and bring about an illuminated Age of Reason that will be the fulfillment of an old philosopher's dream."

Probe Bias At N.Y. Defense Med. Agency

NEW YORK — The Civil Service Commission in Washington last week ordered an investigation into charges that Negro civilian workers were being systematically down-graded and discriminated against at the Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency Medical Procurement Agency he

The investigation was ordered after affected Negro workers had appealed to President Eisenhower and the Civil Service Commission for an inquiry. It is being conducted by Col. John E. Haughey, temporary deputy fair employment officer.

The complaints charged that at the present time, most of the colored employes who held higher grades at one time have been down-graded, reassigned or transferred into other lower jobs.

16c 1954

YOUNG OHIOANS REVEAL JOB BIAS UNDER GOV. LAUSCHE

Butler County

Says True Story About Lausche's Job Practice Is Appalling

Amer. Press 9-4-54

COLUMBUS, OHIO — 50,000 jobs but less than 600 fo rNegroes!

This is the Ohio state employment story according to a survey released by the executive committee of the Young Ohioans for Rhodes this week.

In connection with the survey, the Young Ohioans released the following statement:

The true story of the Lausche administration's idea of how fair employment practices in state government jobs should operate is appalling.

"Less than 600 Negroes have been found to man the many jobs available through out the state of Ohio which are under the control of the Governor's office.

"Of the 600 Negroes employed less than 50 are in positions which pay more than $300.00 a month. Gov. Lausche and his administration have been unable to find 50 Negroes in the state which they feel capable of manning jobs paying more than $75.00 a week.

"More than 400 of the Negroes employed by the state of Ohio are working on jobs paying less than $60.00 a week. This number represents less than two percent of the jobs available under the Lausche administration.

"This is in face of the fact that more than 400 Negroes are graduated annually from Ohio universities, colleges, business and trades schools... a large percentage of these trained in schools maintained by Ohio tax payers money.

"Trained and prepared in Ohio, these qualified Negroes ____ approved by the Ohio educational standards in training and character ___ are considered for employment in Ohio institutions.

"Remember, too, that the Governor of Ohio --- Frank J. Lausche___when charged with maladministration of Ohio institutions answered by stating that a large degree of deficiency in these institutions could be traced to the inability to staff them with trained personnel.

"And yet the Governor silently sits by while qualified Negroes are systematically eliminated from jobs in Ohio____not on the basis of training, ability or character__but purely on the basis of color.

The Young Ohioans for Rhodes pointed to Gov. Lausche's "white only" policy exposed recently in newspapers.

"There are many department in the state which absolutely refuse to employ Negroes regardless of qualifications" they reported.

In the few departments where Negroes are employed, they are very few compared with the total Welfare Dept., 11,000 employees, only 250 are Negroes. Highway Dept., 7,394 employed, less than 1000 are Negroes.

CSC Has None

"It is interesting that there is not a Negro in a responsible position in the Civil Service Commission which has a great say in the processing of applications and examinations for the 50,000 jobs coming under the supervision of the Governor's office.

"And with all this in evidence ____ there are some Negroes in the state who are seeking support for the Governor on the grounds that Republicans are responsible for mass unemployment in Ohio.

"No one can be held responsible for discriminatory job orders but Governor Frank J. Lausche ___and the men whom he has given the responsibility to carry out the duties of the administration in the state."

Mitchell Hits Hiring Inequality

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Mitchell warned today that discrimination in hiring may lead to loss of manpower national morale and character.

Speaking before the annual conference of the National Urban League, Mitchell said the basis for sound community life "depends on the ability of its members to get jobs and money."

At the same time, Mitchell disclosed that every business with a government contract will be required to post a placard in the near future. The placards, reading "equal economic opportunity," will be required with the signing of new government contracts.

BEVY OF PAMPHLETS

The cabinet official said Vice President Nixon is mailing thousands of red, white and blue pamphlets along with a personal letter to industrial leaders holding the largest contracts with the government.

The pamphlets urge industrial leaders to cooperate with the program.

Mitchell cited several instances in which discrimination has been eradicated through the efforts of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. He said Negroes are now being hired at atomic energy plants at Paducah, Ky., and the Savannah River hydrogen bomb plant in South Carolina. In Cleveland, an aircraft supplier agreed to hire Negro women for production jobs and in Chicago several firms have deleted discriminatory questions in application forms.

Mitchell said several private employment agencies in Chicago were informed by major industries to send qualified applicants to their offices without discrimination because of race and religion.

Mitchell emphasized the government program is not directed against industry.

"This is a program in which we are asking for industry's cooperation in achieving what is a just, reasonable and desirable goal from every point of view," he said.

JOB BIAS CALLED A DANGER TO U. S

Labor Secretary Tells Urban League Nation Must Not Squander Manpower

By WILLIAM G. WEART
Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 7—James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, declared here today that this nation, with only about 6 per cent of the world's population, cannot afford to squander manpower through racial discrimination.

It is imperative that every worker be used to his utmost if the United States is to remain free, he warned in an address before a general session of the forty-fourth annual conference of the National Urban League.

The costs of discrimination, Mr. Mitchell said, "are not only in the loss of manpower that is represented but in the loss of national morale and character. Discrimination in employment contributes to slums and delinquency."

The population of the United States is about 160,000,000; that of the world about 2,400,000,000.

In stressing the Administration's support of integration in the armed forces, elimination of segregation in education and efforts to block discrimination in Federal employment, he declared:

"One of the most important tasks of people in this decade is to make sure that the young people now growing up can stretch with confidence to the farthest outreach of their ability and no man will say 'get down' or 'go back' because of their race."

1,000 at Conference

Mr. Mitchell gave the conference, which is being attended by 1,000 delegates from some thirty states, a preview of an anti-discrimination poster that is to be distributed in about three months.

Posting of the placards, reading "Equal Economic Opportunities," will be required, he said, under a program for enforcing the nondiscrimintaion clause in Federal contracts, which cover about $30,000,000,000 in goods and services annually.

Mr. Mitchell emphasized that the program "was not directed toward industry," but was aimed at obtaining "industry's cooperation in achieving what is a just, reasonable and desirable goal from every point of view."

After noting also that the program was not intended as especial pleading for any group, he said that "we are doing this because this country cannot afford the waste in its manpower and its morale that comes from barring people from useful work and opportunity to acquire skills which our country needs."

President Sends Message

In a message to Robert W. Dowling, president of the National Inter-Racial Voluntary Service Agency, President Eisenhower commended the organization's "effective role in the field of civil rights and its determination to press forward in this area charged with emotion and beclouded by prejudice."

President Eisenhower added that the need for "patient, persistent and understanding effort in this problem area of freedom and democracy is acutely known to this Administration.

Speaking at a luncheon meeting, Maj. Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, Chief of Army Intelligence, reported that the Army's integration program had contributed substantially to improving social conditions and to the fullest utilization of valuable manpower.

James D. Follin, director of the Division of Slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment, Housing and Home Finance Agency, told a work session that experience had emphasized a need for additional efforts to educate families to the point where they were willing to take advantage of opportunities for better living rather than accept accommodations that were less than "decent, safe and sanitary."

The builders' viewpoint was presented by Mort Saber, acting director of the Department of Housing Rehabilitation of the National Association of Homebuilders. Business people are seeing the wisdom, he said, of investment in blighted areas, which can mean progress instead of decay for our cities.

Job Bias Hurts U. S.--Mitchell

PITTSBURGH—Job discrimination not only results in the loss of manpower but also in the loss of national morale and character, James P. Mitchell, secretary of labor, declared here last week.

Mitchell said this nation, with only about six percent of the world's population, cannot afford to squander manpower through racial discrimination.

"Discrimination in employment contributes to slums and delinquency," Mitchell asserted.

Mitchell stressed administration support of integration in the armed forces, elimination of segregation in education and efforts to block discrimination in federal employment.



Mitchell

The Labor Secretary spoke before a general session of the 44th annual conference of the National Urban League.

Mitchell declared that the most important task of this decade is to make sure that the young people now growing up can stretch with confidence to the farthest outreach of their ability and no man will say "get down" or "go back" because of their race.

Mitchell gave the 1,000 delegates from some 30 states a preview of an anti-discrimination poster that is to be distributed in about three months.

Posting of the placards, reading "Equal Economic Opportunities," will be required, Mitchell said, under a program of enforcing the non-discrimination clause in Federal contracts, which cover about $30,000,000,000 in goods and services annually.

At the opening session last Monday, the delegates will be greeted by Pittsburgh Mayor David L. Lawrence; City Councilman Patrick T. Fagan, president of the local league; Judge Homer S. Brown of the County Court of Allegheny County; and Raymond F. Talbert, president of the Pittsburg Home Savings and Loan association.

Later Lester B. Granger, the league's executive director, delivered keynote speech and led a panel discussion on "The Responsibility of the Urban League for Tomorrow's Better Living." Panelists were Prof. Charles F. Marden of the Rutgers University Department of Sociology; William S. Price, III, attorney from Flint, Mich.; Furman L. Templeton, executive director of the Baltimore Urban League and Prof. Maurice J. Thomas, of the Department of Education of the University of Pittsburgh.

Other outstanding leaders who participated included Dr. Channing Tobias, Mrs. Robert L. Vann Albert M. Cole, administrator,

Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Loren Miller, nationally known civil rights attorney; David J. McDonald, international president, United Steelworkers of America, CIO; Martin D. Jenkins, president, Morgan State college, and Major Gen. Arthur G. Trudeau, former commander of the Second Infantry Division in Korea.

Hiring Practices Unfair UL Says

16 Sc Pa

By ARNOLD DE MILLE

(See Story Page 9)

NEW YORK—"U. S. Steel lied about its whole employment policy and the occupancy of the Fairless Hills homes at the Morrisville, Pa.," a spokesman for the National Urban League charged following a board meeting Thursday at which the huge steel company was accused of outright discrimination against its Negro employees.

This charge was made by Julius A. Thomas, Director of Industrial Relations for the National Urban League, in an interview with this reporter.

The giant steel company was also accused of deliberately holding down the employment of Negroes in the Fairless plant and facilitating the attempts of the builders and others interested in excluding Negroes from homes now being built at Fairless Hills, Levittown and other housing projects in the area.

The charge came after almost three years of negotiations, conferences and letter writing regarding employment and housing policies and practices, particularly at the new 400 million dollar modern Fairless plant at Morrisville opposite Trenton. N. J.

U. S. steel has said repeatedly that it had no discriminatory employment policies, that the company employed people on the basis of ability and experience and was not discriminating against anyone because of race, creed, color or national origin.

No official charge has been made before against the steel company. However, the National Urban League, the NAACP, the American Friends Service committee of Philadelphia and the Bucks County Human Relations Council, were not convinced the company was living up to its glowing claims.

Company officials had been approached by Urban League representatives shortly after plans for the giant Fairless plant had been made public, regarding the employment policy of Negroes in the new plant and the housing of them at the 6,000-home Fairless Hills project, into which U. S. Steel is reported to have invested some 15 million dollars for its development.

On November 18, 1952, a meeting was held at the Fairless plant with Clifford Hood, now president of U. S. Steel, E. Earl Moore, now assistant to the president and vice president of the company, and Urban League officials, including Robert W. Dowling, president and Winthrop Rockefeller.

Hood and Moore stressed the fact that the bulk of the production workers for the new plant would come from the Morrisville area, that there would be no wholesale recruiting of workers from other plants, other than key personnel, production, and managerial people, and that Negroes would be employed at the Fairless plant on the same basis as other workers.

At a meeting with representatives from the four interested organizations held in Philadelphia Sept. 24 at U. S. Steel's invitation, U. S. Steel's officials again stated that it was not guilty of practicing discrimination in hiring and that its employment policy was beyond reproach.

Regarding the Fairless Hills housing project, company officials explained that it had nothing to do with the housing of its workers, except its key people for whom provisions had been made at Fairless Hills.

Representatives of the four organizations questioned the sincerity of the company's statements, but in the absence of facts did not dispute them.

The blast against the Steel company followed a letter written to the four organizations on Dec. 23 by Moore.

Breaking the Pullman Barrier

ANOTHER victory for state FEPC (which will indirectly be nationally helpful) has been registered by the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination over the Pullman Company which has agreed under pressure to change its ninety-year-old bias against Negroes as conductors.

The Pullman Company has agreed that in hiring porters and conductors in Massachusetts there will be no restriction based solely on race, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney put his finger on the crux of the bias when he declared that "it is no answer, therefore, on the part of respondent to claim that there has been no violation of the statute inasmuch as there is no record of colored applicants for conductors' positions or white applicants for porters' positions since Aug. 21, 1946, the effective date of the statute."

Accordingly, the jim-crow ice has been broken with the appointment of fully qualified George C. Greenidge of Roxbury, Mass., as carman helper apprentice, a job leading to promotion as conductor.

It is now up to the ten other states which have similar LAWS to press the Pullman Company to end its color discrimination in their jurisdictions.

However, it is unlikely that there will be much action in that regard unless the enemies of bias in those states bring pressure to bear.

Understandably this victory will be a minor one for a long time because of curtailed hiring, business conditions, union seniority and job upgrading rights, but the way has been opened and a precedent set.

Nor should we be unmindful of the fact that ending of discrimination against Negroes as Pullman conductors will be accompanied by similar ending of discrimination against whites as Pullman porters, with the latter earlier operative than the former, thus sooner breaking the monopoly of Negroes.

This is an aspect of anti-discrimination which cannot be entirely ignored from an economic viewpoint, no matter how desirable it may be in principle, and which is being seriously considered by many Negro school teachers in the South on the eve of the Supreme Court decision on the school segregation cases.

16c 1954

TENNESSEE

Powell Hits Hiring Tactics Of Struck Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York, charged in the House Wednesday that white strikebreakers had replaced ninety colored employes of Malone and Hyde, a Memphis concern, whose business is reportedly in predominantly colored neighborhoods.

According to Mr. Powell, some of the colored employees had worked for the firm for as long as 24 years.

Powell said drivers and warehouse workers of Malone and Hyde voted, 1 to 1, in a National Labor Relations Board election to affiliate with Local Union 984 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Malone and Hyde refused the demands of the workers for wage increases, Powell said, and the men went on strike. Of the ninety-two strikers, he said, ninety were colored and their wages ranged from 92 cents to $1.17 an hour.

The day after the strike began, Powell said, the company filled the strikers' jobs with strikebreakers, of whom only five were colored.

STRIKE AN "EXCUSE"

Powell charged that the company used the strike as an excuse to fire its colored employees and establish a discriminatory job policy. He said the company had refused to consider any union proposal for the return of the strikers to their jobs.

At a meeting called by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service on March 20, Powell said, the union offered to end the strike and accept the company's offer of a 3-cent an hour increase if the company would not discriminate against its regular employees.

He said the union also proposed that a disinterested outsider be called in to settle the dispute over wages and hours. The Company refused the offer.

The officers of Local 984, the Teamsters Joint Council 87, and the Southern Conference of Teamsters, he said have thrown their full resources behind the strikers.

Powell said he called this situation to the attention of the House to show how provisions of the Taft-Hartley law can be used to further "un-American" ends.

Malone and Hyde are distributors of canned and frozen foods.

Prejudices shown to be declining in Chattanooga metropolitan area

CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee (ANP) — Prejudices are slowly declining, job opportunities greatly increasing and, colored workers are being more effectively used in the Chattanooga metropolitan area, one of the South's most productive areas.

This was revealed in a report released this week by the National Planning Association.

The findings, although they effect relatively few colored workers at present, "are symbols of change," R. R. Gilbert, acting chairman of the committee of the south pointed out.

The report was written by William H. Wesson Jr., professor of economics and commerce at the University of Chattanooga.

Twenty - five manufacturing firms were studied by the author, as were the construction business, railroad operations and other activities. Employment in manufacturing is emphasized in the report because it supports the largest number of colored people with reasonably good wages and steady work, and often requires a considerable amount of skill.

The report states that none of the 25 firms studied expressed a strong policy against hiring colored workers, or explained lack of equality in hiring practices as due to belief that colored workers are inferior as a race, that they have no right to equality, or that they should be "kept in their place."

Two of the firms reported a policy of equality between colored and white workers in hiring practices followed what they regarded as southern regional custom which prohibits mixing white and colored workers in the same job classification and work groups. This firm designates certain jobs as "white jobs" or "colored jobs."

* * *

ALTHOUGH OVER half of the colored workers employed by the 25 firms are unskilled, the report shows that semi - skilled colored workers are employed in 20 plants and skilled ones in eight. The two groups together make up almost two-fifths of all colored workers in the area.

In ten of the firms colored workers hold supervisory jobs in which they usually direct from one to six colored persons and have limited authority, not including hiring and firing.

While none of the 25 firms indicated any definite program for colored workers, the report notes that both white and colored men were frequently found working in the same production classification.

* * *

EMPLOYMENT BY construction companies and railroads in the area, although subject to many limitations, offers the highest - paid job opportunities for colored workers, the report states.

It was found that colored workers have strong positions in the unions of the trowel trades and jobs controlled by those unions. They also have complete control of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Pullman porter jobs.

Hurl Discrimination Charge

Three Men Suing N&W Rail Union

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
16c Va

By CARTER JEWEL

Dat. 4-10-54

ROANOKE, Va.—(ANP)—The Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen were charged with racial discrimination in a suit filed by three Negro brakemen last week in the United States District Court.

P. 5

In addition to suing for damages totaling $115,000, the Negroes are asking the court to stop the railroad and the union from these alleged discriminatory practices.

The allegations made by the three brakemen stem from a long controversy between Negro brakemen and the railroad and unions in the South in which Negroes have charged that the union and railroads have signed contracts which prevent Negroes from enjoying the usual seniority rights based on length of time on the job.

The three plaintiffs are:

Sam H. Clarke, Route 1, Christiansburg, Va., who has worked for the Norfolk and Western since June, 1913;

Robert Coles, who lives in Roanoke, has been with the railroad since December, 1917 and Robert H. Hamler, also of Roanoke, employed by the railroad in June, 1920.

The company-union contract, they charge, "arbitarily" classes Negro brakemen as "non-promotable brakemen." Hence, they contend, they cannot get on seniority lists leading to choice jobs as car retarder operators.

They claim that of twenty-eight brakemen on the seniority list as car retarder operators, twenty-seven have less seniority than Clark on the Norfolk and Western over forty years. Twenty of the men have less seniority than Coles and Hamler, the plaintiffs aver.

Brakemen sue N&W railroad

Afro American
Hit discrimination, ask for $150,000

P. 1

NORFOLK, Va.—Three brakemen have filed a $150,000 discrimination suit against the Norfolk and Western Railway and the Brotherood of Railroad Trainmen.

Baltimore Md

The suit charges that the plaintiffs failed to get promotions because they are colored and asks the court to order the discrimination ended.

With a combined total of 112 years of service, the plaintiffs are:

Dat. 4-3-54

Sam H. Clark, Christiansburg, was who has been employed since 1913;

Hit Union Contract

Robert Coles, 623 McDowell ave., Norfolk, who started in 1917, and Robert H. Hamler, 531 Madison ave., Norfolk, who was hired in 1920.

They charge that a company-union contract classes colored brakemen as "non-promotable" brakemen and denies them seniority listing.

In addition, they claimed that in Virginia, colored brakemen are excluded from membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

Union, N&W Named As Defendants

Journal and Guide

Ask Court To Void Ban On Promotion Of Negro Brakemen

P 1

Special to Journal and Guide

ROANOKE — Suits totalling $115,000 were filed in United States District Court Saturday against the Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen by three yard brakemen who charged that they were denied promotions because they were Negroes.

Norfolk Va

In addition to their suit for damages, the three men asked the court to issue a ruling to prevent the railroad and the union from continuing its allegedly discriminatory practices.

16c
Dat. 4-3-54

ONE OF THE three plaintiffs, Sam H. Clark of Route 1, Christiansburg, has been employed by the Norfolk and Western since June of 1913. The other two, both residents of Roanoke, began working for the road in 1920.

In their petition they charge that a company-union contract arbitrarily classes Negro brakemen as "nonpromotable brakemen" and that they cannot get on seniority lists leading to choice jobs as car retarder operators.

Brakemen Sue Over Segregation

ROANOKE, Va. — (ANP) — The Norfolk and Western Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen are charged with racial discrimination in a suit filed by three Negro brakemen last week in the United States District court.

In addition to suing for damages totaling $115,000, the Negroes are asking the court to stop the railroad and the union from these alleged discriminatory practices.

The allegations made by the three brakemen stem from a long controversy between Negro brakemen and the railroads and unions have charged that the union and railroads have signed contracts which prevent Negroes from enjoying the usual seniority rights based on length of time on the job.

The three plaintiffs are:

Sam H. Clark, Route 1, Christiansburg, Va., who has worked for the Norfolk and Western since June, 1913;

Robert Coles, who lives in Roanoke, has been with the railroad since December, 1917 and Robert H. Hamler, also of Roanoke, employed by the railroad in June, 1920.

The company-union contract, they charge, "arbitrarily" classes Negro brakemen as "non-promotable brakemen." Hence, they contend, they cannot get on seniority lists leading to choice jobs as car retarder operators.

They claim that of 28 brakemen on the seniority lists as car retarder operators, 27 have less seniority than Clark on the Norfolk and Western over 40 years. Twenty of the men have less seniority than Coles and Hamler, the plaintiffs aver.

The plaintiffs also contend that in Virginia Negro brakemen are excluded from membership in the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen which is the bargaining agent for the brakemen on the Norfolk and Western.

They also charge that the union has for years "engaged in hostile discrimination" by "creating and enforcing distinctions" in contracts with the railroad.

The men also stress the economic loss they are forced to take because of this discrimination. Car retarder operators, for example, get 80 cents more a day than yard foremen and $1.65 cents more a day than yard brakemen.

May Face Action This Time

Texas Wives Again Refuse To Pay Maids' Old-Age Tax

MARSHALL Tex., Jan. 31 (AP). — The rebellious Marshall housewives fighting the Social Security tax on domestic servants refused to pay the taxes due today, opening themselves to possible prosecution under Federal laws.

There was no comment from Federal officials on what action the government may take. The United States Supreme Court refused to consider a case brought by the housewives, who contend the household amendment to the Social Security law is unconstitutional because it makes the housewives tax collectors for the government.

Always before the housewives have had a case pending in the courts, and thus could defend their action in refusing to pay tthe tax on that basis. The govrenmem collected the tax from their bank accounts.

Now, however, there is no such case pending, and Mrs. Aroling Abney, leader of the group, announced the housewives filed the tax return on their domestic servants but did not enclose the Social Security tax money.

It was their first public stand since the Supreme Court refusal to review the case. Mrs. Abney said they have been given "a judicial run-around."

"This may be the opportunity for Congressmen to uphold their oath of office which charges them with the responsibility of protecting the Constitution," Mrs. Abney said.

"We are not attempting to be smart in our refusal, but we feel it is our duty to continue to protest because the principle remains unchanged. We've been given a judicial run-around."

Mrs. Abney said the housewives wrote T. Coleman Andrews, Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"The question of the constitutionality of the household amendment to the Social Security act remains unanswered. The Supreme Court has not written an opinion and has not heard the case. The lower courts have completely evaded the constitutional question, and based their decisions upon tax law rather than constitutional law.

"We hereby file our quarterly reports, but we cannot become forced tax collectors."

The taxes are payable a month after the end of each quarter. Thus, the taxes for the last three months of 1953 must be paid today.

700 ON COAST OPEN 'WETBACK' DRIVE

Mobile Task Forces Round Up Border Jumpers in Test of New Federal Strategy

By GLADWIN HILL
Special to The New York Times.

EL CENTRO, Calif., June 17—A specially marshaled force of more than 700 Federal officers fanned out over California today in a widespread round-up of Mexican border jumpers.

The drive to purge the state of tens of thousands of "wetbacks" was a trial run of a new Government strategy aimed at permanently sealing the nation's 2,000-mile Southwestern boundary against a decade-long illegal alien influx that has reached a rate of more than a million entries a year.

Under the new strategy, begun an Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Swing, retired, took over direction of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, the existing thousand-man border patrol will, if necessary Congressional authorization is forthcoming, be permanently supplemented by one or more mobile "task forces." Involving possibly hundreds of men, these task forces would be designed to move quickly and decisively against alien incursions like the recent 60,000-a-month influx into California.

The current operation was planned to provide practical information about the size, composition and development of such forces and to demonstrate the effectiveness of the technique.

The corps that took to the field today comprised regular regional Immigration Service personnel and about 500 officers of the service mustered within a few days from all parts of the country. Some sixty were from New York. For the start of the drive, the force was concentrated in Southern California, although the first day's round-up activities extended from the border to the San Francisco area, 600 miles to the north.

Officers maintained a tight patrol along 200 miles of border from the Pacific to Western Arizona. Others manned roadblocks on the principal highways, checking cars for illegal aliens. Teams of aerial and ground operatives, using a fleet of seven observation planes marshaled from Florida, Texas and California, scoured farms and open country. Other squads combed out urban areas, particularly Los Angeles.

By nightfall, field reports to the border patrol headquarters here, where Harlan B. Carter, Washington chief of the patrol, was directing the operation, indicated that the day's apprehensions would total about 2,000 "wetbacks" — so-called because many, in entering the United States, swim or wade the Rio Grande.

Equivalent to about normal day's apprehensions for the district, the total reflected the concerted voluntary exodus of "wetbacks" southward since the special drive was announced a week ago.

Those caught are being transported by chartered buses 350 miles eastward to Nogales, Ariz., and moved south into the interior of Mexico on guarded trains to minimize their opportunities for re-entry.

Herman Landon, district director of the Immigration Service, pronounced the day's work "a success from our point of view, even though it was unspectacular."

The usual northward influx of "wetbacks" appeared to have been stemmed. Northbound freight trains, which ordinarily carry scores of "wetback" stowaways, yielded only one or two at inspection points. Large - scale farms—the "wetbacks" principal target in their quest for employment and the Yankee dollar—yielded only a handful where they ordinarily could be picked up by the hundreds.

BROWNELL ASSAILED ON 'WETBACK' CODE

WASHINGTON, June 13 (UP)—Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. was accused today of intensifying the "wetback" problem in his efforts to solve it.

United States members of a Joint Trade Union Committee with Mexico also charged that Mr. Brownell had listened to the "politically potent big growers" of the Southwest in drafting legislation to meet the problem. "Wetbacks" are Mexicans who illegally slip across the Rio Grande seeking work in this country.

The group said the big growers included Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas and were "major supporters" of Vice President Richard M. Nixon and the Senate Republican leader, William F. Knowland, both of California. It said they "understandably want an excess supply of cheap labor within easy reach just across the border."

The Joint Trade Union Committee includes representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Mine Workers and the Railway Labor Executives Association. The Mexican delegation includes all Mexican non-Communist unions.

The United States members asserted that the Administration's decision to extend the recruitment of Mexican farm workers at the border would only attract "more multitudes of poverty-ridden workers from the interior of Mexico to the border."

They applauded Mr. Brownell's proposal to confiscate cars, trucks and boats used to haul "wetbacks" and to bar employers from deducting for Federal tax purposes wages paid to such workers.

The committee members said Mr. Brownell's proposals with "proper safeguards" might hold the "wetback" flood in check. But they added that the problem "will not be solved until border recruitment is eliminated."

Wetbacks Are Urged To Return Legally

By the Associated Press

WESLACO, Tex., July 23.—Mexican wetbacks, deported from the Rio Grande Valley by the thousands each day, are being urged to come back to Texas as legal immigrants.

Wetbacks are illegally-entered aliens who some times swim or wade the Rio Grande to gain entrance into the United States.

Governors of five Mexican states and farmers in the lush, semitropical valley joined in the appeal for legal workers yesterday.

A total of 2,425 of the illegal workers were shipped by bus to El Paso Wednesday for deportation to the interior of Mexico. Such shipments have gone on almost daily since the United States Border Patrol started a gigantic roundup of the aliens last week.

Some 25,000 wetbacks returned voluntarily to Mexico when the roundup started.

In Washington, meanwhile, President Eisenhower and Senators Johnson and Daniel of Texas took notice of the wetback problem. The President said he hoped Congress will approve measures to help stop the wetback flow into this country.

Senator Johnson and Senator Daniel told the Rio Grande Valley Chamber of Commerce that a Senate Judiciary subcommittee on Internal Security would hold hearings on the situation in August or September. Exact site and date of the hearings have not been set.

Deportation Of Wetbacks Frees Jobs

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. — (INS)— Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell reported Monday that 149,000 "wetbacks" have been deported since June 17, when the United States opened its drive against the migrant Mexican workers who sneak into this country illegally.

As a result, Mitchell told the California State Federation of Labor, there are more jobs for Americans in the Southwest.

He said: "The move to eliminate 'wetback' competition on farms and in factories has opened up more jobs for domestic workers and will remove the greatest threat to our farm wage structure."

In addition, Mitchell said, claims for unemployment compensation in the United States have decreased, saving California alone $325,000 a week.

In the lower Rio Grande valley of Texas, he said, the absence of 150,000 "wetbacks" previously used to pick cotton has resulted in the employment of 6;,000 Mexican nationals and of 35,000 local workers as compared with 20,000 last year.

342 'Wetbacks' ready to go back

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Tuesday received a report from Commissioner Joseph M. Swing of the Immigration and Naturalization Service that 342 Mexican "wetbacks, who entered the country illegally, have voluntarily surrendered in the industrial midwest before the actual drive to apprehend them had begun.

Actual apprehensions began Monday and were geared to the facilities of transporting them back to Mexico. Fifty of those apprehended were due to be flown out of Chicago Tuesday. The airlift takes them to Brownsville, Texas, for delivery to border points.

Commissioner Swing's program calls for apprehension of "wetbacks" who have entered the industrial areas of Illinois, Michigan, Ohio and Missouri among others.

'Wetback' Curbs Aid Legal Mexican Labor

By A. T. Steele
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MEXICO CITY, Dec. 20.—There has been a substantial increase this year in the flow of contract laborers (braceros) from Mexico to the United States, according to reliable information here.

Apparently this is a result of the special measures taken in the United States to stem the tide of illegal immigrants, or "wetbacks." With illegal workers fewer, the demand for legally admitted Mexican laborers has naturally gone up.

Newspapers here have been complaining about what they call "the march toward the dollar." In some districts, it is said, Mexican farmers have had trouble hiring pickers even at wages ranging up to 22 pesos ($1.76) a day. It is said that all too often workers stay only long enough to earn money for a ticket to the border or to the nearest bracero recruiting station—then are off anew on the "adventure of the dollar."

Plenty of Labor Available

Though local shortages may crop up here and there, actually plenty of labor is available in Mexico for all purposes. What irritates Mexican employers is that in some cases they are obliged to pay higher wages than would be necessary were it not for the lure of still higher pay on the American side of the Rio Grande.

In recent years the movement of braceros to the United States has been in the neighborhood of 200,000 annually. But the traffic in illegal workers has been vastly heavier, probably averaging close to 1,000,000 yearly.

Comprehensive figures on this year's trans-border labor pilgrimage are not yet available here, but some sample reports show the trend. A report from the lower Rio Grande Valley, in Texas, for instance, indicates that more than 50,000 Mexican workers were brought into that area by legal means up to the end of July this year. This compares with fewer than 1,000 for the whole of 1953. Obviously many Texas farmers who used cheap wetback labor last year have been scared into hiring legal immigrants this season.

But it would be naive to suppose that the wetback problem is solved, or even almost solved. The best that can be said is that the situation has been considerably improved. To make the long and thinly-populated United States - Mexico border wholly airtight against illegal entry would be impossible except at prohibitive expense.

Farm Wages Low

It is a sad commentary on Mexico's social experimentation since the revolution that the farm workers are still, in general, in a very poor way. Farm wages in the central and southern regions are abysmally low. For example, in the state of Guadaajara, where many wetbacks come from, the prevailing rate for unskilled farm labor is only six pesos (48 cents) a day. And in parts of the extreme south it is even lower. Wages tend to increase in proportion

to proximity to the United States border and may run up to 25 pesos ($2) in some frontier areas.

Mexicans both resent and appreciate the annual migration of braceros to the United States. They resent it because it wounds their pride that Mexicans should need to leave in such large numbers to work in a foreign land. But they appreciate it because of the dollar exchange it brings in. It is reckoned that the migrant laborers return to Mexico with something like $32,700,000 annually.

Labor Asks Ike To Halt Wetbacks

Washington, Jan. 13 (U.P.)—The nation's two largest labor organizations today joined in appealing to President Eisenhower for prompt action to halt the "shockingly inadequate" way the Government is handling the Mexican "wetback" problem.

A.F.L. President George Meany and C.I.O. President Walter P. Reuther said in identical letters to Eisenhower that the illegal migration of thousands of "wetbacks" into the Southwest is causing "grave damage" to American workers and endangering U.S.-Mexican relations.

Border Patrol Battles Mob of Mexicans

BY SEYMOUR KORMAN
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

MEXICALI, Mexico, Feb. 1—Fifty United States border patrolmen, deputy sherifs, and city police today held back surging mobs of more than 7,500 Mexicans trying to break into California for work on farm harvests.

The thin line of law enforcement officers, crouched in football stance on the boundary strip, repulsed three determined assaults. Hundreds of the braceros [field workers] set foot in Calexico, Mexicali's twin city on the California side, but were hurled back.

Tear gas guns and pistols appeared in the Americans' hands but were not used. Water hoses were stretched for blocks to the border from Calexico fire trucks, and the firemen were ready to loose the high pressure streams on the Mexican horde before the struggle subsided.

Guards Knocked Down

Six American border guards were knocked down and trampled by the braceros.

The 16 foot high tempered steel fence which stretches east and west from the open



central port of entry area swayed perilously under the onslaught of the massed Mexican humanity. The fence held, however.

While the mobs were charging against the border guards, United States immigration officials were admitting 500 braceros—less than one-fifteenth of the throng—into California. The trickle came in thru a narrow lane, closed off by American trucks and jeeps, at the east end of the port entry.

Farmers Ask 500

The 500 were all California's Imperial Valley farmers had asked for today. The United States side of the border will remain closed to the braceros until later in the week when California farmers request new admission quotas. The greatest demand for braceros comes in March, April, and September. Those admitted today were trucked 10 miles north to El Centro, Cal., for processing and medical examinations before being assigned to farms.

The border recruitment of braceros was announced last week and is considered a temporary expedient until a new labor contract is negotiated between the United States and Mexico. The Mexican government refused to renew the contract which ended Dec 31 and under which 55,000 braceros entered at Calexico in 1953 to work on farms in California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, and Nevada.

The braceros are admitted to the United States to work a minimum of four weeks and a maximum of six months. There also is a renewal period possible up to six months. They are paid by crop piece work. Some inefficient workers earn as little as 20 or 30 cents an hour, the good ones can make as much as $1.20 an hour.

Mexico City is asking a more authoritative part in the contract negotiations with American employers and also fringe benefits to be added to the wages the braceros earn in the United States.

Mexican Labor Imports Halted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (U.P.)—The Labor Department today ordered the importation of Mexican farm laborers halted at the close of business tomorrow. The department said it lacks funds and legal authority to continue the program.

Under a ruling by the Budget Bureau, the department needs Congressional approval to carry on the program. The United States-Mexican agreement to import the laborers expired Jan. 15.

The House Appropriations Committee is studying an Administration request for an additional $550,000 to carry on the program until July 1. The House Agriculture Committee also is considering a resolution to permit the department to continue the program without an agreement with Mexico.

Today's halt order was sent to Labor Department officials at four reception centers for the Mexican farm workers—Eagle Pass and El Paso, Tex., El Centro, Calif., and Nogales, Ariz. The department also has sent dismissal notices, effective Feb. 11, to the 150 employees working on the program.



Associated Press wirephoto

Some of the hundreds of Mexicans seeking entry into the United States massed before the entry gates at Calexico, Calif., Tuesday, when Mexican officials used fire hoses to halt attempts to storm the border. About 500 were admitted.

Mexicans in Rush for Jobs in U. S.

CALEXICO, Calif., Jan. 28 (U.P.)—United States and Mexican officials were on the alert today at the international border against a possible repeat attempt by hundreds of desperate Mexican workers to storm the border and seek American farm labor jobs. Police, firemen and immigration officials from Mexicali, on the Mexican side of the steel fence boundary line, yesterday manned fire hoses and patrolled in automobiles to quell an hour-long stampede of more than 1,000 laborers. More than twenty United States border patrolmen and immigration officers were pressed into service on the Mexican side. The mass of workers, most of whom had come from the Mexican interior, finally subsided and about 500 workers were allowed to cross the border for processing in El Centro, prior to taking crop harvest jobs in Imperial Valley. Under a new border recruitment program, started by the United States when Mexican-U. S. farm labor agreement talks bogged down last Dec. 31, 2,711 workers have been processed for farm jobs in the last six days. A total of 4,000 are needed this month to fill demands for farm workers in Imperial Valley. Other hundreds will be needed later.

Mexicans Hired Despite Many Idle Americans

Miami.—The AFL Executive Council charged the U. S. is hiring Mexican workers at a time when unemployment among U. S. labor is increasing rapidly in the Southwest. "Surely it would be wiser for the government to recruit unemployed workers within the Southwest area for available farm jobs rather than to import workers at such a time and under such conditions," the council said.

Defiance of Policy

The council pointed out that the U. S. Labor Department is recruiting Mexican labor at border stations in defiance of Mexican government policy. Under the agreement between the U. S. and Mexico which expired Jan. 15, all recruiting was done jointly by authorities of both nations in the interior of Mexico.

"It is obvious," said the council, "that the Department of Labor is being used to create a surplus supply of labor for the corporate farms and big ranches of the Southwest so that wage standards can be depressed."

The council members noted that the Mexican trade union movement also does not approve of the Labor Department's program. Organized labor on both sides of the border, they said, feels that further efforts should be made to continue the former collective bargaining agreement which spelled out the duties and responsibilities of both governments.

Party to Pacts

"Furthermore," they continued, "under the old agreement, there were certain protective minimum guarantees, such as the proviso that Mexican contract workers would be guaranteed pay for 75 percent of their work time in this country.

"Under present border hiring practices, the Department of Labor has become a party to grower-worker pacts maintaining the same general standards, but since they depend upon administrative policy, which may be modified or canceled at will, the workers have no real guarantees. Corporate growers already are demanding sharp downward revision of the guarantees.

"The admission of Mexican contract workers without bilateral contract protection constitutes a danger to both the American standard of living and to the welfare of the Mexican workers involved.

"The Executive Council calls upon our government, and particularly the Department of Labor, to re-examine the perilous and short-sighted policies now governing the importation of farm labor from Mexico and to renew efforts to work out a mutually-satisfactory compact with that country. We feel that such an agreement should provide decent, minimum standards and provide for consultation with the trade union organizations of both Mexico and this country on basic policies. We also are convinced that it should include stronger provisions to halt the flow of illegal 'wetback' immigration of workers across the border with all its attendant evils."

At a press conference, AFL President George Meany said that a local of the National Agricultural Workers Union in El Centro, Calif., and a CIO local in the same area told him of 20 "wetbacks"—so called because many of them enter the U. S. by wading across the Rio Grande River—who were apprehended. Instead of sending them back across the border, as the law requires, a government agency permitted a corporate farmer to put them to work.

Hiring of Mexicans Hit by Haggerty

San Francisco.—Admission of Mexican workers to the U. S. without contract protection is a dangerous blow aimed at both the American standard of living and the welfare of the Mexican workers," C. J. Haggerty, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, asserted.

"If the U. S. government spent the same energy in recruiting domestic labor as it does in hauling Mexican workers from border posts to American farms, there would be little need for foreign labor," Haggerty said.

Mexican Laborers Seeking Entry Into U. S.



Mexican laborers, called braceros, are shown as they stormed the gates of entry to the United States seeking to cross the border as contract farm laborers. The rush was so great that at one time Mexican officials were forced to use fire hoses to stem the tide.

BILL ON MEXICAN LABOR APPROVED

Senate Authorizes Hiring of Farm Workers

WASHINGTON, March 3 (INS)—The Senate today, by a vote of 59 to 22, passed the administration bill authorizing employment of Mexican nationals in the United States in the absence of a formal agreement with Mexico.

THE ROLL CALL

On Senate bill to admit Mexican farm laborers, even if Mexico fails to agree:

LOUISIANA

Against: Ellender, Long.

MISSISSIPPI

For: Eastland, Stennis.

The Senate acted on the bill passed Tuesday by the House, but with a technical amendment which will require acceptance by the House before the legislation goes to President Eisenhower.

Both bills provide, as proposed by the labor and agriculture departments, that the U. S. government may authorize employment of Mexican farm workers, either under an agreement with Mexico, or after every practicable effort has been made by this country to negotiate an agreement.

The only difference between the two versions is the language referring to the act of 1949 which is amended to permit establishment of the unilateral hiring system in the event current negotiations in Mexico City fail.

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PUERTO RICO

Puerto Ricans Pour Into City and Ask Dole

Transient workers, including hundreds of Puerto Ricans, have flocked into Chicago and are seeking relief, Alvin E. Rose, commissioner of welfare, disclosed yesterday. Few are eligible for relief under the present rule requiring six months' residence in Chicago and a year of residence in Illinois.

Rose said there has been increasing pressure, particularly from private charitable agencies, to waive the residence rule and grant relief to the destitute. The commissioner said he opposed the waiver and would rather use public funds to help the migrants return to their homes.

"We can profit fror the experience of New York City," said Rose. "Welfare officials there granted relief to nonresidents and the city now has a Puerto Rican colony of 450,000 persons which is posing a tremendous problem for its welfare department."

Few Find Jobs

Many of the Puerto Ricans, Rose explained, had been brought to neighboring states as agricultural field workers. When their seasonal work was finished, they came into Chicago and few were able to find work here. There has been a similar migration of Negroes from the south and railroad workers now on skid row, he added.

"Our position is that these people came here under their own power and it is up to them to return to their place of residence if they cannot find jobs and support themselves," said Rose. "An 'open door' policy for nonresidents at this time would place a terrific burden on Chicago taxpayers.

Held Less Costly

"We have been criticized for considering helping able bodied nonresident Puerto Ricans to return home because of their language handicap. This would be far less expensive than giving them relief and, we believe, in many instances better for them."

Rose said the welfare department is willing to extend emergency aid to those who are sick and to needy children. He explained that if he opened relief rolls to all the nonresidents who are needy, funds for persons who are eligible under present residency rules would be exhausted. Relief roles have been rising since November, Rose said, and the total now is 25,242 persons.



PUERTO RICAN OFFICIAL PICKS DADE TOMATOES
. . . Jose Benitez worked half an hour for 12 cents

To End Abuse

Puerto Rico Offers Help on Farm Labor

By ROLLIN ROGERS
Herald Staff Writer

Puerto Rico wants to work with Dade county authorities in a drive to stamp out abuse of the system for importing farm labor from the island, a Puerto Rican official declared here Tuesday.

Jose A. Benitez, executive assistant to the Puerto Rican attorney general, will leave today after a personal inspection of conditions under which imported laborers live and work, and after conferences with local officials.

Benitez said he told Sheriff Thomas J. Kelly and State Attorney George A. Brautigam he will urge Governor Luis Munoz Marin to send a special attorney here to work with Brautigam on the labor problem. Brautigam and Kelly, Benitez declared, "have done a terrific job."

South Florida farms "need the labor and Puerto Ricans are very good at it," Benitez emphasized. But the system for getting them here has been abused, and "we are very much interested in putting an end to that," he declared.

The 29-year-old Benitez has been assistant to the attorney general since 1949. He came here last week to attend the Democratic party rally Saturday at Miami Beach.

But Monday he made the rounds of four South Florida farms where Puerto Rican laborers were harvesting crops. One of the farms he inspected was at Immokalee.

Key to the trouble, Benitez said, is that Puerto Ricans are lured to Florida by irresponsible recruiting agencies with stories of fat wages to be made on mainland farms. The solution Benitez offered is twofold:

"Stop those illegal agencies functioning in Puerto Rico, and strengthen the educational program in Puerto Rico, telling the people what they will find here so they will not be misled."

Benitez tried his own hand at harvesting Dade county tomatoes with a group of island workers—and learned at least two hard lessons.

"I worked for half an hour to fill a pail with tomatoes," he said. "For a pail they pay the picker 12 cents. Those stories about making $20 a day—that's a lie.

"And after half an hour, they had to put me in the car," Benitez grinned. "My back—O-o-oh!"

Benitez said he found that a tomato picker can actually make about $6,25 a day, but by the time his debts to a labor agency were paid, he barely gets $18 a week.

He said he found that Miami Herald stories of Puerto Rican labor camp conditions have led to some improvement in living conditions, but there is room for more improvement.

"There are two kinds of camps," Benitez explained. "The farm camp, which may not be in the best condition, but is operated legally, and the camps provided by agencies which have no farms but only "sell labor."

Before going home, Benitez will go to New York for a testimonial dinner, to be given in his honor by the Young Puerto Rican Democrats there. Mayor Robert Wagner will be a speaker.

F.E.P.C. Bill Sponsors Doubt Congress Will Approve It

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP).—hances for major civil legisla-on getting through Congress pparently dwindled to the van-shing point today.

Sen. Irving M. Ives, R., N. Y., sponsor of a pending Fair Em-ployment Practices Commission Bill, said: "I would doubt that we can get it through."

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., co-sponsor of the legis-lation, had already conceded, "as a practical matter," that he held no hope for the bill's passage.

The Senate Labor Committee, none the less, still plans public hearings on the measure. These are scheduled to begin the last week of February, having been put off from earlier in the session by the chairman, Sen. H. Alexander Smith, R., N. J., over protests by both of the sponsors.

Both Sen. Ives and Humphrey conceded that a filibuster of Southerners would kill the bill's chances, but they also said they are ready for a fight.

Sen. Ives told a reporter he might even try a new approach by seeking to amend the Taft-Hartley labor act to encompass the idea of the F. E. P. C. bill.

"I might propose to make it an unfair labor practice under Taft-Hartley for any employer to discriminate against or refuse employment to any worker be-cause of race, color or creed," he said.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL APPEARS DOOMED

F.E.P.C. Sponsors in Senate See Little Hope of Getting Measure Through Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP) — Chances for major civil rights legislation in Congress apparent-ly dwindled to the vanishing point today.

Senator Irving M. Ives, Repub-lican of New York, sponsor of pending Fair Employment Prac-tices ill, said, "I would doubt that we can get it through."

Senator Hubert M. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, co-spon-sor of the legislation, had already conceded, "as a practical matter," that he held no hope for the bill's passatge.

The Senate Labor Committee still plans public hearings on the measure. These are scheduled to begin the last week of February, having been put off from earlier in the session by H. Alexander Smith, Republican of New Jersey, chairman, over strong protests by the sponsors.

Both Senator Ives and Senator Humphrey conceded that a fili-buster by Southerners would kill the bill's chances but they also said they were ready for a fight.

Senator Ives said he might even try a new approach by seek-ing to amend the Taft-Hartley Labor-Management Rct to en-compass the idea of the F. E. P. C. bill.

"I might propose to make it an unfair labor practice under Taft-Hartley for any employer to discriminate against or refuse employment to any worker be-cause or race, color or creed," he announced.

He said he probably would not disturb the labor bill by offering an amendment "if they will hold the President's recommendations down to the limits they should be, and if they get that strike vote out of there." He referred to the controversial proposal that the National Labor Relations Board conduct secret strike votes in la-bor disputes.

But if an unsatisfactory labor bill goes to the floor or a satis-factory one reaches the floor and is "opened up for amendment," Mr. Ives said, "then I'm going to throw in the F. E. P. C.

Baltimore's Proposed 'Baby FEPC'

Tme Baltimore Sun

RACIAL TOLERANCE as regards job opportunities has expanded tremen-dously during the past two decades. In one area after another, many of the old prejudices and restrictions (we are thinking particularly of the employ-ment of Negroes) have broken down. Something like a revolution has taken place during the period in the economic conditions of the Negro community in Baltimore and in the opportunities which have opened up for it.

This immense improvement is the re-sult of a combination of circumstances. Acute shortage of labor during the war brought down one barrier after an-other. So did the continuing shortage of labor after the war. A steadily im-proving standard of training and educa-tion has helped the Negroes to meet their new opportunities. Army ex-perience during and since the war has tended to weaken many inhibitions and sweep away old customs. Thanks to their improved economic conditions, the Ne-groes now constitute a far more lucra-tive retail market—a crude but effective way of engendering respect.

All of this improvement—and we have not seen the end of it—has come about by the normal interplay of social forces and without formal coercion or compul-sion. It has come about without at any time placing excessive strain on the pattern of custom and habit which, more than any law, keeps a community functioning effectively.

Now a bill has been prepared for in-troduction into the City Council which would introduce an element of coercion so far as employment practices are con-cerned, a so-called "baby FEPC." It would put aside the principle of private and group initiative which has served the Negro community so well and sub-stitute strong-arm methods.

ANY SUCH PROPOSAL should be ap-proached with the deepest skepti-cism. There should be cool and realis-tic attention to the mischief-making possibilities of such an act, with the in-vitation which it holds out for the dis-gruntled and the malicious; to the premium which it will place on subter-fuge by employers; to the lack of any reliable evidence that such coercion measures have actually advanced the cause of racial and religious toleration; above all, to the evidence before us of sensational improvement in job oppor-tunities for Negroes which even now goes on.

27 AGENCIES REPORT ON INTEGRATION:

Agro-American

District 'FEP' reports show progress is being made

Baltimore, Md.

By TREZZVANT ANDERSON

Last week the AFRO carried "progress reports" from a number of District government agencies on their compliance —or non-compliance—with the Nov. 27 1953 non-discrimination order.

Dat. 2-27-54

A total of 27 agencies had reported. Last week we covered 10 of them. Most showed some progress. We continue:

Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, director of Public Health, told the Commissioners that employment in his department was not affected by the order. It was already being followed.

'In Complete Compliance'

With regard to facilities he said "the department is in complete compliance in its Public Health officers and the D.C. General Hospital."

Glenn Dale hospital is complying, he said, and "integration of patients on the wards is progressing in an orderly manner."

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Archie G. Hutson, director of buildings and grounds, reported his employment ratio was 412 white to 408 colored. J. N. Robertson, director of Highways, said his agency had already adhered to the order "and will continue."

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D. V. Auld, director of Sanitary Engineering, reported the policy is being adhered to and no complaint has been made on this subject within the memories of any of the Division supervisors.

Negro

Paul Lanham, superintendent of the Water Operations Division, reported having 209 white employees and 129 colored.

Reports On Toilets, Lockers

"Toilets and locker rooms for all are maintained on the first and second floors at the pumping station," he reported. Toilets outside are used by both white and colored, and those on the first and second floors are used principally by the white office forces employed in the respective offices," he said.

"No signs or markings are used to bar use of any toilet room to any employee," he said.

Proper modern toilets, shower and locker space are now being installed to more conveniently accommodate the higher percentage of colored help employed in the basement area, he reported.

D. H. Hudson, department of administration offices, reported no complaints of violations of the order received so far.

William A. Xanten, superintendent Division of Sanitation, reports his employment ratio as 84.4 per cent colored and 15.6 per cent white.

"There has been no single instance of grievance or complaint in over 30 years," he told the commissioners.

Young J. Wright, superintendent Construction and Repair Division, Sewer Operations division, reported "facilities not restricted in any way; wages, employment and promotions are in accordance with Civil Service Commission rules."

K. G. Fernald, acting surveyor, said vacancies in his agency "are filled through the Civil Service register regardless of race."

Coroner's Office

Coroner A. MaGruder MacDonald's office reported that it follows the provisions of the order but has no vacancies "and all positions are filled with employees with from 3 to 20 years' service."

Alcoholic Beverage Control Board members James O'D Moran and H. K. Schollenberger reported a staff of 20, with three being colored.

ABC Changes Policy

"All work together on problems without friction," they said. They report the ABC Board "had sent a colored inspector on jobs in colored areas but since the order the board has stopped that practice."

Robert F. Cogswell, director Department of Occupations and Professions reported "no discrimination in this department."

Vets Center Positive

Waldron E. Leonard, director of the Veterans Service Center said: "We follow the policy that we are an organization to serve all of our citizens for which the service was intended. Employees are selected under the same principle."

Civil Defense Director John E. Fondahl reported his office has 16 employees, 3 of them colored. One is an executive assistant at Grade GS-11, one janitor is CPC 3 and one janitor-messenger is CPC 3.

Cumbersome Wording

The Department of Licenses and Inspections reported this: prior to the order the administration "reallocated one messenger position to GS-2 storekeeper which is encumbered by a colored man and promoted another colored messenger to GS-2 microphotographer."

Col. Giles L. Evans, jr., acting director, reported the department has 248 posts, 13 filled by colored, with four in GS-2 and the rest in CPC status.

Colonel Evans' office said the messenger changes were promotions in jobs, taking men out of the crafts, protective and custodial classification and bringing them into the clerical or administrative General Services classification at higher pay.

This department is now in the process of reviewing all its positions for proper classification.

Albert F. Jordan, superintendent of insurance, reported he has held discussions with his staff "for full understanding of the order as to necessity for full and immediate compliance therewith."

End On Bright Note

It is fitting to conclude with a report which hits a very bright note:

George E. Keneipp, director of Vehicles and Traffic, reports his agency has "fifteen colored employees working side by side with white employees, all using the same facilities and services. There is no knowledge of any friction or problems within this department relative to the subject policy."

Let's Follow 'Em Up

There you have the reports given to the Board of Commissioners. We have refrained from comment, and we suggest that workers in any of these agencies who find the actual facts to be different from these reported should let the AFRO know about it.

N.J. official backs strong federal law

Litwin gives testimony on state results to Senate

WASHINGTON

"Equality of opportunity in employment can and does work ... it is recognized by the state of New Jersey as a civil right."

This assurance highlighted testimony by David M. Litwin, chairman, Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, Newark, N.J., given here today (Wednesday) urging passage by Congress of FEPC legislation.

Mr. Litwin, a lawyer and former New Jersey Assemblyman, testified by invitation on S.692, a bill to prohibit discrimination in employment, before the subcommittee on civil rights of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

He told the committee in closing his testimony:

Calls Bill Sound

"We of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations in Newark, know that this bill for "Federal Equality of Opportunity in Employment" is sound and workable legislation.

"We know that fear of it is unwarranted.

"Our knowledge is based upon our experience, for the peoples of the City of Newark and the state of New Jersey have learned to live with such a law and to truly like it."

Speaks With Authority

The highlights of Mr. Litwin's testimony follow:

"...I was also chairman of the Newark Civil Rights Commission, predecessor to the present Mayor's Commission, created in 1950, which laid the groundwork for the passage, in 1952, of an Ordinance creating the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations.

"This Ordinance, known as the 'Newark Fair Practice Ordinance,' in its declaration of policy, in part, states:

Newark's FEP Law

"'In the City of Newark, with its large cosmopolitan population, consisting of all the races, nationalities, religious and ethnic groups which constitute America,

"'No greater menace threatens the peace, good order, security and welfare of the city and its inhabitants than the existence within it of groups antagonistic to one another and prejudiced against each other because of differences of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry.

Prejudice Called Menace

"'The Board of Commissioners of the City of Newark hereby finds and declares that the practice of prejudice, intolerance, bigotry and discrimination and the disorder occasioned thereby,

"'Tends to create breaches of the peace and threatens not only the rights and proper privileges of its inhabitants but menaces the institutions and foundation of a free democratic state.

"'To the end that such prejudice, intolerance, bigotry and discrimination shall be stamped out, this local law is enacted to provide and instrumentality through which the City of Newark,

"May officially encourage and bring about mutual understanding and respect by all groups in the city, eliminate prejudice, intolerance, bigotry, discrimination and disorder and help give effect to the guarantee of equal right for all as assured by the Constitution and laws of the State.'

Favors Federal Bill

"I speak in favor of the adoption of S. 692, 'A bill to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry.'

"Although New Jersey has a Fair Employment Practice Law which is functioning satisfactorily ... nevertheless, the passage of S. 692 is urged ...

"Anything that effects any of the peoples of our nation has a direct impact upon the welfare of the citizens of Newark and the State of New Jersey.

"Any act of discrimination against any minority, wherever situated, influences the status of all minorities.

Citizens Must Act

"We, who are vitally interested in the human relations and civil rights of our citizens, cannot stand by and permit incidents of intolerance to go unnoticed.

"Every such act is a serious setback to the progress that we have made in recent years in the brotherhood of man.

"As right thinking Americans, we must work to stop prejudice by striking at its cancerous body wherever it rears its head.

"Every act of prejudice, intolerance, hate and discrimination because of race, color, creed, national origin or ancestry is a menace to the institutions of a free democratic government.

Communist Ammunition

"The invasion or violation of any one of our civicl rights gives the communistic countries an advantage for propaganda purposes in their cold war of attrition.

"We must not give them this ammunition.

"My testimony will be directed to the favorable working of fair employment practices in the State of New Jersey under our law,

"Leaving it to other witnesses who appear before your Committee to discuss the philosophy of those practices and the need for a similar law on a national level.

FEP Works In Jersey

"Our experience is conclusive proof, as far as we are concerned, that equality of opportunity in employment can, and does work.

"Equality of opportunity in employment is recognized by the State as a civil right.

"The New Jersey Anti-Discrimination Law of 1945 (as amended in 1949) declares in part:

"'All persons shall have the opportunity to obtain employment without discrimination because of race, creed, color, national origin or ancestry, subject only to conditions and limitations applicable alike to all persons.

"'This opportunity is recognized as and declared to be a civil right.'

Merit Only Criterion

"For almost nine years, the peoples of the State of New Jersey have enjoyed the opportunity for employment on the basis of merit and merit alone.

"As a result, in our community, we are witnessing daily the fruit of this economic equality, as reflected in integroup relationships.

"For example, although unemployment has increased somewhat in recent months, there has been no increase in employment complaints filed with the State Division against Discrimination during comparable periods of 1953 and 1954.

"This fact has given us reason to hope that the 'last to be hired, first to be fired' practice of prejudiced employers has at last come to an end.

Discrimination Costly

"Let us contrast present employment practices in New Jersey with those of the past, when discriminatory policies prevented us from utilizing our manpower most effectively in the interest of our national security and general welfare.

"Throughout this discussion, let us always be mindful of the fact that employment discrimination is costing our national community over 30 billion dollars annually in taxes, unemployment and curtailed purchasing power.

"This is in excess of the inestimable social and economic costs borne by the nation to support extra-ordinary law and order, and emergency health and sanitation facilities for the victims of economic prejudice.

Proof Of Law's Merit

"Newark, along with other cities, knows that the establishment of democratic employment patterns are helpful and can prove vital to the national security, in that, they give to all citizens an equal opportunity for advancement.

"The states with enforceable merit employment laws have accumulated a combined total of more than 50 years of experience, which demonstrates that prejudicial practices in employment can be proscribed by law.

Jersey's Racial Population

"What is the nature of the population with which these New Jersey employers are dealing?

"Among the larger groups in the state, it is estimated that: About 250,000 are Jewish; about 750,000 are Italian-American; about 320,000 are colored Americans; about 1,500,000 are Roman Catholic; and about 2,000,000 are Protestant.

"The best way we can learn how effective the law has been in our own area is to hear directly from the people who are involved.

"I am happy to be able to include in my testimony, statements from them on employment practices under the law, and the effects in Newark and New Jersey, as they were reported in Business Week magazine:

Testimony By N.J. Firms

"'The home office of the Prudential Insurance Company is in Newark, where it employs a large white-collar work force.

"'It feels that the job-bias ban has neither helped nor hurt, nor has it interfered with management's hiring prerogatives.

"'Prudential has run into no opposition from employees to an anti-bias policy and has had no discipline or grievance problems.

Bell Telephone Speaks

"'Lea Fabrics, Incorporated, a textile company in Newark, was charged with discrimination shortly after the New Jersey law went into effect. On investigation, the company was cleared.

"'After that first experience, the company has had 'no new difficulties' in complying with the law, or in selecting the most competent workers.

"'The New Jersey Bell Telephone Company states that 'no serious difficulties' have arisen under the New Jersey law, and there has been no interference with hiring on a basis of competence.

"'The Western Electric Company plants in New Jersey report that they have not had any difficulty in meeting the requirements of these laws; and the laws have not 'entailed any undue hardship on employers who are trying to do a conscientious job in employee relations.'

"'The laws 'have been accepted generally by our employees.'

"'A Camden firm, the New York Shipbulding Corporation, reports no 'interference with our right to select the most competent workers' — and no added problems or difficulties.

From Elizabeth

"In one of Newark's neighboring communities Elizabeth, the management of the Elizabeth Ironworks states that its normal rights have not been subjected to any serious pressures, and the New Jersey law hasn't created any new problems.

"There have been 'no adverse comments' from employees."

Bamberger's Integration

"This testimony from management certainly is impressive, but what about the average citizen's attitude?

"A good case in point is that of L. Bamberger and Co., owner of New Jersey's largest department store, occupying an entire city block in the heart of Newark.

"Bamberger's presents visual evidence to Mrs. Housewife and Mr. Shopper that complete integration of all personnel of every race, religion and origin at the sensitive level of customers' sales contact is successful and that New Jersey's FEP law is a working reality.

"And what does the enforcement arm of the law, the New Jersey Division against Discrimination, have to report about its experience in administering the employment provisions?

DAD Findings

"'The following quotations are most pertinent:

"'Well-defined results of the influence of this legislation can be observed.

"'First, the inordinate fear of the idea has faded away, but this is not to say that opposition has totally disappeared.

"'Secondly, there has not been the predicted stampede by minorities or by so-called radical elements to harass employers or unions.

"'In each instance, the state agency entered upon its task by arranging conferences with such groups as newspaper associations, representatives of major industries, employment agency operators, retailers, educators, and vocational counsellors, and cross-section representations of cultural minorities.

"'Understanding and a spirit of voluntary co-operation led to changes without formal complaints or other pressures.'

Jerseyans Like FEP Law

"In effect, the testimony from all quarters states that we have learned to live with the law and we also have learned to like it.

"The state law takes the development of better human relations off the shoulders of invariably inadequate and usually spasmodic individual effort and develops it in a practical way.

"Our experience demonstrates that when people know they must leave their prejudices behind, they quickly learn to work together amiably and effectively.

"In our State, we have seen a tremendous moral value and economic gain to workers and industry resulting from the law.

Employers Co-operate

"With but a modicum of friction, we have been able to get almost complete co-operation on the part of employers to comply with the regulations of the law.

"Indeed, we believe that New Jersey is among the foremost states in the nation which has established a pattern of harmony that the federal government might well emulate ...

"Our experience in New Jersey thus far is that no litigation has been necessary in a single case to compel compliance with the law.

"All adjustments to date have been accomplished on the level of conciliation and persuasion, with not one case requiring recourse to public hearing or litigation to secure co-operation or to achieve satisfactory settlement.

Statistics Tell Story

"This amazing truth is based on the following statistic:

"In the eight and one-half years of the existence of New Jersey's FEP law, the State Division against Discrimination has received the small total of 930 complaints because of alleged discrimination in employment.

"Of these, 568 were withdrawn or dismissed for want of jurisdiction or lack of probable cause.

"The remaining 362 cases showed sufficient evidence to warrant the Division's intervention and these were adjusted satisfactorily to all parties, without publicity or hearing and without resorting to the enforcement provisions of the law.

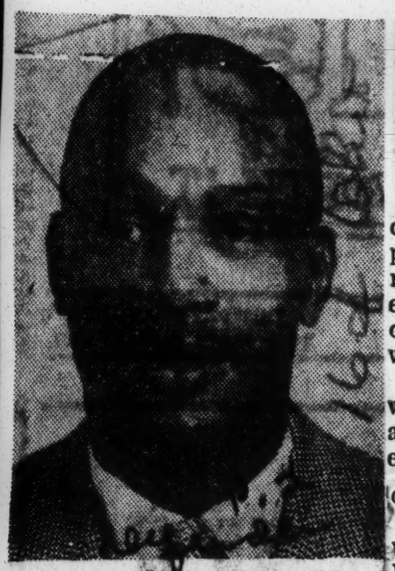
Fear Unwarranted

"Therefore, fear of the compulsory features of a Federal Bill, such as S. 692, on the basis of our experience is not warranted.

"Nevertheless, it is this power to require the conformance to the anti-discrimination measure that is crucial.

"The method of obtaining compliance may be, and almost always is, by conciliation and education.

"But without the power to compel observance, as exists in some other States and munici-



CHARLES E. DECKER, director of the Indiana FEPC, has an outstanding record in breaking down employment barriers in the state. Decker is a former state legislator and prominent CIO union leader in Evansville, Ind. He is the first Negro to head any state fair employment commission.

Businesses With Contracts Must Observe Toledo FEPC

TOLEDO, O.—(ANP)—A city ordinance requiring fair employment practices by firms dealing with municipal agencies soon will affect several hundred companies, the board of community relations was told last week.

The law specifies that any firm working on a city contract must agree that no one will be refused employment because of race, creed or color.

A clause to that effect will be written into all future city contracts, Howard H. Rediger, chairman, board of community relations employment committee, said.

"The scope of this program may be seen in the fact that a sizeable portion of the city's $20,000,000 annual budget involves contracts with private firms."

Covered, he pointed out, would be such categories as construction of major city buildings, airport, waterworks, swimming pools, bridges, maintenance, repair and construction of streets, services extended by public utilities and various other specialized services.

John Field, executive secretary of the board, announced that a housing survey which the board will sponsor, will be started in late January or early February.

To complete the survey, about 60 college students will spend four consecutive week-ends in Toledo and conduct about 600 interviews. From the sampling, the board expects to gain an up-to-date picture of the experience of Negro low - income families in their search for better housing.

REEL 136

Chicago Human Relations Chief Predicts Big Influx From South

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — This city must brace itself for thousands of unemployed newcomers from the South in the coming months, the head of the Chicago Commission on Human Relations said last week.

Francis McPeek said "about $218,000,000 was invested in Chicago industrial plants in the first 11 months of this year. This means more jobs and a continuing inducement for unemployed whites and non-whites, especially from the South."

Greatest recent growth in Chicago has been among non-whites, he said.

"Even conservative estimates place the non-white population at around 650,000," he said.

Despite the availability of jobs, non-whites still find it difficult to gain employment in some fields, he charged.

He asserted that 90 per cent of Chicago's firms "discriminate in employment when it comes to this or that group."

McPeek also indicated the gains and losses in the Windy City's struggle against racial and religious discrimination. He called 1954 a year of "troubled progress."

"We had five racially-inspired bombings in the first quarter of the year. We had only four such reported between 1948-1952 inclusive," he said.

"The last five months of 1953 and the first seven months of 1954 witnessed a sharp rise in the number of violent incidents or threats of violence growing out of intergroup misunderstanding and conflict," he said.

On the other hand, McPeek gave examples of progress:

"Participation by individuals in community associations or neighborhood councils has increased enormously during the year." He suggested that perhaps the neighborhood council is the best means yet found for establishing "Good communications." Getting people in contact with each other is the main thing in doing away with friction in changing neighborhoods, he sad.

The commission has suggested to the police department that training courses for superior officers, "with due emphasis on human relations," would be useful now.

Raps Trumbull, SaysNegroInflux Is Good Sign

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Ald. Robert E. Morriam, running for mayor of this city as an independent, last week assailed the handling of the explosive Trumbull Park situation.

Addressing a youth rally at DePaul university, Morriam said he told Housing Coordinator James C. Downs last year that the 'situation was being attacked in the wrong way."

The youthful candidate said that the acts of racial violence at Trumbull were "obviously spurred on by organized groups," and that an effective attempt should be made to get at the groups.

Morriam admitted that acts of violence were still in progress at the project, a fact many Chicago officials are reluctant to acknowledge.

Commenting on an expected influx of Negro labor to the Windy City during the coming year, Morriam said he agreed with an export whom he quoted as saying that "when Negroes stop coming to Chicago, it'll be a sad day for the city because it will be a sign that our industries are no longer growing."

Back on Trumbull homes, Morriam assorted that he felt that the "move-in" was done "in the wrong way." He said that communities should be "prepared" for integration before it is attempted.

However. he said that like the city council, he was on record being opposed to discrimination in public housing.

Asked whether or not he thought legislation should be enacted to punish rioters, the alderman said he felt the present laws were adequate but that they needed enforcing.

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Migrants Get Church Aid on L. I.

By Ann Elizabeth Price

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 25.—Migrant workers who have followed seasonal crops from Florida to the potato lands and fish factories of Suffolk County are being aided by a team of four Protestant chaplains whose duties range from providing literacy classes to conducting outdoor church services under the trees.

The unusual "backyard mission" in a county having from 6,000 to 10,000 crop followers yearly, more than any other county in the state, is under the direction of the Rev. Austin Armitstead, chairman of the Migrant Committee of the Suffolk County Council of Churches.

Part of U. S. Plan

It is a part of nation-wide program of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., which this year has sent a record number of 300 educators, ministers, college students and seminarians throughout the United States to aid an estimated 2,000,000 migratory workers.

More than one-third of these workers assigned by the council's migrant ministry director, Miss Edith E. Lowry, are posted in the Eastern states. Using station wagons equipped with portable altars, called "Harvesters," and the literacy techniques developed by Dr. Frank Laubach, they have sought to meet some of the needs of the migrants.

At best, Mr. Armitstead said on a tour of migrant camps on the South Fork of Suffolk County today, the needs are many and the volunteers few. The hope is to provide recreation, education, child care and spiritual aid on a national scale to an audience that includes Spanish-speaking Texans, Mexican "wetbacks" and Mexican contract laborers, Puerto Ricans, American Indians and Negroes.

"Edge of Problem"

"The church is only hitting the edge of the problem," the twenty-nine-year-old minister observed. "What good does it do if we can help a man keep a little cleaner? The migrant has to have the opportunity for complete integration in the community."

One stop on the tour was a potato field on Riverhead Road east of Southampton, operated by Rosko Farms, Southampton. The boss of an irrigation crew, Vernon Hudgins, of Princess Ann, Va., described the work of the Rev. P. Harold Gray, one of the four area chaplains working under Mr. Armitstead's supervision, as a welcome encouragement to migrant workers in the Bridgehampton - Southampton area.

"The church? It's doing a good job. But I think chaplains should visit us more, and not preach so much," Mr. Hudgins said.

At Fish Plant

Another group of workers at the Smith Mill Co., a fish processing plant situated at Promised Land, L. I., rested in the Sunday sun outside crowded wooden huts at the back of the factory. Their only visitor during the day was Mr. Gray, who conducted a church service for them at noon in the factory.

By fighting for the rights of migrants in their various Suffolk County areas — Bridgehampton, Huntington, Cutchogue and Port Jefferson—men like Mr. Gray are often rewarded in unexpected ways.

Last year a fifty-five-year-old woman, her face radiant with joy, told the chaplain of one of the Suffolk migrant areas that because of his literacy classes she was able to read and write fluently for the first time in her life.

Community Helps

At the large Cutchogue Farm Labor Camp, a chaplain was provided this year through the efforts of the community. The community raised funds for his expenses and also for a child care center for migrant children.

"The American migrant is a second-class citizen," Mr. Armitstead declared. "He is deprived of educational privileges, of social security, of good health conditions and the franchise because of his migrancy. About the only group working for him directly right on the scene is the church."



Don Rice

The Rev. Austin Armistead (left) pastor of the Center Moriches (L. I.) Methodist Church and chairman of the Migrant Committee of the Suffolk County Council of Churches, and the Rev. Harold Gray (second from left), a chaplain to migrant workers in Suffolk County, talking with local foreman Stanley Scepanik (kneeling at left) and a group of migrant workers in a potato field at Southampton, L. I. yesterday.

Report says education can open more industrial jobs

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The hope for expanding job opportunities in highly - industrialized Birmingham, Ala., seems to lie in improved education, according to a study released last week by the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association.

The report, "Negro Employment in the Birmingham Metropolitan Area," was prepared by Langston T. Hawley, professor of management at the University of Alabama. His report is the third in a series of selected studies of colored employment in the South.

Forty - three firms, representing five major industries and eleven manufacturing branches were studied. These firms employed about 59,263 workers in 1951 of which 21,172, almost 36 per cent, were colored.

The pattern of employment reflects the traditional tendency to place colored workers in heavy, physical work and simple, repetitive machine operations requiring a high degree of, physical exertion and endurance, the report states.

Within each industry group, the proportion of colored workers was found to vary considerably, due mainly to factors peculiar to the historical development of each firm.

The overwhelming proportion of colored workers in the firms surveyed were located in unskilled and semi - skilled jobs and in personal and building service occupations.

Relatively few were found in the skilled and clerical occupations of the companies studied. Less than half — 44 per cent of the companies had colored workers in these skilled jobs. Only nine of the forty - three firms indicated they had these workers doing some degree of clerical work.

Colored workers in skilled occupations were found most frequently in coal mining, train and engine service of railroads, foundries and building construction.

AN ALABAMA STUDY:

Reports conflicting views over vocational education

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — There is a conflict of views over vocational training for colored people in the highly industrialized Birmingham, Ala. area, according to a recent report by the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association.

The report, "Negro Employment in the Birmingham Metropolitan Area," was prepared by Langston T. Hawley, professor of management at the University of Alabama.

The forty - three firms in the study — representing general manufacturing, primary metals, mining, building construction, transportation and public utilities — employ 59,362 workers. Thirty - six per cent of these are colored, accounting for about 29 per cent of all employment in the Birmingham area.

Lack Of Education

Lack of education and training was emphasized by both employers and union officials, who were interviewed, as one of the chief factors limiting job opportunities for colored workers.

The pattern of work performed by colored employees in the firms has changed very little since 1939. Unskilled and semi - skilled jobs, requiring little education or training but great physical exertion and endurance, was the vogue.

Some colored educators with whom the question was discussed felt the training of colored workers should be extended to numerous occupations and trades for which now no training is offered, although there are presently no job opportunities for them.

Others held the opposite view that training for colored workers must be realistic. This would limit education to those trades and occupations for which there is already a demand or for which some demand can be foreseen.

Education Level Raised

According to the Census Bureau, the general level of education among the colored population has been substantially raised during the past ten years.

In 1940, only 75 per cent of colored persons of high school age — 14 to 17 — were in school. By 1950, this proportion had increased to 85 per cent.

During the past twenty years, an increasing proportion of total school enrollment of colored persons has been in the high school grades. This occurred from 1940 to 1950, despite a rising birth rate among colored people.

Illiteracy among colored persons of school age — 7 to 20 years — has also been falling steadily during the past twenty years. In 1930, 3.2 per cent of the colored population in this age group could neither read nor write.

Illiteracy Drops

By 1940 this figure had fallen to 2.1 per cent and by 1950 to only 1.2 per cent. In the latter year eight - tenths per cent of the whites in this age group were illiterate, according to the Alabama Department of Education.

RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW HIT BY ALABAMA AFL

Legislators Told Act Poses Threat To Workers

BIRMINGHAM, Sept. 72.—(AP) — The Alabama Federation of Labor in a letter to state legislators Sunday charged the year-old "right to work" law threatens state workers with unemployment.

Letters attacking the statute which prohibits closed shop agreements between management and unions were sent to all members of the 1955 Legislature.

E. J. Barnett, state AFL secretary-treasurer, claimed the law "will encourage the migration of cheap, outside labor, thereby causing unemployment and deprivation among our own citizens."

The Alabama law was passed by the last Legislature over bitter labor opposition.

Gov.-nominee James E. Folsom has said he opposes the statute, giving organized labor a good base for a renewed attack on the law in the 1955 Legislature.

Mr. Barnett said the law should be killed because "it is striking at the very foundation of our high standard of living by giving birth to the well-known cycle of low wages, low purchasing power and low economy."

. . . watch given to him

O. A. Hancock, of 437 11th Ct. No., after 36 years of service in several departments of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company (TCI), has gone on pension with felicitations of company officials and his fellow employees.

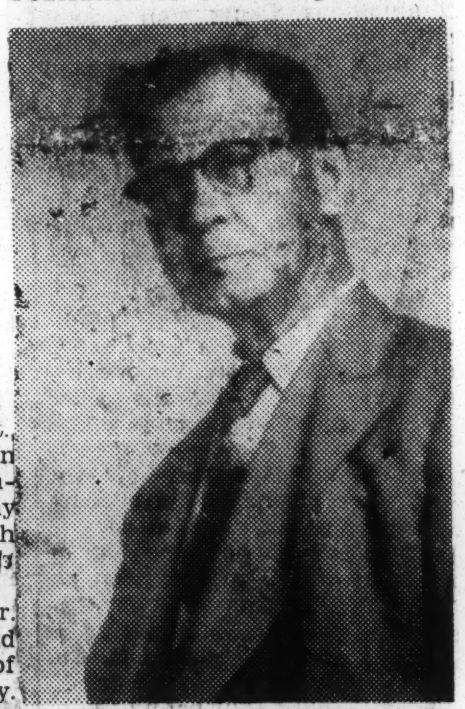
Retirement gifts poured into Mr. Hancock from TCI officials and fellow workers on the last day of his activity duty with the company. Among these was a handsome watch engraved with his name and the date it was presented to him by the employees of the company.

Mr. Hancock holds the 25, 30 and 35-year service medals awarded by the company to useful and faithful employees. These are among his most prized possessions.

He was employed by TCI in 1918 and worked in the purchasing department. Meantime he has worked in the accounting department and in the department of office service. Over this pull of years he came to know many of the officials of the company whose advice and counsel he says contributed baterially to the high quality of service he was able to render to the community through the several worthy organizations with which he was affiliated.

Mr. Hancock is currently chairman of the public relations committee of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Civic Leagues of which he is a founder. In his quiet and unassuming way he has helped to promote the March of Dimes campaigns, the Red Cross and the Community Chest. He is an active member of the Jefferson County Progressive Democratic Council, an Elk and a Mason. He is a member of St. Paul Methodist Church where he serves as treasurer of the trustee board.

In an interview yesterday, Mr. Hancock said, "I do not intend to withdraw from life and civic activities. I plan to continue to work for better relations and a better community. In fact, I hope to do more in this direction, especially as it relates to the Alabama State Federation of Civic Leagues."



O. A. HANCOCK

Job Patterns In Alabama Studied

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNP)— A conflict of views over vocational training for colored people in the highly industralized Birmingham, Alabama, area, according to a recently report by the Committee of the South of the National Planning Association.

The report, covering "Negro Employment in the Birmingham Metropolitan Area," was prepared by Langston T. Hawley, professor of management at the University of Alabama. It is the third in a series of selected studies on the employment of colored workers in the South.

The forty-three firms studied, representing general manufacturing primary metals, mining, building construction, transportation, and public utilities, employ 59,263 workers, about 36 per cent of whom are colored, and account for about 29 percent of all employment in the Birmingham area.

Lack of education and training was emphasized by both employers and union officials interviewed as one of the chief factors limiting job opportunities for colored workers.

The pattern of work colored employees perform in the firms surveyed—typically unskilled and semi-skilled jobs requiring little education or training and great physical exertion and endurance — has changed very little since 1939.

Colored educators with whom the question was discussed feel that the training of colored workers should be extended to numerous occupations and trades for which now no training is offered, although there are no job opportunities for colored workers having such training.

One prominent colored educator pointed out that unless colored workers possess the necessary training when specific job vacancies occur, they will have no chance of widening their job opportunities.

Advocates of this view feel that once employers generally know that colored workers do have adequate training in certain skills, they will then favorably consider them for employment.

The opposite view is that training for colored workers must be realistic, limited to those trades and occupations for which there is already a demand or for which some demand can be foreseen.

This is the view of the educational officials in the area who are responsible for planning and administering vocational and trade training programs for colored people.

According to the Census Bureau during the past ten years the general level of education among the colored population has been substanitally raised.

In 1950, a larger proportion of colored persons of school age were enrolled in schools than in 1940, and they were remaining in school longer than they did ten years ago.

In 1940, only 75 per cent of colored persons of high school age—14 to 17—were in school. In 1950, this proportion had increased to 85 per cent.

Data show that whites also followed this trend, but not to the same extent as that shown by colored persons.

During the past twenty years an increasing proportion of total school enrollment of colored persons has been in the high school grades. From 1940 to 1950 this occurred despite a rising birth rate among colored people.

The proportion of whites enroled in high schools dropped from 1940 to 1950, and in the latter year the percentage of whites in high school was only a little greater than that of colored persons.

Illiteracy among colored persons of school age—7 to 20 years—has also been falling steadily during the past twenty years. In 1930, 3.2 per cent of the colored population in this age group could neither read nor write.

By 1940 this figure had fallen to 2.1 per cent, and by 1950 to only 1.2 per cent. In the latter year eight-tenths per cent of the whites in this age group were illiterate, according to the Alabama Department of Education.

There is also some evidence that the quality of instruction for colored students in the area has been steadily improved. More advanced training of colored teachers is required.

For example, in 1940 only 60 per cent of colored high school teachers in the Birmingham public school system were college graduates. By 1950 this figure had risen to 85 per cent.

In the elementary schools, in 1940 only 17 per cent of colored teachers were college graduates, but by 1950, 63 per cent had college degrees.

Since World War II the vocational and trade training program for colored people has been limited to a dozen subjects.

The only subject which has been added during recent years is upholstering. Courses in dressmaking, home laundry and industrial shop work appear to have been dropped.

Trainees are concentrated in certain courses. For example, courses in beauty culture, nursing and sewing have accounted for from 27 per cent in 1938-39 to 64 per cent in 1950-51 of the entire training program.

Two Negro Clerk-Carriers Serve In Tuscaloosa

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — Two Negro clerk-carriers served at the Tuscaloosa Post Office on a temporary basis during the Christmas rush.

But even this marked an employment event never before recorded in this city.

Charles B. Greene, a Navy veteran of World War II and S. W. Washington, Jr., World War II veteran and director of the Community center received the temporary appointments. Both are on the official register.

Negroes In Birmingham's Industries

Those concerned with Birmingham's economic future will find interesting, instructive and challenging a new report published Monday on Negro employment in this metropolitan area. It is another one of the National Planning Association's Committee of the South publications, and it was prepared by Langston T. Hawley, professor of management at the University of Alabama.

Prof. Hawley points out that utilization of human resources in large industrial areas such as Birmingham is one of the most important aspects of Southern economic development. He believes that "the level of economic development which Birmingham can attain will depend in part upon the success with which the Negro worker is integrated into the area's economy."

Negroes, of course, constitute a major segment of our population. Of the area's 555,800 population, some 37 per cent are Negro—"probably a greater proportion than is the case of any city of comparable size in the nation." In 43 firms studied—general manufacturing, primary metals, mining, building construction, transportation and public utilities—there were 59,253 persons employed, about 36 per cent of whom were Negroes.

The principal problem in Negro employment appears to be lack of education and training limiting job opportunities. In the 43 sample firms there were no formal training programs for Negroes, and the vocational and trades training programs in the public schools offered only a limited range of training opportunities. White officials concerned with Negro training were inclined to the view that Negroes should be trained for vocations for which the demand is present or readily foreseen, while Negro educators felt that the base of training should be broadened so that Negroes will be able to take advantage of widened employment opportunities as they develop.

There have been some perceptible gains, however, in the Negro's status since 1939. The general educational level of the Negro worker has risen considerably, more Negroes of school age are remaining in school longer, the quality standards in education are rising steadily, and the training of Negro teachers has been improved, due in part to substantially increased teachers' salaries since World War II.

One of the primary obstacles to more widespread employment and upgrading of Negroes seems to be the adverse attitudes of many white workers. Such adverse attitudes, however, appear to be gradually diminishing. Union leadership is particularly conscious of these attitudes, and one union leader remarked that one of the main jobs facing the labor movement in the South is to make the white workers understand that their economic prosperity and security are tied up with that of the Negro.

"On the whole," the report observes, "improved education seems to offer the greatest hope for expanding the Negro's employment opportunities. As his general level of understanding is raised, he will increasingly be in a position to exploit more fully the training opportunities which are available. To a considerable extent, however, the enlargement of both his training and employment opportunities will depend upon the future social and economic climate within which he works and lives."

Prof. Hawley and the NPA Committee of the South have done the community a considerable service in preparing this report. It deserves the attention of all of our people and careful study by our industrial, labor and civic leaders.

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TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — Two Negro clerk-carriers served at the Tuscaloosa Post Office on a temporary basis during the Christmas rush.

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Tuskegee Civil Service Fetes Members At Banquet

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—AFGE Lodge No. 110, Tuskegee, celebrated Civil Service Anniversary on Jan. 30 with a banquet honoring those employees in its membership (as of November, 1953) who have had 20 or more years of service in federal jobs.

Charles W. Terry, director of personnel for the State Department, was the able speaker. Mr. Terry felt very much at home with the occasion, speaking from his wide experience and deep personal appreciation for what a civil service law means to the morale and well being of government employees.

The affair, held in the VA Canteen Cafeteria, was well planned and directed by Mrs. Mamie H. Love and her committee, and the program expertly steered by the president, Chaplain H. J. C. Bowden. Dr. P. P. Barker represented the manager of VAH, Tuskegee.

Past presidents of the lodge presented to the group were: Dr. Alan P. Smith, Mrs. Bettie G. Stokes and Galloway Dixon. "Chappie" Cleveland, the first president, chapter member, and retired government employee was unable to be present because of illness, though not critically so

Honorees Cited

The following honorees received citations signed by AFGE national vice president for the 5th District, and director of the 5th Regional Civil Service Commission: Misses Anna B. Raines, Lulu Randolph, J. Hortense Wood; Mesdames Julia L. Alexander, Ruth T. Dokes, Corinne Morse, Edna Stafford, Bettie G. Stokes, Ethel L. Yates; Dr. Alan B. Smith; Messers Eddie Arrington, Robert Cooks, Samuel Davis, R. S. Dokes, Arthur Franklin, Grant B. Hagins Sr., McKinley Harris, L. W. Hemmons, Robert L. Ligon, Joe Maddox, John C. Magruder, Theodore Matthews, John R. D. Moore, Willie H. Scott, James L. Todd and James H. Turks.

AFGE No. 110 is moving forward under the leadership of Chaplain Bowden, president; L. W. Hemmons, Mrs. M. H. Love, E. E. Albergottie, vice president; Mrs. Willie D. Bentley and Mrs. C. N. Glover, secretaries: A. A. Wilkinson, treasurers: Chaplain K. D. S. Pogue, chaplain; G. Phillips, sergeant-at-arms. Chairman of standing committees are: E. L. Armster, M. H. Love, B. G. Stokes and Thodore Matthews.

Looking At February Statistics

State Unemployment Up 50% Over Last Year

Unemployment in Alamaba was more than 50 per cent higher last month than it was a year ago.

In February 1954, 16,593 claims for unemployment compensation were filed in comparison to 10,893 in February 1953, making this the highest February since 1938.

These statistics were released this week by Joe L. Coleman, director of the state department of industrial relations.

Coleman said that reports from local employment officials reflected less new unemployment in February than in January, but workloads remained relatively high because of a general tightening of the employment situation.

Weeks of unemployment claimed rose 10 per cent to total 114,254 in February. This was a 67 per cent gain as compared with the 68,655 weeks claimed in February 1953.

Marking an increase of half a million dollars over the year ago figure, a total of about a million and a half dollars in unemployment insurance was paid to approximately 26,600 persons in February. This was roughly $165,000 more than was paid out in January. The size of the average check was off a few cents from the previous month.

TOTAL NUMBER of payments issued was over 80,000, more than 14 per cent above the January total and 54 per cent higher than February a year ago. Largest gains were noted in the Birmingham. Sheffield, Anniston, Montgomery, and Demopolis areas.

In the Gadsden area, 500 workers previously laid off by a large steel company were recalled. However, this payment decrease was largely offset by gains in payments to primary metals workers in Sheffield and Birmingham.

At the end of the month, 53,114 persons were actively seeking work through local Employment Service offices. This was the largest number of registered job seekers in three years and was nearly 12,800 above the February 1953 total.

16i 1954

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

AMERICAN TOBACCO NAMES 3 NEGROES TO SALES FORCE

NEW YORK, March 29.—Wm. R. Raymond, III, Detroit; James A. Dixon, Charlotte and John R. Runnells, Dallas, have been recently appointed as Sales Representatives for the American Tobacco Company, maker of Lucky Strike, Pall Mall and Herbert Tareyton cigarettes, and will promote sales in the areas named, respectively.

Raymond, a veteran of the Korean War was hired to replace William H. Thompson, who, in January of this year, was promoted to Sales Supervisor in the Mid-West for the Company. Before entering the armed forces, he received the Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics at Fisk University in Nashville and matriculated at Wayne University in Detroit.

Prior to joining the Lucky Strike sales organization on February 15, Dixon served as First Lieutenant in Korea and as a Battery Commander at Fort Bragg, N. C., after returning to the States in July, 1953.

Runnell's appointment in Dallas marks the second Negro Sales Representative to be employed by American Tobacco in Texas. He attended the University of Hawaii, Fayetteville State Teachers College and Wiley Extension College, and is a veteran of World War II, and the Korean Campaign.

"SOLD AMERICAN!"— THE FIRST FIFTY YEARS

This year marks the 50th Anniversary of The American Tobacco Company, the nation's leading manufacturer of cigarettes and one of its largest employers of Negroes. Latest figures show a total of 8,424 Negroes on the company's payroll, helping in the production and sale of Lucky Strike, Pall Mall and Herbert Tareyton cigarettes.

Although American Tobacco in its present form was re-incorporated in 1904, the big tobacco firm goes back much further. The management traces in an unbroken line all the way to 1865, when Mr. Washington Duke and his sons started a business near Durham, North Carolina, considered by many as one of the chief cities of American Negro progress. Today, in addition to the Durham plants, American has cigarette centers in Reidsville, North Carolina; Richmond, Virginia; and Louisville, Kentucky. Negroes are employed at these and other production centers, in the New York headquarters, and throughout the nation as salesmen. The company they work for makes about one-third of the nation's cigarettes and a good share of its smoking tobacco (Half and Half, Blue Boar, Bull Durham) and cigars (Roi-Tan, La Corona, Antonio y Cleopatra).

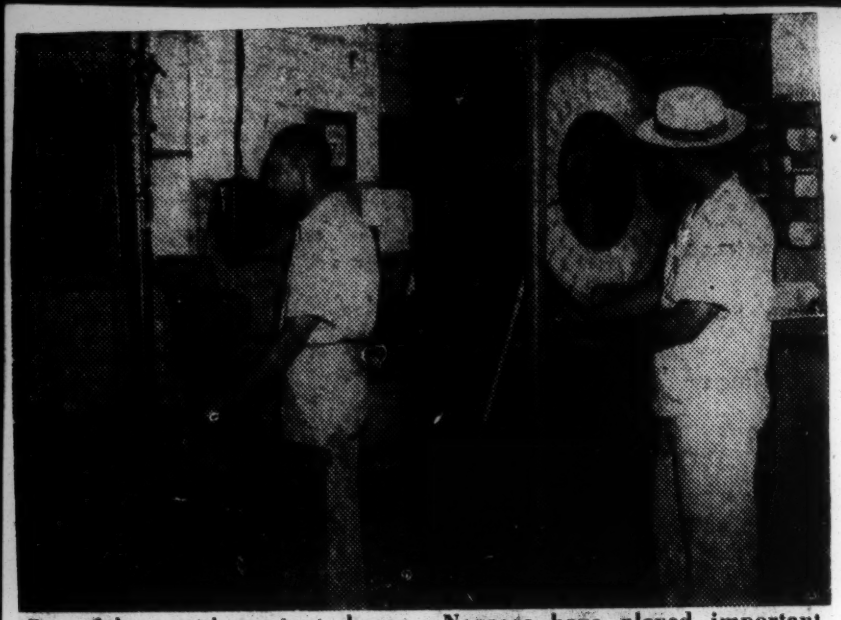
In addition to the many Negroes employed by the company direct, prominent Negroes in the entertainment and sports worlds have appeared on radio and television under the sponsorship of Lucky Strike cigarettes, American Tobacco's largest-selling single brand. Eddie "Rochester" Anderson appears regularly on the Jack Benny radio and TV programs. "Your Hit Parade," which presents the nation's top tunes, often features Negro stars like Sarah Vaughn, songstress who skyrocketed to fame a few years ago. The crack Negro drill team from West Point's 1802 Special Regiment has also made guest appearances.

Negro actors often appear on Robert Montgomery's American Tobacco Theatre. And such baseball greats as Jackie Robinson, Roy Campanella and Don Newcombe are telecast by Lucky Strike, as a sponsor of Brooklyn Dodger games.

Biggest event of the company's anniversary year was the introduction of a new cigarette, Herbert Tareyton with the Selective Filter Tip—a completely new type of filter tip employing activated charcoal. Negro salesmen, who have been employed by American Tobacco for many years now, are playing a prominent part in putting across the new brand, not only as salesmen but as supervisors in the sales organization.

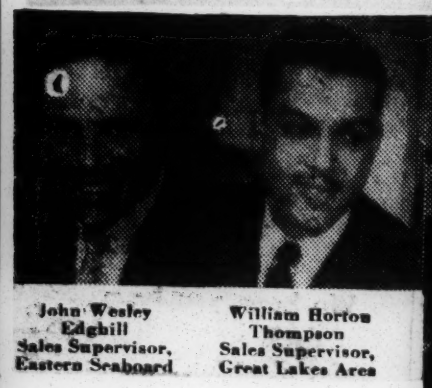
Last year John W. Edghill was promoted from Salesman to Sales Supervisor. He now supervises the work of American Tobacco's Negro Salesmen along the eastern seaboard. This year William H. Thompson of Detroit was also promoted to the position of Sales Supervisor and is responsible for directing the efforts of another group of Negro Salesmen who cover the east and west-central section of the United States for American.

Two of the first Negros employed by The American Tobacco Company were Jacques M. Fairfax, who covers New Jersey and Clarence A. Bing, who is well known in the Philadelphia area. Other American Tobacco representatives working in the interest of Lucky Strike, Pall Mall and Herbert Tareyton cigarettes, covering additional sections of the country, are: W. A. Nowlin, who works in Missouri and Kansas; Frederick D. Boothe, Brooklyn; Walter L. Jones, Pittsburgh; Edmund T. Brown, New York City; Arthur C. Waldon, Jr., Brooklyn and Long Island; Albert L. Miles, Virginia; William G. Hawkins, Ohio; Joseph P. Sutton, Georgia and Florida; J. W. Williams, Chicago; Ralph M. McCoy, Chicago and Northern Indiana; Osborne W. Carroll, Baltimore; Richard Carson, Michigan; James A. Dixon, North and South Carolina; Weaver Lee Hawkins, Alabama and Tennessee; A. B. Stroughter, Texas; Alonzo M. Smith, California; Wilbur J. Perez, Jr., Louisiana; William T. Burke, Jr., Texas; E. W. Douglas, California; Ernest Cobb, New York City; William Clark, Jr., District of Columbia; William D. Richardson, Michigan, and Preston L. Lambert, New York City.



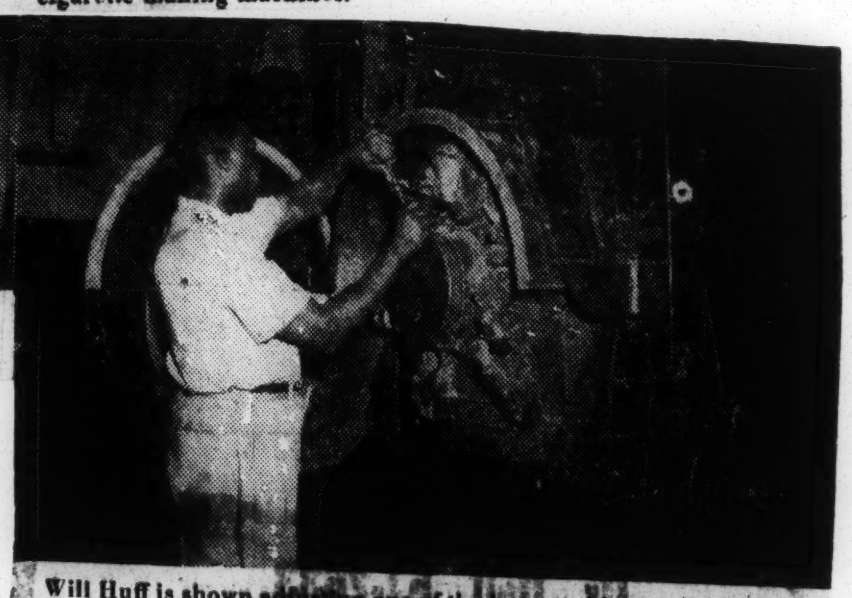
One of the most important phases in the making of cigarettes is control of moisture. Walter E. Motley is shown operating a delicate electronic device which measures the amount of moisture in the shredded tobacco.

Negroes have played important roles in The American Tobacco Company from its beginning. Here Robert R. Hall checks the weight of "saratogas"—containers of blended cigarette tobaccos—before the mixture is sent to the cigarette making machines.



John Wesley Edgbill
Sales Supervisor, Eastern Seaboard

William Horton Thompson
Sales Supervisor, Great Lakes Area



Will Huff is shown adjusting one of the huge and important cutting machines. Precision workmanship is necessary to insure uniformity in the cutting of tons of tobacco.

NEGRO LABOR RALLIES TO ARKANSAS FIELDS

8,000 Are Supplied, But As Many More Are Needed

HEAT HASTENED HARVEST

About 8,000 Negro laborers were supplied for cotton picking assignments in Eastern Arkansas yesterday by the Farm Labor Division of the Tennessee Department of Employment here. But the supply met only half of the demand.

Attention was focused on slow movement of laborers to the cotton fields at a meeting attended by 60 Arkansas farmers and planters at the division's office at 235 West Virginia yesterday.

Employers Worried

Employers of seasonal laborers are concerned over failure of supply to meet the demand.

W. S. 'Tick' Uhlhorn, department district manager, told the group "We hope to reach a peak of 12,000 workers this week, but we can use 16,000 to 18,000."

Mr. Uhlhorn said hot weather and beliefs that crops are not ready are probably among reasons cotton pickers have not sought work. However, he said, cotton-picking demands are a month early this year because of the drouth.

F. J. Johnson, manager of the Farm Labor office here, outlined mid-October crop conditions now present in Arkansas.

"More pickers are going out now than at this time in previous years," Mr. Johnson said. "Yet, we still have unfilled orders, while demands of planters and farmers are at a peak."

Number Increasing

Mr. Uhlhorn said the number of pickers is increasing daily. Friday, 7,000 were routed to Arkansas farms. The office on that day had unfilled orders for another 5,900 pickers, Mr. oJhnson said.

E. B. Chiles Sr., planter of Joiner, Ark., asked, "Why can't we get people in the hill country and in drouth areas to move into cotton picking areas?"

R. N. Rushing, chief of farm placement for the Arkansas Employment Security Office at Little Rock, replied, "I assume people there are just like they are here—waiting to get on relief." In reply to another question, Mr. Rushing pointed out that this is the third year that the government has controlled the number of Mexican laborers coming into the country.

Mexicans Needed

"The only means of relief is to get more Mexicans," said M. C. Baumann, owner of the 1,000-acre Waverly Plantation at Proctor, Ark. George W. Baskin, manager of the AES office at Forrest City, replied that Washington decides how many Mexicans can enter the country. Regional offices, in turn, decide ow many can enter each state.

'We had one man come in here ng Mr. Johnson that it would noney in his pocket if he'd im some pickers," Mr. Uhl- said. "We aren't going to that, and that man's gone to the bottom of

ct manager assured that the office em- erential treatment" ckers.

ates for cotton d at $2.50 and ds.

Arkansas to Hire Negro Investigator

LITTLE ROCK — (ANP — A Negro investigator for the state Alcoholic Beverage Control board will be hired soon.

A salary item to employ a Negro in the position was approved last week by the Arkansas legislative council.

16i 1954

BATTEN, BARTON, DURSTINE AND OSBORN, INC.
ADVERTISING AGENCY

BBDO Hires Second Negro Marketing Exec.

NEW YORK — John L. Procope, jr., of New York, became the second Negro within the past 18 months to join the staff of the marketing department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, inc., advertising agency which has offices in 12 cities across the country.

Procope assumed his position Jan. 11 as assistant to Clarence L. Holte, marketing specialist, the first Negro to be named to an executive post by a major advertising agency.

Holte supervises an agency operation which analyzes and interprets Negro markets and develops marketing and merchandising programs for the clients of BBDO.

The agency is one of the largest in America. Included among its 163 clients are many of the outstanding firms in the country.

In 1953 BBDO had a total billing of approximately $140 millions.

Procope, 32, is single and a veteran of World War II. He has been in the advertising and sales field for 10 years. He worked for five years as sales representative for the Afro-American papers.

J. L. Procope To B.B.D.O. Staff

NEW YORK — John L. Procope, Jr., of New York City, became the second Negro within the past 18 months to join the staff of the Marketing Department of Batten, Barton, Durstine and Osborne, Inc., advertising agency, which has offices in 12 cities across the country.

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JOHN L. PROCOPE, JR.

Procope, who is single and a 32-year-old veteran of World War II, has been in the advertising and sales field for the past ten years.

He worked for five years as sales representative for the Afro-American newspapers with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., and for more than two years with Associated Publishers Inc., New York. Procope's other business experiences have also been with institutions owned and operated by Negroes.

This experience, he said, "has equipped me with a broader perspective and foundation upon which I hope to assume greater responsibilities in the mainstream of American business".

Procope is a graduate of Morgan State college, with a bachelor's degree in business administration. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity and the American Marketing Association. His father, John Procope, Sr., is administrator of the Provident Hospital in Baltimore.

Another Negro Joins BBDO

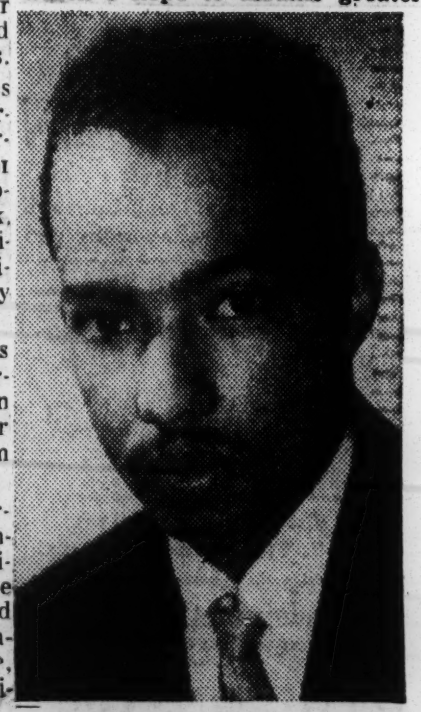
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John L. Procope, Jr.

One of Nation's Few Negro Business Machine Salesmen Rated Outstanding in U. S.

San Gabriel, Calif. — "One of the outstanding salesmen in the United Sattes."

That's the description given William T. Phillips, Jr., business machine salesman of Detroit, by Hugh L. Clary, president of Clary Multiplier Corporation, a leading business machine manufacturer.

Clary tendered the high praise to Phillips, one of the nation's few Negro salesmen of office equipment, as he announced today that Phillips had again won national honors among Clary salesmen.

Second Year

The star salesman has for the second consecutive year won coveted membership in the Producers club, a Clary honorary sales organization, as a result of his top rating among sellers of adding machines and cash registers during 1953, Clary said.

Together with the other 23 leading salesmen from across the country, Phillips will journey later this month (March) to Southern California for a week of fun and festivities with all expenses paid, to receive a variety of awards, including cash and merchandise.

The "producers of sales" will stay at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles, attend banquets in famed Hollywood restaurants and night clubs, and be guests of honor at a motion picture studio luncheon.

Phillips, in addition to repeating his Producers club achievement, last Fall won first place in the National Clary Crusade, a one-month's sales contest among the firm's representatives in 48 states.

For this accomplishment he was given the title of Leading Knight of the Crusade and a cash award.

Lives in Detroit

A six-foot, two-inch, athletic-looking man, Phillips lives at 5014 Spokane in Detroit, with his wife, Dena Marie, and his seven-year-old daughter, Anita Renee.



WILLIAM T. PHILLIPS, JR.

He was graduated from Homestead High school, Homestead, Pa., and then majored in physical education at Agricultural and Technical college, Greensboro, N. C., receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree.

Later he attended Wayne University in Detroit and was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree.

Prior to joining the Clary Multiplier Corporation's branch office in Detroit as a part-time worker in June, 1950, he owned and operated his own advertising agency in that city.

Naborhood FEPC wins; Negro pharmacists hired

the counters of Thrifty drug stores at Florence and Miramonte and at 87th and Broadway, according to an announcement today by J. B. Thomas, chairman of the Florence Fair Employment Practices Committee.

"Assignment of Negroes in front store capacities at these two locations marks a forward step in our community. Many months of negotiations, and the mobilizing of community sentiment have paid off in new areas of opportunity, Thomas said.

Campaign for fair hiring in the Miramonte-Florence area commenced almost a year ago and a buyer's strike was organized by the Florence FEPC late in 1953.

First Negro front store drug personnel was hired several months ago by Cralego's Drug Store at 1422 E. Florence when the store changed hands.

According to Thomas, efforts will be made to obtain jobs for Negroes and other minority groups in additional Thrifty locations and to increase the total percentage of minority group members hired by Thrifty.

"We of the Florence FEPC are encouraged to step up our efforts to convince business establishments in the Slauson-Florene-Manchester area that hiring without discrimination is good business practice, good democracy and good community relations", Thomas stated.

TOP CALVERT MEN HOLD SALES POWPOW



Calvert Distillers executives from all parts of the country recently gathered in New York at the Hotel Astor for a confab on sales strategy for next year. Left to right, they are: (seated) Munger Carr, Chicago; James Young, Gary, Indiana; St. Clair Rogers, Miami, Florida; W. F. Terry, Vice President, New York; Ulysses Williams, Nashville, Tennessee; — (standing) Gladstone Catterell, New York; Joseph Makel, New York; Isaac Dupre, Cleveland; Simeon Davie, Chicago; Tubie Resnik, New York Executive Vice President, in charge of sales nationwide; Julius Lee, San Francisco; Walter Taylor, St. Louis; Harry Fox, Empire Division Manager, New York; H. Waugh, Philadelphia; Harry Dumoil, New Orleans; Horace Griffith, New York; Bernard O'Dell, Detroit; Ted Albritton, Los Angeles.

Successful Men's Gallery Elects 18 Negro Members

There are now 18 Men of Distinction in the Lord Calvert gallery of "Successful Men."

The campaign inaugurated by Calvert Distillers Corporation almost three years ago now includes some of the most famous men in Negro America, each of whom began from humble beginnings to become tops in their respective chosen fields of endeavor.

Probably, the currently best known of the "Men of Distinction" on the Calvert roster is Mr. Archie A. Alexander, builder of numerous powerhouses, bridges, and railroads, as well as the Whitehurst Freeway and Tidal Basin Bridge in Washington. He was recently named, by President Dwight D. Eisenhower as Governor of the Virgin Islands.

Other famous names among the "Men of Distinction" are:

Mr. William C. Wingate, manufacturing chemist of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Fred Jones, engineer of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Mr. Norman Houston, President, Golden State Mutual of Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. Edward Davis, one of the nation's top Studebaker dealers, of Detroit, Michigan.

Mr. Robert Landrum, realty broker of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Hilyard Robinson, Architect of Washington, D. C.

The origin of this advertising series is a story by itself and dates back to November 16, 1951 when W. W. Wachtel, President of Calvert was awarded the George Washington Carver Gold Medal for "brotherhood of man."

16i 1954

CARNATION MILK COMPANY

Mrs. Abron Pushing Carnation Milk 'Healthy Baby' Contest

World Birmingham, Ala.
Str 10-8-54



MRS. MARIE ABRON

Mrs. Marie Abron, home consultant for Carnation Milk Company, along with Mrs. Ida Burt, home economist, is working with the promotion of the First Annual 'Healthy Baby' Contest.

Advertisement describing the "Healthy Baby" Contest is appearing in another section of this newspaper. Members of the Birmingham World staff are working with the Carnation Milk staff in the Birmingham area to make this campaign a success. It is the first campaign of its kind in which this newspaper has had the privilege of participating.

Mrs. Abron joined the Carnation Milk staff in June of this eyar. She is Alabama born and a prominent figure in the civic life of the community. For two years she served as supply teacher in the Birmingham Public Schools and is an ardent worker with the Girl Scouts.

She is an honor graduate of Miles College, a member of the Center Street P-T. A. and of the Alert Club, the latter composed of civic-minded ladies. She is the mother of two daughters.

The 'Healthy Baby" contest is running exclusively in the Birmingham World. Readers of this newspaper in Jefferson County may enter their babies in this contest. Babies three years old and younger are eligible, provided they are users of Carnation Milk.

You can get entry blanks from the office of the Birmingham World and other points in Birmingham and its suburbs.

'TESTAMENT TO HUMAN DIGNITY':

C. P. to integrate Afro-American telephone staffs

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — The move of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company to integrate its work force has been hailed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon as "a testament to the ideal of human dignity."

10C

Pat 2-27-54

A spokeman for President Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee Thursday made public a letter Mr. Nixon, its chairman, had sent H. Holmes Vogel vice president, telephone company congratulating for its "significant contribution" toward economic integration in this country.

P.5

The spokeman said the letter was the result of the report of the subcommittee on District of Columbia affairs, headed by John Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Two Already Transferred

The Government Contract Committee received and discussed the report at its monthly meeting on Monday (February 22).

According to the committee spokesman, the subcommittee called the transfer of two clerical workers from the U st. branch office of the telephone company to the accounting department in the downtown offices "a signal start" and "a first step toward integration."

He disclosed that the committee has received assurances from the telephone company that it intends to integrate colored workers fully into its work force, including telephone operators.

Still Working On CT

The spokeman also said the committee is continuing negotiations with the Capital Transit company about the employment of colored persons as streetcar motormen and bus drivers.

Before the telephone company acceded to the demand that it comply with its contract, the spokeman said, it took the position that it was complying by maintaining the U st. office with an all-colored force, including a manager.

But, he added, "The telephone company has been most cooperative," that integrated program before long "is inevitable" and the White House and Vice President Nixon "are very gratified" with the results so far.

Text Of Nixon Letter

Text of Mr. Nixon's letter follows:

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me to learn of the steps your company has taken to effect a modification in your employment practices with regard to integrating members of minority groups. This committee is grateful for the close cooperation you have given it.

"You must be aware, as are all of us, that the employment practices of your company, and of many others in the District of Columbia, have repercussions which far transcend the geographical boundaries of this area.

"Washington, as this nation's capital, is the focus of attention from all parts of the world. Discrimination of any kind in this city is seized upon by the Communists as a symbol of intolerance and bigotry everywhere in America.

"Your company has decided voluntarily to further employment practices which provide equal opportunity for all qualified persons. This forward step sets an example that cannot be overlooked by our friends, nor dismissed by our enemies.

Speaks For President

"Furthermore, it is a testament to the idea of human dignity so cherished throughout the world by millions who are both free and enslaved.

"On behalf of the President and members of this committee, may I again congratulate the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company for the significant contribution it has made toward economic integration in this country."

Civil service lists Afro-American p.g benefits for 115,000

162

WASHINGTON

The Civil Service Commission this week gave detailed instructions to all Federal agencies on how to carry out provisions of the new Fringe Benefits Law affecting approximately 115,000 trades, crafts, manual labor, guard, messenger, and fire-fighter Federal employees in the now abolished Crafts, Protective and Custodial Schedule.

Baltimore, Md.

A departmental circular, which explains exactly how to handle each type of affected job, in effect gives the green light for action in all affected agencies.

Agencies could have moved legally during September but are understood to have been awaiting formal Commission action in nearly every instance. It explains successive deadlines for action which are March 1955 under certain conditions and September 1955 in others.

In effect, the Commission instructions say this:

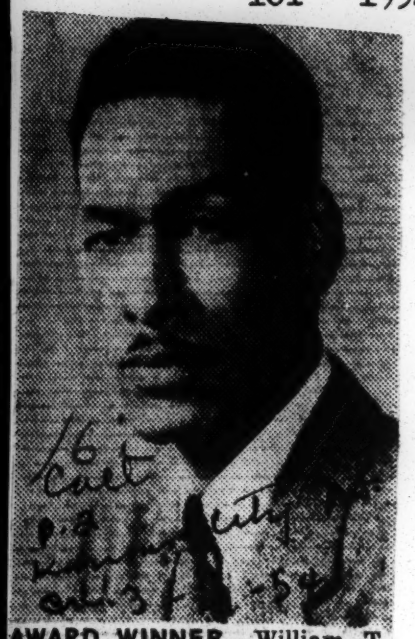
APPROXIMATELY 68,000 trades, crafts and manual labor CPC employees—so-called blue-collar workers—now will be put on an equality with other blue-collar workers outside CPC whose rates of pay are in line with the prevaliing wages of the locality in which they are working.

They will receive small wage increases to bring their wages up to the prevailing local wage level.

Approximately 47,000 guards, messengers, and fire fighters hitherto under CPC—employed for the most part in the Department of Defense and the General Services Administration—will be placed under the General Schedule.

These employees, also, are protected by the provisions that they cannot be paid less than they have been receiving. In many instances, minor pay adjustments will be made.

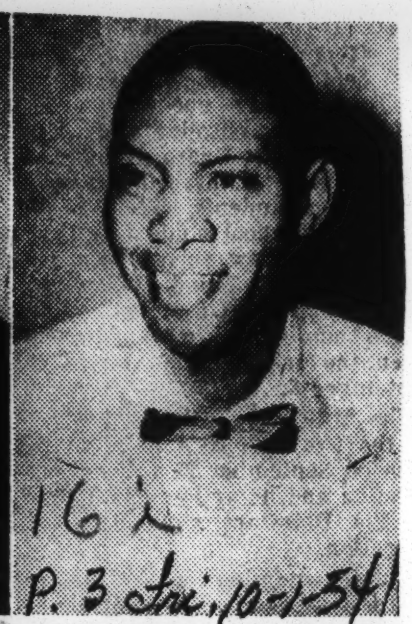
Biggest practical difference, the Commission said, is that guards, messengers and fire fighters will not receive prevailing wages but the wages provided in the General Schedule.



AWARD WINNER.—William T. Phillips Jr., shown above, has been termed "one of the nation's leading salesmen" by Hugh L. Clary, president of the Clary Multiplier Corporation, a leading business machine manufacturer. Clary is the company's business machine representative in Detroit. For the second consecutive year, Clary has won the coveted membership in the Producers club, a Clary honorary sales organization as a result of his top rating among sellers of adding machines and cash registers during 1953. Together with 23 other leading salesmen from across the country, Phillips will be given a week's trip to Southern California with all expenses paid and will receive a variety of awards, including cash and merchandise.







16 i
P. 3 Fri, 10-1-54

TWO ADDED BY COCA-COLA.—John Fleming, left, Charleston S.C., and Jim Brown, right, Chicago, Illinois, have recently been assigned to public relations and sales promotion posts by Coca-Cola bottlers in their respective cities. Fleming is employed by the Charleston Coca-Cola Bottling company while Brown has been assigned to the Coca-Cola Bottling company, Inc. Both men are well known in the cities of their employment.

TO HANDLE WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES FOR COCA-COLA—Mrs. Jean Drew Lightfoot, Howard University office of public relations, will join The Moss H. Kendriz Organization as of June 1 to handle women's activities for The Coca-Cola Company. A graduate of Howard University, and the University of Michigan, with further study at The American University, Washington, D. C., Mrs. Lightfoot holds a masters degree in public administration and has studied in the fields of public relations and publicity. She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. The young publicist, a native of Hartford, Connecticut, is the daughter of Attorney and Mrs. Howard P. Drew. She is married to Victor C. Lightfoot, a Howard University dental student.



Cuel
P-22

NEW REPRESENTATIVE WELCOMED TO COCA-COLA.—John Fleming, third from left, was welcomed to his new public relations post with the Charleston (S. C.) Coca-Cola Bottling Co. recently when his company entertained more than 150 of Charleston's outstanding citizens at a stag-dinner held at that city's beautiful Bacardi Dinner Lounge. Moss H. Kendrix, public relations counselor for the Coca-Cola Company, Atlanta, was the principal speaker for the occasion, which was toastmastered by A. J. Clement, Jr., Charleston district manager for the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. In above picture representatives of Coca-Cola congratulate Mr. Fleming. Left to right are G. Simms McDowell, Jr., manager of the Charleston Coca-Cola Bottling Co.; George Evans, the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Atlanta, Mr. Fleming, G. S. Alexander, Frank McNeill, sales manager of the Charleston firm, and Kendrix. Mr. Alexander is associated with the Moss H. Kendrix Organization, public relations representatives for the Coca-Cola ind...



COCA-COLA BOOSTER—Tom Hawkins, radio and television personality, is now employed by the Coca-Cola co. as a special sales representative. In the process of making Baltimoreans realize that a "pause can be refreshing," Mr. Hawkins finds that his earlier disc jockey experience comes in handy for meeting and influencing new friends to try his product.



MRS. JEAN DREW LIGHTFOOT of the Howard university office of public relations, will join the Moss H. Kendrix organization June 1, to handle women's activities for the Coca-Cola company. Daughter of Atty. and Mrs. Howard P. Drew, Mrs. Lightfoot holds a masters degree in public administration and has studied in the fields of public relations and publicity.

Switches to Coca Cola

WASHINGTON (ANP) — **Mrs. Jean Drew Lightfoot,** who has for the past few years been employed in the office of public relations at Howard University, will join the public relations staff of the Coca-Cola Company on June 1.

Mrs. Lightfoot is the first young woman of her race to have been employed to do public relations for any major soft drink industry in the United States. The young bespectacled is the wife of Victor Lightfoot, student in dentistry at Howard and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard P. Drew of Hartford, Conn.



SALES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS FORCE FOR COCA-COLA MEETS IN ATLANTA—Key sales and public relations representatives for the Coca-Cola Company and its local bottlers are seen grouped about E. D. Sledge, vice president—advertising manager (seated center), The Coca-Cola Company, during a three-day conference at the company in Atlanta last week. Seated, left to right, are Carl Crisp, Charlotte, N. C., Horace Cocroft, Washington, D. C., G. S. Alexander and Moss H. Kendrix, company public relations men with offices in Washington, Mr. Sledge, Lee Ward, company P. R. representative, based in Dallas, Texas, and Warren Sanford, Norfolk, Va. Mr. Crisp attended the conference in a pre-service capacity. Standing, left to right, are seen Devant Lawton, Jesse Lewis, Birmingham, Ala., Howard Lawson, Wilbur Kurtz, Thomas Hawkins, Baltimore, Md., Marcus Neustadter, Jr., New Orleans, La., William F. Nabors, Memphis, Tenn. E. L. Lipscomb, Jackson, Miss. and Homer Thompson. Mr. Lawton, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Kurtz and Mr. Thompson are members of the advertising department of The Coca-Cola Company.

Conn. Study Finds Negro Job Curb

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 7.—A survey completed this week by the state Civil Rights Commission has revealed that Negroes have definitely limited opportunities for employment in skilled trades.

Rabbi Morris Silverman, chairman of the commission, said today that the survey has also revealed a "serious lack of opportunities for Negroes to receive on-the-job apprenticeship courses.

About 5,000 persons are now receiving such training in 150 trades in the state, Rabbi Silverman said, but only eight Negroes, or about one-half of one per cent of the total, are due to receive journeyman certificates. There has been no difficulty for Negroes to enroll in the state-sponsored vocational training schools, Rabbi Silverman said, but the job prospects for Negro graduates of these schools are limited.

16i 1954 D.C.

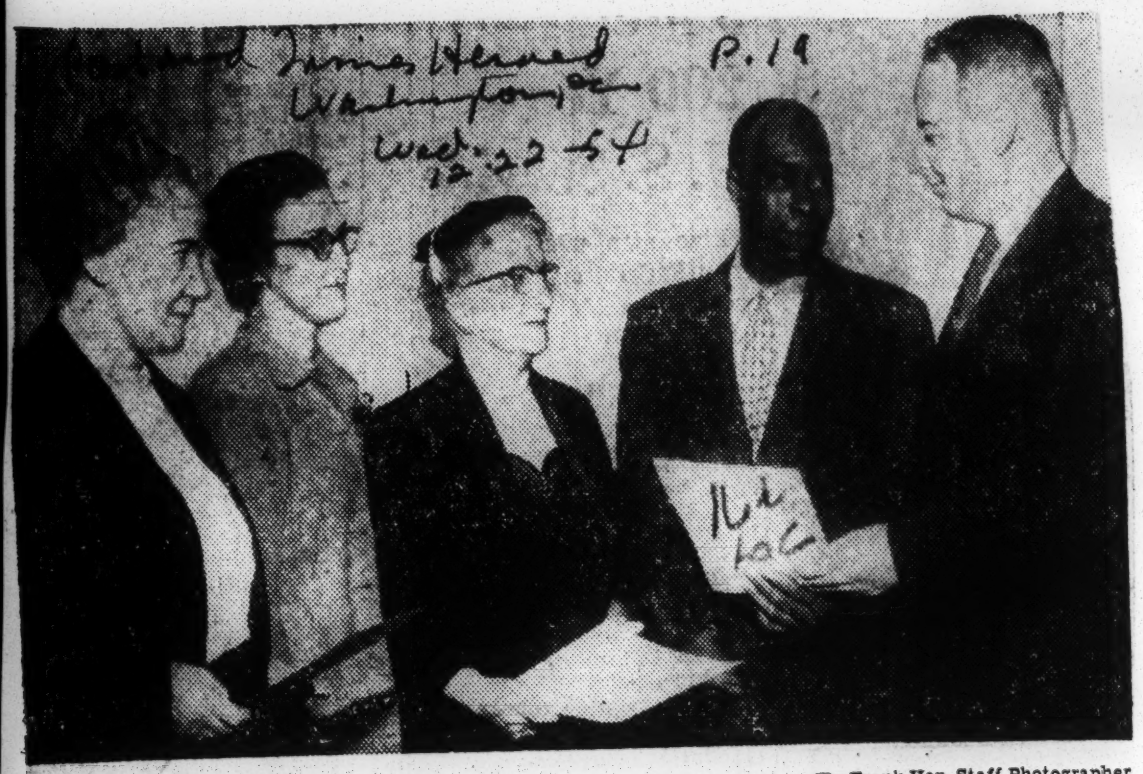


—Star Staff Photo.

FOR 40 YEARS' SERVICE—Attorney General Brownell congratulates Ernest Jackson, 65, of 1217 Park road N.W., and hands him a certificate honoring 40 years of service with the Justice Department. Mr. Jackson is a clerk in the records division. He was one of 82 employes honored for 25, 30, 35 and 40 years of service.

16i 1954

D.C.



By Frank Hoy, Staff Photographer

Among Office of Defense Mobilization employes honored yesterday were Lillian C. Kaschub, Mary T. Harrison, Louise D. McLuckie and James A. Addison (from left). ODM Director Arthur Flemming (right) presents the awards at the ceremonies.

Awards Given To 37 ODM Employes

Thirty-seven employes of the Office of Defense Mobilization received awards in a full-dress ceremony at the new General Accounting Office auditorium yesterday honoring them for Federal services totaling 844 years.

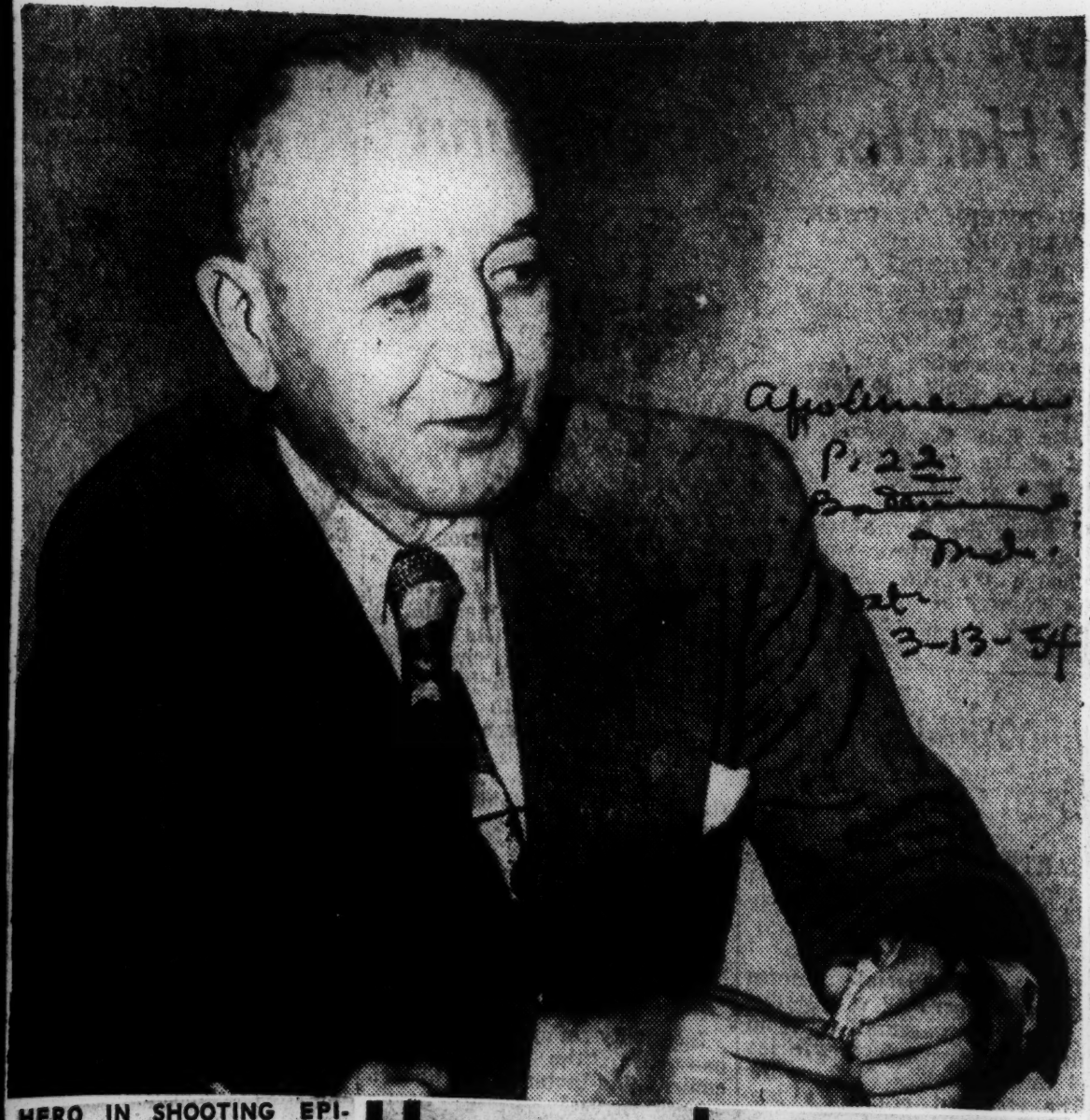
Two other employes were given meritorious service certificates for outstanding work with the agency. They are Mrs. Ann D. Taylor, a secretary in the production area of ODM, a veteran of 15 years' government service, and Mrs. Mary T. Harrison, an administrative assistant in the office of the assistant director for plans and readiness. Mrs. Harrison has been with the government 13 years.

Length-of-service (their service years in parentheses), certificates were awarded to:

Louise D. McLuckie (36), Lillian C. Kaschub (30), J. Harold Stehman (29), Irene Ley (26), Annie T. Hopkins (25), Helena H. Heitmuller (25), James A. Addison (25), Jess E. Pilson (24), Carl W. Loeber (24), Horace B. Drury (24), Paul A. Cooley (24), Thomas R. Oakley (23), C. Phillips Kerr (22), M. Josephine Farrar (21), Henry F. Hurley (21), Gertrude A. Schutt (21), Charles W. Seymour (21), Frank Talbot (21), Marie C. Thomas (21), Leslie S. Wright (21), Mildred Willingham (20), Marie C. Tylor (20) and Mary Hall Stough (20).

Also, (all 20 years) Victoria R. Robinson, Max S. Osias, Charles E. Offutt, George W. Morris, Wallace D. Hopper, Ardeth L. Hickernell, Edward R. Gray, Robert J. Foley, James L. Farrell, Joseph E. Brown, Jr., Irl D'Arcy Brent, Thomas R. Baldwin and Dorothy B. Baines.

ODM Director Arthur S. Flemming presented the certificates after a program which included Army Band music and talks on the incentive award program by John D. Roth, of the Civil Service Commission, and William T. McDonald, of the Navy's civilian personnel department.



HERO IN SHOOTING EPISODE — William Belcher, doorman on Capitol Hill and father of the manager of the Rhode Island Plaza Apartments, grabbed one of the Puerto Ricans in Monday's shooting spree, disarmed the man, grappled with him, and held him until help arrived. Over 60 years old, Mr. Belcher later fainted and was treated at George Washington Hospital where he was released Monday evening. He lives at 2221 Fillmore st. Arlington, with his wife and one of their four grown children.

House doorman hero in shooting

Captured one of four gunmen who shot five congressmen

WASHINGTON — William Belcher, doorman in the House of Representatives chamber was called "hero" of the day after five Congressmen were wounded in the sensational shooting, on Capitol Hill, Monday.

Mr. Belcher, according to an eyewitness, Edgar G. Brown, disarmed one of the gunmen.

"He did a very noble job," said Tom Kennamer, doorkeeper at the Capitol.

'I Hit The Floor'

Mr. Kennamer added that Mr. Belcher was on duty in Gallery 7, but when he saw what was happening, he ran to Gallery 11.

Mr. Brown, director of the National Negro Council, told the AFRO:

"I hit the floor, as most of us did. It was like cannon fire, there were so many shots at once."

Nerve-Wracking Thing

Judge Queen of 704 Kenilworth ave., ne, a messenger at the Capitol, said he was downstairs when the shooting occurred.

"I heard the shots," he said, "but I thought it was an automobile backfiring. Then I saw them bringing three Puerto Ricans out.

"It was a nerve-wracking thing," Mr. Queen declared.

Before it was discovered that a group of Puerto Ricans had been captured in the shooting, speculation was running wild on Capitol Hill as to the possible motive.

"We thought the suspects were Mexicans," Mr. Brown said, "who had some gripe against the government."

4 Guns Recovered

His statement was echoed by others who stood about in the drizzling rain.

However, William Bondsell, House sergeant-at-arms, stated that the persons arrested were members of the same Puerto Rican nationalist organzation which tried to assassinate former President Truman on Nov. 1, 1951.

He revealed that four guns—all German Lugers—were recovered.

In the House Building, located across the street from the Capitol, Congressmen discussed their narrow escape with their secretaries and friends.

Dawson, Powell Out Of Town

In the office of Rep. William Dawson (D., Ill.), his secretary reported that he was out of town. The secretary is Miss Leah Brock. Breathing a sigh of relief. she stated:

"Thank God, neither Congressman Dawson nor Congressman Powell was there."

(She had just checked with the offices of Congressman Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), and had been told that he also was not in town.)

Captain Richard A. Felber, head of the homicide squad, said every available squad car had been rushed to the Capitol.

Policemen stood blocking the doors in groups of fives, and in pairs at the ground entrances.

About 200 persons watched the activities, and looked toward the basement where it was reported that two of the fanatics were trapped.

"They're blocking off the passageways one by one," one officer reported.

Downtown 5 And 10's Hire Negro Salesgirls In D. C.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — There are signs that discrimination in employment is beginning to break down in the District of Columbia, according to reports released last week by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of D C. Anti-Discrimination laws.

Two dime stores on Seventh Street in downtown Washington have hired several colored salesgirls during the past week, reported Mrs. Alice Tripp, chairman of the group which is negotiating with management of the stores in an attempt to persuade them to employ colored clerical help.

The McCory store hired two salesgirls after several weeks of negotiating, and after a company official at the New York headquarters had assured the committee chairman, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, that the local store would change its hiring policy.

Murphy's store follows suit and employed several colored girls before negotiations got underway.

The committee now plans to approach Woolworth's. Kresge's and S. W. Grant to discuss hiring policies in their Seventh street stores.

Under Mrs. Terrell's leadership, the committee was instrumental in getting many Seventh street dime and department stores to start serving colored shoppers at their lunch counters long before the Supreme court's decision in the Thompson restaurant case open all District eating places on a non-discrimination basis.

Probe Clears Mrs. Morrow, Wins Job Back

WASHINGTON — Mrs. Corrienne Robinson Morrow, who was suspended last March from her position as a racial relations advisor in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, as a security risk, was notified last week that she has been completely cleared and re-instated.

The three man loyalty board which heard the testimony of more than 22 persons on behalf of Mrs. Morrow, advised her Aug. 17 that she will be compensated for the period of her suspension.

The case was reviewed by Albert M. Cole, administrator of HHFA who concurred in the opinion of the board that the "derogatory information requiring clarification" had not been substantiated. Cole signed the document making clearance final.

Frank C. Reeves, attorney for Mrs. Morrow, would not specify what the exact nature of the charges were. Mrs. Morrow was out of town and could not be reached for comment.

The letter requested Mrs. Morrow to notify the agency when she would return to her post. A veteran of 20 years of service with the government, Mrs. Morrow is one of the highest paid Negroes in government service.

Health Department Clerk Retires After 33 Years

William E. Branch, 65, a file clerk with the District Health Department, is retiring Tuesday after 33 years in the government.

Mr. Branch, who lives at 913 Forty-fourth street N.E., was born in Richmond, Va., in 1889. He came to Washington in 1913, and in 1921 he became a messenger in the health department at $600 a year.



Mr. Branch.

He has five children.

Commissioner Renah F. Camalier will be on hand at a farewell reception at 4 p.m. Tuesday in the Municipal Center.

Stevenson retires from assessor post

WASHINGTON

When George A. (Eggy) Stevernson retired from his post in the City Assessor's office recently, he was closing only one chapter in a colorful career.

Not only has Mr. Stevenson served as messenger, chauffeur —and, in his own words "everything," during 30 years at the District building, but in his lifetime, he has also been a bike-racer, jockey, clock-carver, collector of antiques and stamps, and baseball player.

STILL A collector of antiques, Mr. Stevenson says: "I buy anything that catches my eye, no matter what the price."

As a youth of 16, he liked to go over to the Ivy City racetrack, where he later became a jockey, weighing, a mere 68 pounds.

ALSO INTERESTED in bicycle racing, the young Stevenson became known as the "best cyclist" in the city. His career as a bike-racer abruptly ended when he broke his leg in 1905 before his scheduled race with Major Taylor, then known as champion cyclist in the U.S.

* * *

IN BASEBALL, he was known for his "slow ball" pitch. He served as pitcher for the Piedmont White Sox, and Asbury Browns. He ended his baseball career in 1907.

During that time he met Clark Griffith, owner of the Washington Nats, and E. Joseph Donohue, former District Commissioner.

"Mr. Donohue used to like to see me pitch," he recalls, "and used to follow me from game to game."

* * *

SINCE HIS retirment, according to Mr. Stevenson, both Mr. Donohue and Mr. Griffith have indicated that the ex-sportsman can depend on them if he wants a job.

However, Mr. Stevenson says: "I'm going to rest awhile. Later, I might get a job just to pass the time."

He lives at 1306 G St. NE, with his wife, Bertha, to whom he has been married for 26 years.

* * *

THE VERSATILE Mr. Stevenson and his wife have formed a team in the making of beautiful clocks.



George A. Stevenson

After he purchases old clocks from automobiles, and "gets them in shape," Mrs. Stevenson paints unusual scenes on the backs of the clocks which her husband has covered with plywood.

In 1934, Mrs. Stevenson presented one of these clocks as a gift to the late President Roosevelt. The clock still hangs in the White House, and receipt of it was acknowledged by a letter sent to Mrs. Stevenson by the President, Mr. Stevenson said.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY 200 persons were present at the ceremonies during Mr. Stevenson's retirement from government.

"It was the best affair they've ever had," Mr. Stevenson declared.

He was presented with money from fellow employees and a certificate of merit for "excellence in the performance of his duty" by District Commissioner Samuel Spencer.

His duties included delivering messages by foot and car for the Assessor's Office.

* * *

A MEMBER OF 19th St. Baptist Church, Mr. Stevenson, attended public schools in the District.

For his unusual and colorful career, his excellent performance of his duties in District government, and for his contribution to sports, the AFRO this week pays tribute to George A. Stevenson.

Labor Secretary Expects Fight

Plan to Up Minimum Wage Introduced at White House

WASHINGTON—A plan to raise the minimum wage and widen coverage for 24,000,000 workers has been handed the White House by Labor Secretary Mitchell.

A battle royal is expected when the proposals reach Congress. A large number of Negroes in service trades or retail industries will be affected.

Roughly what the labor secretary has in mind is raising the present wage floor by ten to fifteen cents and extending minimum wage protection to several million workers now exempt. Most of these are in laundries, groceries, hardware and dry goods stores and ice cream parlors. Those of this group already covered by state pay floors would not be affected by Mr. Mitchell's plan.

The plan is expected to raise a lot of dust in congressional circles, but Mr. Mitchell is determined to conduct a militant cabinet campaign to get administration endorsement of his proposal.



Charles Holmes (left) and Fred Parker make old furniture look like new at Goodwill Industries, 1222 New Hampshire ave. nw., where almost 5000 physically handicapped have had jobs since 1935.

D. C. Dime Stores Hire Negro Salesgirls

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The Neisner variety store in downtown Washington is now hiring colored sales people, the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-discrimination laws announced this week.

At the same time, the group says G. K. Crites, district superintendent, Kresge dime stores in the city, plans to initiate in the next two or three weeks a new program of hiring colored salespersons.

Mrs. Alice Trigg is chairman of a subcommittee of the parent group that is working to persuade local dime stores to abandon discriminatory hiring policies.

She reported that Sam Davis, manager, Neisner's store, said they already have one colored salesgirl in full charge of a counter and are presently training others. He said she is ready to take applications from colored girls, because "I know they're competent".

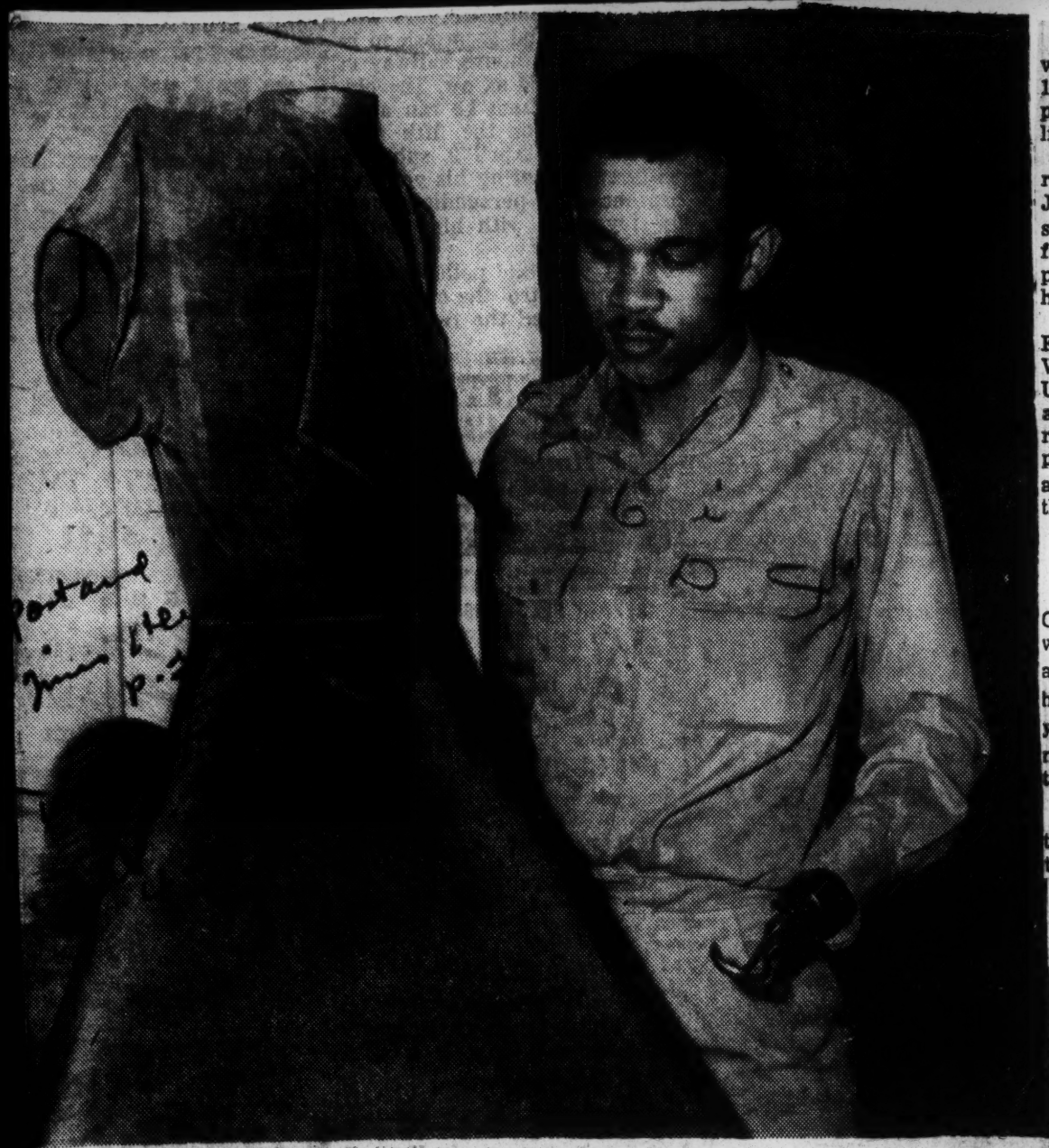
At other variety stores in the city, the committee found the following situations:

At Woolworth's store on Seventh St., the manager said they have one colored part-time salesgirl.

Three G. C. Murphey's dime stores have several colored salesgirls.

F. W. Grant has a colored girl working in records and told the committee that "she is excellent."

Mrs. Trigg's subcommittee plans to continue negotiations with District variety stores and try to convince them to begin hiring without discrimination. She found encouraging signs that most of the stores feel the end of discrimination in employment in the District is coming and a lot of them are preparing for it.



Staff Photos

Another Goodwill worker is Dallas Brown, who lost his hand in a car crash. Goodwill will benefit from an Embassy Tour and Tea April 24 for which Mrs. George Gillingham is ticket chairman. Eight embassies will be visited.

Agriculture Department Worker 43 Years Retires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Wesley Johnson, a confidential messenger who served under 11 Secretaries of Agriculture, retired last Monday after 43 years of government service. He received letters of praise from Secretary Ezra Taft Benson and five former heads of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Under Secretary True D. Morse, to whose office Mr. Johnson was attached, gave a retirement reception for the 70 - year - old colored worker in the Secretary's conference room.

ONE FEATURE of the reception was the presentation of luggage, money, an electric razor, and 87 congratulatory letters bound in two volumes. These letters came from top Department officials, including Secretary Benson and five former Secretaries of Agriculture.

Secretary Benson wrote, "I think you have established an enviable record."

FORMER Secretary Charles F. Brannan said, "I always found complete satisfaction in your service."

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, who was Secretary of Agriculture, 1945-48, wrote, "I wish I knew a proper benediction for a person like you."

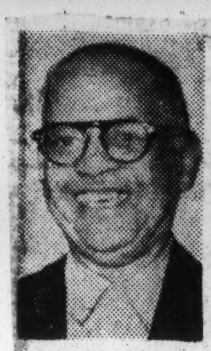
AND FORMER Secretary Henry A. Wallace, recalling that Mr. Johnson had served under himself, a Democrat (1933-40) and his father, Henry C. Wallace, a Republican (1921-24) said, "You have served the USDA faithfully."

Others who sent letters were Former Secretaries Claude R. Wickard and William M. Jardine; Under Secretary True D. Morse, and former assistants to the Secretary, Dr. F. D. Patterson, ex-president of Tuskegee Institute; and Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press.

• • •

MR. JOHNSON, a native of Port Gibson, Miss., began his service with the Department in 1914 as an assistant guard. Previously, he had been employed for three years as a waiter on a Government dredgeboat which worked the Mississippi river.

After six months as a guard in the Department, Mr. Johnson was transferred to an assistant messenger's post in the office of the Secretary where he remained until his retirement, serving as a confidential messenger to the Under Secretary. In the early days, he rode a bucycle, delivering documents to the White House, the Capitol, and other government buildings. Plans for the future are to travel, fish, and help Mrs. Johnson with the cooking. He and Mrs. Johnson have a son and a daughter. The daughter teaches in the public school system of the District of Columbia, and the son is employed at a local theatre.



Johnson

less durable Government workers, his technique for holding onto a job.

"Be courteous, honest and attentive," he says. That advice was given him by Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman during Woodrow Wilson's Administration. "Also," Johnson added with a grin, "you don't get too much 'bumping' in the classification of messenger."

Johnson, now 70, is to retire at the end of this month, after 43 years in Government service, 40 with the Department of Agriculture.

His present boss, Under-Secretary True D. Morse, has sent out invitations to a "retirement reception" in Johnson's honor at 4 p. m., May 24, in Room 218, Administration Building.

Johnson is going to visit his sister in Port Gibson, Miss., for a couple of months "and get accustomed to loafing." After that, he will return to his home here at 2027 13th st. nw., and enjoy the company of his married daughter and his son.

When Johnson first came to work here, messengers were still riding bicycles. Johnson pedaled documents to the White House and Congress. "Often confidential," he says "and always delivered safely."

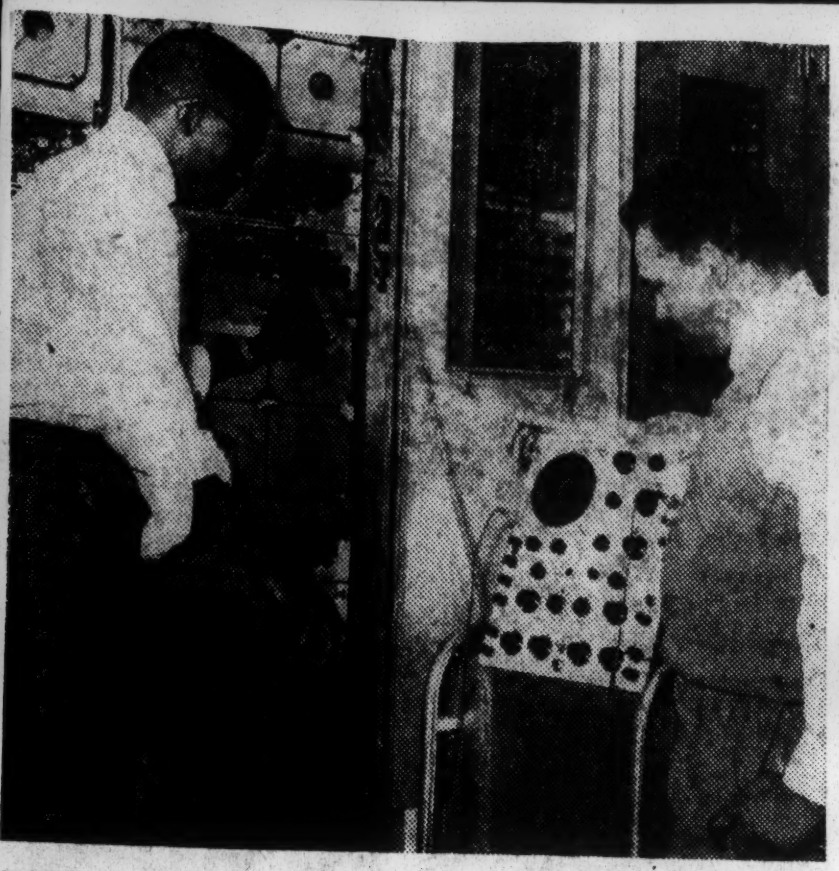
When the office of Undersecretary of Agriculture was created, Johnson took up his work with Rexford Guy Tugwell and has stayed in the Undersecretary's office ever since.

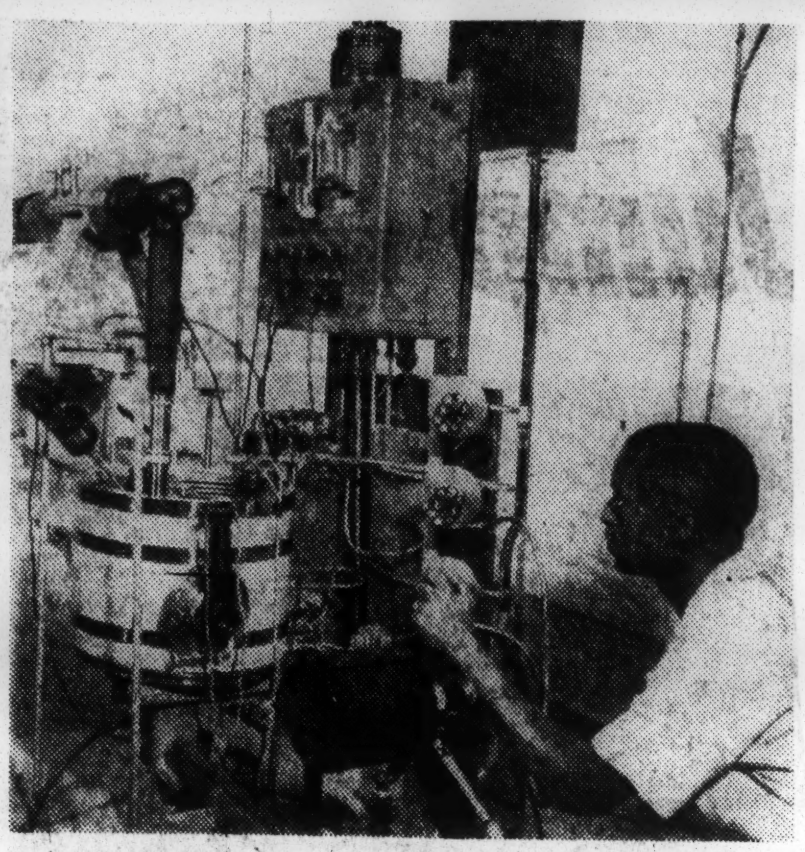
On his first day in the Department, Johnson, through a mix-up, was "sworn in" twice. He thinks that may have had something to do with the way he has been riveted in his job.

U. S. Worker Weathered 11 Bosses

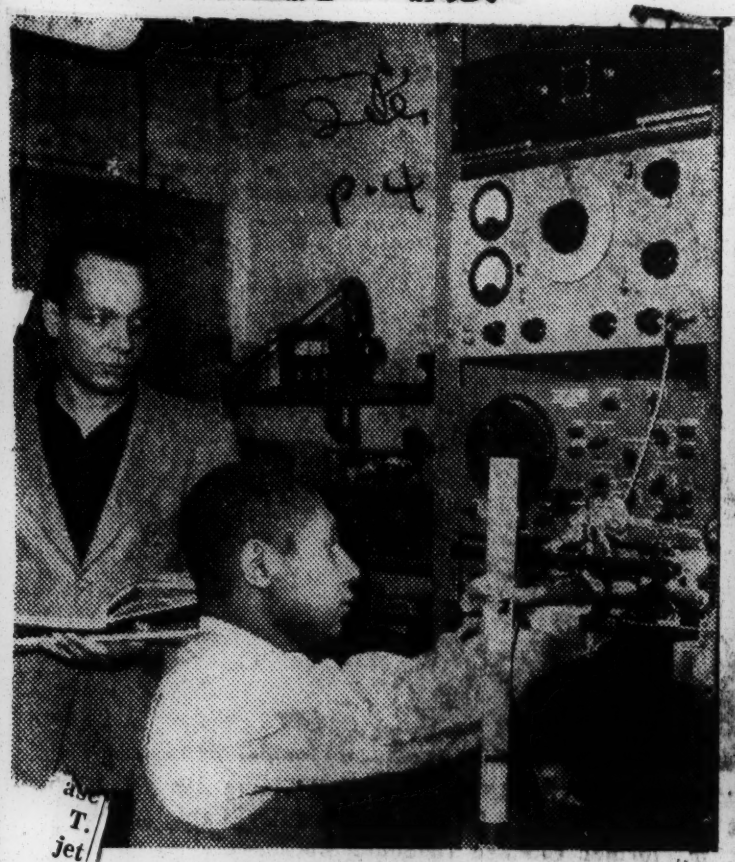
By Audrey Graves
Country Life Editor

John Wesley Johnson, who has served as a messenger under 11 Secretaries of Agriculture, is glad to disclose to





WADE H. RICE, Jr., (left-photo at left) and Paul E. Wells of the National Bureau of Standards, adjust the memory system of SEAC (National Bureau of Standards Eastern Automatic Computer). In photo at right, Louis C. Williams of NBS is shown with an ultracentrifuge used in studying the size of large molecules such as are found in dextran (a blood plasma substitute) and rubber.





E JONES (right-photo at left) of the NBS laboratory, uses electric equipment with a high-powered microscope to control and observe the data. This work has application to rocket flight. In photo at right, apparatus for basic research in turbulent air flow is adjusted in the test section of the four and one half foot wind tunnel at NBS.

Bureau Of Standards Sets Pace In More Than 1 Way

By ETHEL PAYNE
Defender Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sprawled over the acres of the northwest sector in Washington are 65 buildings in which one of the most important operations affecting the lives of every American citizen is carried on.

The area looks like a college campus with serious students going to and from their classrooms. But as important as the function of this arm of the government is, it is not a secret operation with a code name.

In a vague way, John Doe knows of its existence. The scales on which Mrs. Jane Doe purchases arew eighed must meet requirements set by the National Bureau of Standards.

The amount of electric current which the Does use to run their home, is measured by meters checked by NBS. The paper money which he uses to pay his bills goes farther, that is, it doesn't wear out so soon, because bureau paper experts have learned to make currency paper many times stronger than it once was. The parts in the family car were made to exact size using length standards calibrated by NBS.

And lately John Doe may have heard a rumor about shoe soles wearing twice as long and false teeth to which no chewing gum will stick and which will not dissolve in alcohol! These have been checked and verified by NBS to make sure they are what the manufacturers claim.

Approximately, 2700 people make up the Washington staff of the NBS which is a vital part of the Department of Commerce. There are other laboratories at Los Angeles, Corona, Cal. and at Boulder, Colo.

While all around it the ebb tide of politics and international and national crises swirls. NBS goes on in its placid impervious way quietly performing its role of presenting the mediums which make this the mightiest industrial nation in the world and lending its resources to every phase of our daily lives. Indeed, NBS serves the world.

Among the corps of scientists

and professional staffers are at least 75 highly trained and skilled Negroes. Here they are neither Negroes nor any other different species. They are simply scientists contributing their abilities to the sum of the whole.

The National Bureau of Standards is the principal laboratory of the Federal Government for basic and applied research and development in physics, chemistry, mathematics, metalurgy, and many branches of engineering.

CURRENCY MACHINE

NBS serves in peace and war. Recently, Thomas Carter developed a flex-tension machine which accurately evaluates the flex endurance of shoe upper leather within a relatively short time. This should result in great savings to the Office of the Quartermaster General of the Army as well as to private industry.

A currency counter for counting worn out bills meant an annual saving to the Treasury of about $25,000 annually.

Gerald Adams, a physicist who has been with the Bureau since 1942 formerly worked on the guided missles program and helped to develop the first bazooka Now he is in charge of a test for the Navy on anometers, a device which measures wind velocity.

A native of Omaha, Neb., he was educated at Creighton university.

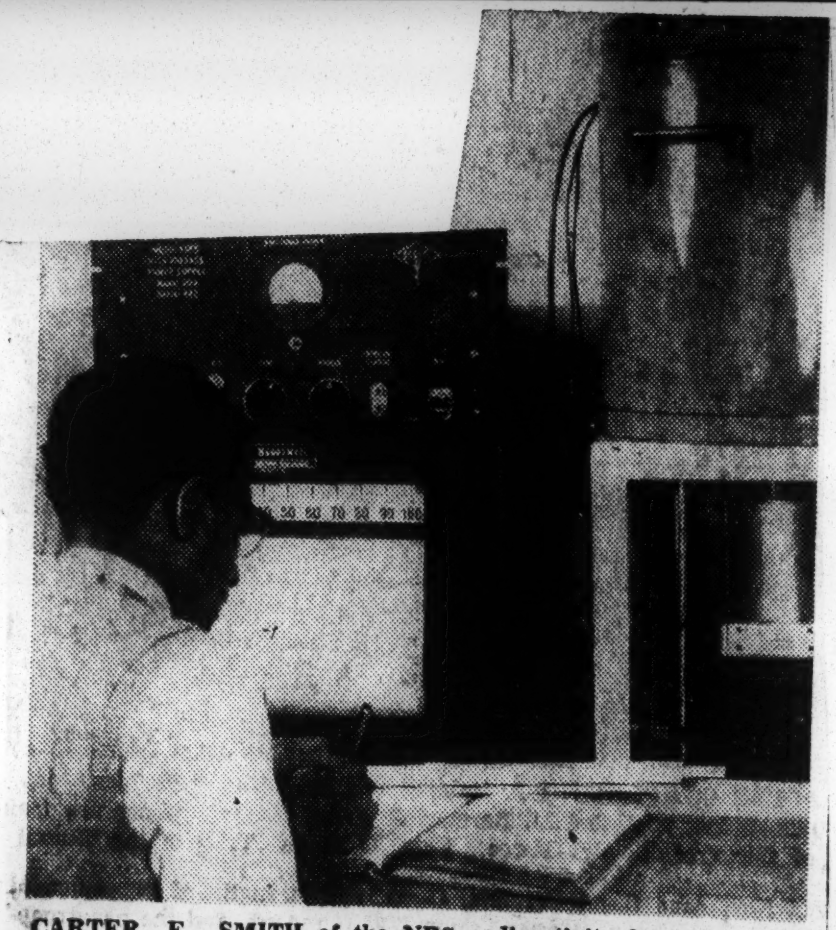
NBS has a vital role in national economy and in peacetime, it continues to contribute largely to research and devolpemnt for defense. When atomic research got under way, in 1939, President Roosevelt turned to the director of NBS for the initiation of the program.

CHERISH FREEDOM

Although private industry sometimes offer higher wages than those at NBS, it is a credit to the department and the head of the bureau, Dr. A. V. Astin that the majority of the professional staff feels such freedom of thought and initiative that they remain with the bureau.

NBS employes have the advantage of taking courses in the bureau school.

It would require several weeks to thoroughly tour the "campus" and to meet its interesting people. On a brief tour, the dozen young scientists interviewed showed an amazing compatability in their tastes, their ambitions, their educational backgrounds and their estimates of their jobs



CARTER E. SMITH of the NBS radioactivity laboratory, calibrates an ionization chamber (right). Ionization chamber is used by the Bureau to measure the radiation from radioactive isotopes such as are used in medical treatment and scientific research.



HAROLD P. BELCHER of the NBS computer laboratory, is seated at the control board of the SEAC, one of the bureau's two large-scale high-speed electronic computers.

Wade H. Rice jr., a native of Washington and a graduate of Catholic university is a product of the NBS graduate school. His interesting job as an electric scientist is designing and constructing memory devices for digital computers.

William D. Jenkins comes from Scranton, Pa. and has been with the bureau 10 years as a metallurgist. Prior to this, he was an expiditer of torpedo parts.

Harold P. Belcher, a handsome young Howard engineering graduate, was associated with Wade H. Rice, jr. and Roger L. Hill, another physicist on the electronic computer. This program is particularly interesting to the lay man because it deals with what is more popularly thought of as the "thinking machines".

He left recently to take a job in private industry.

NATIVE OF DURHAM

NBS sends out nine standard samples of radioactive isotopes to hospitals and factories all over the United States. Carte Smith, who is a native of ham, N. C., where he go B. S. at North Carolina co is a physicist whose field is radioactivity.

Working together on a projec in the sound laboratory at th bureau are Earle Jones and Ernest R. Smith, both g of Howard. Their partic signment is the study of acoustic vibrations research and development of the means of their detection.

John H. Pinkard jr. is a school teacher turned physicist. He is a native of Washington and for the past three years has worked as a mechanical engineer at the bureau doing testing, writing and research in the instrumentation field.

PINKARD A PIONEER

Pinkard was among the first Negroes hired in professional capacties at the bureau 10 years ago.

Louis C. Williams is presently working on a dextron extension of a blood plasma substitute and he is partially working also on a substitute for rubber. The blood plasma experiment is naturally of vital concern to the world of medicine.

These earnest young people who play such highly important parts in making the nation run are the unsung unknown everyday heroes who want no fanfare about their work.

Firm Begins Work On Job Problems

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Public Utilities Commissioners stated Wednesday that they were just beginning to work on the problem of integration in employment of the Capital Transity Company. This statement was made by PUC chairman Robert E. McLaughlin after a two-hour hearing with CTC officials and representatives of Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railroad and Motor Coach employes of America, AFL.

Both groups agreed in a "memorandum of understanding" last month to study possibilities of expanding the company's present employment practices to all races. After the closed session, McLaughlin said a satisfactory solution was not beyond the realm of possibility. CTC vice president E. C. Giddings and unionist Walter J. Biergwagon would not comment on decisions reached.

The PUC said the delegation would look the problem "squarely in the face" at its next meeting on Sept. 21.



BORN LEGLESS, ARMLESS—Emmett Blackwelder, born with only stumps for arms and legs, shows his dexterity at a switchboard. —Star Staff Photo.

Limbless Man Dexterous; Runs Switchboard, Dresses

Emmett Blackwelder has only stumps for arms and legs, yet he can operate a telephone switchboard, write with a pencil, light his own cigarettes, hammer nails, shave and dress himself.

His doctor says it proves "rehabilitation evaluation cannot be made on an anatomical basis alone."

Mr. Blackwelder says it proves "if you try hard enough, you can do anything you want."

Mr. Blackwelder was born 30 years ago in Concord, N. C., with his legs gone above the knee, and his arms gone above the elbow.

One of four children, Mr. Blackwelder learned to keep up with the others the best he could. He finished the 10th grade in school.

Was Taxi Dispatcher.

During his last two years of school, he took a job as a taxi dispatcher in the evenings. Some 25 cabs were in the company. Mr. Blackwelder had two phones —"I got so I could answer both at the same time," he said yesterday, demonstrating with quick flips of his arm stumps.

After school he took up dispatching full time.

Three years ago, Mr. Blackwelder came to Washington to visit his sister, Mrs. Bertie Weaks, 821 Allison street N.W., and her husband for a "couple of weeks."

Like so many other temporary Washingtonians, he stayed.

After getting a job working on shoes at the Goodwill Industries, he went to see Dr. Charles S. Wise, professor of physical medicine and rehabilitation at the George Washington University School of Medicine.

"On superficial examination, you might say the patient couldn't do anything," Dr. Wise told a meeting of his school's alumni yesterday. "Emmett now can do everything except wash his back, swim, or drive a car."

"I have driven 'em," corrected Mr. Blackwelder.

Took Switchboard Job.

Dr. Wise didn't believe Mr. Blackwelder could operate a switchboard, handling the small plugs. He was proved wrong. Mr. Blackwelder got a night switchboard job at the Pall Mall Apartments, 1112 Sixteenth street N.W. He held it more than a year, and his day-time job as well, until the double shift proved too much for him.

With his new artificial legs and crutches, Mr. Blackwelder gets around well, though not quite as fast as he used to hop before.

He'd like to get another job—since the Goodwill people can't afford to pay him much. But as soon as employers see his condition, he is turned down.

"They won't believe it. Won't let you prove yourself—give you a chance," he said.

Contract Committee Sends Letter Of Commendation

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, sent a letter of commendation to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company for taking stops to modify its "employment practices with record to integrating members members of minority groups."

SYMBOL OF INTOLERANCE

In the letter dated Feb. 17, the Vice President pointed out that 'Discrimination of any kind in this city is seized upon by the Communists as a symbol of intolerance and bigotry everywhere in America."

On behalf of President Eisenhower and members of his committee on Government Contracts, Mr Nixon congratulated H Holmes Vogel vice president of C and P, for the company's contribution toward economic integration in this country. He wrote:

HUMAN DIGNITY

"Your company has decided voluntary to further employment practices which provides equal economic opportunity for all qualified persons. This forward step sets an example that can not be overby our enemies. Futhermore, it is a testament to the ideal of human dignity so cherished throughout the world by the millions who are both free and enslaved."

The letter of praise was sent to the company's vice president for transferring two Negro cleks from the accountant department of the uptown segregated office to the main office located in the down town area which had previously refused to hire Negroes.

JOHN ROOSEVELT

Although the integration movement came without legal compulsion it was really brought about as result of negotiations between representatives from the White House, the telephone company and the committee's subcommittee headed by John Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. looked by our friends, nor dismissed Roosevelt.

In releasing the chairman's letter the chairman's letter to the press, the executive director of the Government Contracs Committee, stated that his office had received no repor of complaints coming from white workers regarding the employment of Negro girls.

JIMCROW POLICY

He feels that now since the lily white hiing precedent has been broken and integration has its foot in the door, there will be no turning back to the jimcrow policy, even if the company desired to do so.

The committee feels confident that within six months time the telephon company will have at least 25 Negro clerks on its staff It also believes that this policy of integration will soon be applied all down the line into every operation including the switch board.

NEGRO STAFF

The official did not know how this policy of integration would affect the U Street ofice which now operates with an all Negro staff including the supervisor. He would not speculate on whether the company might eventually employ white workers in that office, or whether the office would be oblished, or continue on its present policy.

He added, however, that if the uptown office is necessary it might be kept in operation, and it might be a possibility of continuing to maintain all Negro personnel since the company usually encourages the placement of persons to work in the areas nearest where they live.

Since this area is occupied predominantly by Negro families, it is likely that girls employed from that section would be placed in the office nearest their homes.

The President's Committee is now negotiating with Capital Transit Company in an effort to have Negroes employed as street car and bus drivers. There was no definite progress reported at the Tuesday's pess conference.

'TESTAMENT TO HUMAN DIGNITY':

Telephone firm to integrate staffs

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — The move of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company to integrate its work force has been hailed by Vice President Richard M. Nixon as "a testament to the ideal of human dignity."

A spokeman for President Eisenhower's Government Contract Committee Thursday made public a letter Mr. Nixon, its chairman, had sent H. Holmes Vogel vice president, telephone company congratulating for its "significant contribution" toward economic integration in this country.

The spokeman said the letter was the result of the report of the subcommittee on District of Columbia affairs, headed by John Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Two Already Transferred

The Government Contract Committee received and discussed the report at its monthly meeting on Monday (February 22).

According to the committee spokesman, the subcommittee called the transfer of two clerical workers from the U st. branch office of the telephone company to the accounting department in the downtown offices "a signal start" and "a first step toward integration."

He disclosed that the committee has received assurances from the telephone company that it intends to integrate colored workers fully into its work force, including telephone operators.

Still Working On CT

The spokeman also said the committee is continuing negotiations with the Capital Transit company about the employment of colored persons as streetcar motormen and bus drivers.

Before the telephone company acceded to the demand that it comply with its contract, the spokeman said, it took the position that it was complying by maintaining the U st. office with an all-colored force, including a manager.

But, he added, "The telephone company has been most cooperative," that integrated program before long "is inevitable" and the White House and Vice President Nixon "are very gratified" with the results so far.

Text Of Nixon Letter

Text of Mr. Nixon's letter follows:

"It is a source of great satisfaction to me to learn of the steps your company has taken to effect a modification in your employment practices with regard to integrating members of minority groups. This committee is grateful for the close cooperation you have given it.

"You must be aware, as are all of us, that the employment practices of your company, and of many others in the District of Columbia, have repercussions which far transcend the geographical boundaries of this area.

"Washington, as this nation's capital, is the focus of attention from all parts of the world. Discrimination of any kind in this city is seized upon by the Communists as a symbol of intolerance and bigotry everywhere in America.

"Your company has decided voluntarily to further employment practices which provide equal opportunity for all qualified persons. This forward step sets an example that cannot be overlooked by our friends, nor dismissed by our enemies.

Speaks For President

"Furthermore, it is a testament to the idea of human dignity so cherished throughout the world by millions who are both free and enslaved.

"On behalf of the President and members of this committee, may I again congratulate the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company for the significant contribution it has made toward economic integration in this country."

Says Union Has No Ban On Negroes

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representatives of white street car motormen and bus drivers admitted Tuesday that nothing in their agreement with the Capital Transit Company, or the union constitution and by-laws bars the employment of colored platform workers.

The admission came after Walter J. Bierwagen, fifteenth international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and president of Division 689, the local union, sought to bypass the issue by discussing in a prepared statement the refusal of the company to arbitrate a pension dispute with the local.

Joblessness Above 6 P.C. In 9 More Major Areas

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The government today moved nine more metropolitan areas into the category of "substantial labor surplus," bringing to thirty-four the areas so classified. The additions to the list of "distressed areas" were based on a mid-March survey.

An area is listed in this category when at least 6 per cent of its work force is unemployed and there is no immediate prospect of improvement.

At the same time thirty other areas were moved from the classification of labor "balance" to that of "moderate labor surplus," and Hartford, Conn., the last area previously classified as having a labor shortage, was moved into the "balance" category.

Jobless Pay Claims Dip

In another report, also by the Labor Department, the government said that initial claims for unemployment compensation—a rough measure of new lay-offs—dipped slightly in the week ending March 13 to 310,636. This compares with 318,900 the week before, 288,200 the week before that, a post-war peak of 468,900 in early January and only 170,116 in the comparable week last year. Thus these claims, while hitting their second lowest level of the year, remained 80 per cent above the figure of the same week last year.

The report also showed a slight dip in the figure of unemployed persons actually collecting benefits. For the week ended March 16 this figure of "insured unemployment" was 2,200,592—generally above the level of February but below the 2,211,300 figure reached in the last week of February.

In general, the reports gave no clear indication of whether March will show that employment is improving as fast as it did in January and February, at the very least.

The report on labor surplus areas said the "winter rise in joblessness adversely affected employment conditions in virtually all of the major areas which are regularly surveyed and classified." Furthermore, it said, the increase in unemployment "flowed from job declines in a wide range of industries rather than in selected lines as had been the case a few months ago."

The latter remark constitutes something of an official abandonment of the theory that the economy is in a "rolling readjustment"—affecting only a few industries at a time—and acceptance that the nation is in a recession.

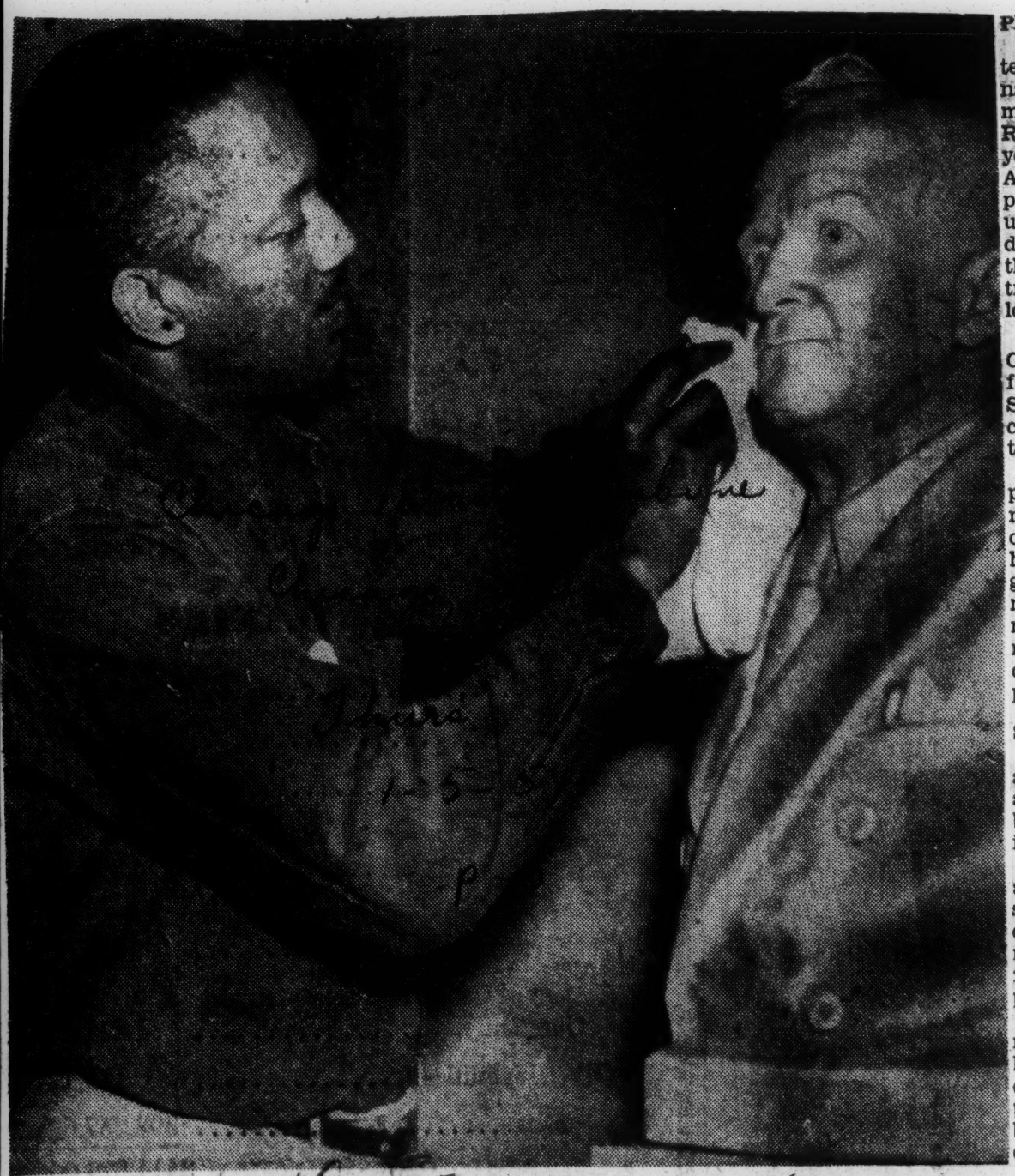
An Optimistic Note

The report's one optimistic note was that the rate of increase in unemployment is slowing down. It is still increasing in most of the areas, but not as fast as a few months ago.

The industries in which there have been important lay-offs in the winter months were identified as automobiles, farm machinery, basic steel, non-ferrous metals, ordnance materials, shipbuilding, electronics and electrical equipment, tires and tubes, and textiles.

Along with the shift of nine new major employment areas into the "substantial surplus" category, twelve minor areas also joined this category. The nine major areas were: Charleston, W. Va.; Portland, Ore.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Duluth-Superior, Minn.-Wis.; Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.-Ky.; Paterson, N. J.; Racine, Wis.; San Antonio, Tex.; and Wheeling-Steubenville, W. Va.-Ohio.

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[Associated Press Wirephoto]

Janitor Willie Lewis cleaning bust of former President Truman in Senate building yesterday before Congress reconvenes. Tourists like to tweak nose of the bust.

Bus Drivers Say Bylaws Do Not Bar Colored

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Representatives of white street car motormen and bus drivers admitted Tuesday that nothing in their agreement with the Capital Transit Company or the union constitution and bylaws bars the employment of colored platform workers.

PENSION DISPUTE

The admission came after Walter J. Bierwagen, fifteenth international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railw and Motor Coach Employees American, an affiliae of the Ame an Federation of Labor, and pres nt of Division 689, the local union, sougha to bypass the issue by discussing in a prepare statement the refusal of the company to arbitrate a pension dispute with the local.

Mr. Bierwagen and Bernard Cushman, of Washington, attorney for the union testified before the Senate District of Columbia subcommittee which is investigating transit operations here.

Their testimony and that of company representatives prompted Senator Wayne Morse, Independent, of Oregon, to declare he had no hesitancy in saying that "there is a great responsibility resting upon management of he company to demonstrate that it has no discriminatory policy by proceeding to hire colored people and putting them on platforms of vehicles."

SENATOR MORSE

If a dispute develops, Senator added, the company could use the arbtration clause of its collective bargaining agreement with the union for adjudication of it.

The arbitration clause of the agreement provides for the submission to an arbitration board of all questions and grievances that cannot be amicably adjusted by conferences of union officers with company officers.

"Sooner or later—and I know of no better time than sooner—there has to be a clear demonstration in our country tha discriminatory employment practices are not going to be followed by American employers," declared Senator Morse.

Senator Frederick C. Payne, of Maine, subcommittee chairman, joined in Senator's Morse's declaration, and Senator J. Glenn Beall, Republican of Maryland, complimented the Oregon Senator on the way he brought out the issue.

"To me it is not a matter of colored people—I do not like the word because they are Americans, and I do not want any American discriminated against," said Senator Beall.

TRANSIT COMPANY

The committee had expected union representatives to discuss the issue of employment of colored persons by the transit company as platform workers. Instead, Mr. Bierwagen read a 13-page statement charging the company with "persistent refusal to honor its agreement to arbitrate in a pending pension dispute with its employees."

Senator Beall raised the issue by asking Bierwagen whether it was union policy to permit racial discrimination.

'No, sir," replied Bierwagen, "we do not recognize racial discrimination in our contracts."

Senator Payne referred to previous testimony of J. A. Broadwater, president of Capital Transit Company to the effect that the company had no objections to hiring colored operators. Senator Payne asked for details of the union's membership.

UNION DUES

Bierwgaen replied that the union had 3,800 members, between 300 and 400 colored members, but none of the colored members were platform workers.

He said the union had no bars against admitting colored persons to membership and that there was no difference in union dues.

"The hiring of employees is not a function of the union," said Bierwagen. "It is a function of management. We have never advised management."

Bierwagen admitted there had been off-the-record discussions between him and the company about hiring colored operators 'but not with an idea of us deciding who shall and who shall not be employed."

"Our union is bound by our constitution and belaws," Biergawen said. "Every person who becomes a member of this organization takes an oath that there will no discrimination."

Bierwagen added that "Discrimination is contrary to fairplay. Our group as a union will not oppose non-discriminatory hiring. It is not our function to sanction or not to sanction employment of employees."

NOT SO FAR

Asked whether any colored persons had been taken into the training program for platform workers, Bierwagen replied not so far as he knew.

Asked whether any union member had the right to walk off the job because a colored person was put to work beside him, Bierwagen said he wanted to make it "absolutely clear that any person who would do so would be in violation of union regulations."

Asked what he thought would happen if colored operators were put on, he replied:

PLATFORM WORKERS

"I do not know what our union members will do under the heat of discussion or debate. I could not vouch for what they will do.

Pointing out that in cities like Baltimore, Indianapolis and St. Louis colored persons were hired as platform workers, Senator Payne asked "Is there any reason why this would not succeed here?"

"According to our laws and our people, No sir," replied Bierwagen.

Senator Morse put a series of hypothetical questions to Mr. Cushman to bring out that the issue of employment of colored persons as operators was a matter for arbitration and that any "quickie" strike would be illegal.

"Suppose the manager of the company hired Negroes as platform operators—," Senator Morse began to add: "Subject to your right to hire Negro platform operators, in your opinion would the situation in which management would be subject to arbitration?" Morse asked.

"Under this (arbitration) clause, to the extent any question af- I think so," agreed Cushman.

"It would be pretty difficult to s of joining the union and pay- argue any other way," said Morse, t of dues—that would be subject "but nevertheless let's get it on the rbitration," replied Cushman. record."

Senator Beall asked Senator

Morse why would arbitration be necessary since individual members of the union take an oath against discrimination.

"Arbitration would be necessary," replied Morse. 'You would have to face the reality that there is a labor dispute between the union and the company.

"Suppose the company hires these Negro platform operators and officials of the union, in keeping with the obligations of the contract and the constitution of the union, order that the members of the union accept that policy of the company and cooperate in carrying it out just as they would cooperate in carrying out employment policies involving employment of white men, and members of the union under the claim that they are exercising their rights as individuals call a 'quickie' strike, is it your opinion that management likewise would have the right to ask to have that dispute arbitrated?" Morse asked.

"I have an off-hand opinion," replied Cushman. "Without having thought it through, I would be inclined to think so. The only question I have in mind is the question of whether the rights of individual employees are subject to arbitration apart from the union. That presents itself.

"I am inclined to think that any matter that may be properly classified as a labor dispute is the subject of arbitration," Cushman replied. "I would like to investigate the question of how far there may be arbitration with individuals where the union has not authorized a strike," he added.

UNION POLICY

Morse commented that the conclusion that a "quickie" strike is the subject of arbitration "is unquestionably sound." He added that union members by "illegal and unauthorized action" violate union policy and their union obligation irrespective of what they hide behind as their private views.

"The position I have taken in regard to union responsibility when there is a violation of the contract by the alleged individual action of its members in 'quickie' stoppages of work is sustained by a long list of arbitration awards and court decisions," Morse declared.

He added that the tesimony before the subcommittee investigating traffic conditions here 'has drawn very clearly the issue on this matter of employing Negroes on platforms of the transit company."

He said members of the committee are familiar with the testimony as to various allegations of fears as to what would happen if the company employed colored operators.

He said he is familiar with the record in other cities where colored people are employed on the operating platforms and with the problems that confront unions so far as the working relationship between officials and members are concerned.

"But we as Senators, in my judgment, have a great obligation to leave no room for doubt when this hearing is close that in the Capital of the United States there is no place for the practice of any discriminatory policy in employment, policy in employment, particularly in a utility that is vested with the public interest, and which is a matter of public policy and, therefore, is subject to Government regulation."

Senator Insists Negro Drivers Be Hired In DC

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Senator Wayne Morse, Independent, of Oregon, insisted again last week that Capital Transit Company should hire colored persons as street car and bus operators.

If its white operators strike, Sen. Morse said, the company should then submit the issue to an arbitration board to determine whether the union is violating its contract.

HE MADE his statements during the testimony of J. A. B. Broadwater, president of Capital Transit, and Edmund L. Jones, attorney for the company, during a hearing before the District of Columbia subcommittee which is investigating conditions of the transit company.

Mr. Jones had testified that he did not think arbitration if colored operators were hired and individual members of the union, acting on their own responsibility, engaged in a wildcat strike.

SEN. MORSE pointed out that officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (AFL) had previously testified that the official policy of the union is not opposed to the hiring of colored platform workers.

"I think that is a very important item to have in this record," said Sen. Morse. "It places the members of the union in a clear position. If they call a strike, in keeping with their so-called individual capacities as citizens, they are violating union policy and the constitution of the union."

HE ADDED that it also would place the members of the union and the union in the position of giving the company the legal right, under the contract with the union, to have the issue reviewed by a board of arbitration to determine the question of whether or not the union was violating its agreement because of the wildcat strike of its members.

The union has a contract with Capital Transit which runs until June 30, 1955. Under the terms of this agreement the union has promised not to strike during the life of the contract. The union would be liable for damages if it strikes.

* * *

SEN. MORSE told Atty. Jones that he was quite right in saying that no court could force individual members of the union to return to work if they struck over the hiring of colored platform operators.

But the Oregon Senator insisted that the company also would be right in taking the matter into arbitration for a decision by the board "as to who is violating the agreement, which is a very important thing before the bar of public opinion."

* * *

J. A. B. BROADWATER, president of the Capital Transit Company, told the Senate District of Columbia subcommittee investigating transportation problems here last week that the company will continue to refuse to hire colored street car and bus operators as long as white motormen and bus drivers threaten to strike over the issue.

Senator Frederick G. Payne, Republican, of Maine, brought up the question at Tuesday's hearing by reminding Mr. Broadwater of his previous testimony that the company has "absolutely no objection in any way, shape or form" to hiring colored platform workers.

* * *

MR. BROADWATER also had previously stated in testimony before the subcommittee that "lots of people" had "the idea that because we are from the South we are pejudiced," but "we are not, not in the slightest.

Sen. Payne referred to an advertisement carried in local daily newspapers, "without any qualifying statement in any way," that the company wanted help. The Maine Senator asked Broadwater whether the company will continue to reject applications of colored persons for platform jobs

"Under the present conditions," replied Mr. Broadwater, "the answer to that question is yes."

Washington Negroes

Two Clerks Get Jobs In Downtown Accounting Office

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The lily-white hiring policy, which has for years been practiced by the Washington telephone company, is at last beginning to break under the weight of the President's Contract Compliance Committee.

The first step toward racial integration in its employment practices was taken last week when the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone company transfered two colored clerks from its segregated U. Street office to fill vacancies occuring in its main, down-town, accounting office.

This move is the result of several conferences between C. and P. officials and members of the committee on government contracts, a group appointed by the President to see that firms holding government contracts do not practice racial discrimination in hiring.

After a White House meeting, H. Holmes Vogel, C. and P. vice-president said:

"The company has for many years provided employment for Negroes in keeping with the prevailing practice of the community. Recently a number of changes have taken place here in Washington which reflect a growing trend toward full integration. In recognition of this trend, we have moved in this direction by integrating certain of our present clerical employes."

Actually several months of negotiations were necessary to bring about this change in the telephone company's hiring policy in spite of the fact that it holds government contracts for phone service.

The company contended that it was complying with the law by hiring Negro clerks in its up-town jim crow office. Bot John A. Roosevelt, chairman of the subcommittee on government contracts, who conducted the talks, claimed that this is not enough.

It is hoped that the sub-committee headed by Roosevelt, the son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, will not let up on the telephone company until it employs some Negro girls as operators.

A spokesman for the company, not so long ago, told a Negro girl applying for a job as switch-board operator that Negroes could not be placed in this position because of the closeness which they must sit to white girls. The Negro girl was an experienced operator having worked for awhile on the switchboard in New Jersey.

The C. and P. company opened the colored business office at 14th and U streets several years ago to appease Negro civic groups wh were waging a pressure campaign through letters, telegrams and mass meetings, to have the company employ Negroes. This office, which is operated by an all-Negro staff: does its greatest volume of busiess with residents of the uptown area which is predominantly Negro.

WON'T OPEN BUS, STREETCAR JOBS:

Capital Transit's prexy thinks operators unsafe

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — J. A. B. Broadwater, Capital Transit company president, told the Senate District of Columbia subcommittee investigating transportation problems last Tuesday that the company will continue to refuse to hire colored streetcar and bus operators as long as white operators threaten to strike over the issue.

Sen. Frederick G. Payne (Rep., Maine) brought up the question at Tuesday's hearing by reminding Mr. Broadwater of his previous testimony that the company has "absolutely no objection in any way, shape or form" to hiring colored platform workers.

Payne referred to an advertisement carried in local daily newspapers, "without any qualifying statement in any way," that the company wanted help. The Maine Senator asked Broadwater whether the company will continue to reject applications of colored persons for platform jobs.

He Won't Relax Policy

"Under the present conditions," replied Broadwater, "the answer to that question is yes.'

Payne asked Broadwater to clarify his answer "just a little bit" in view of the fact that he had stated the company has no objections to such employment.

Broadwater said he had had many meetings with colored organizations, representatives of the Labor Department and "most recently," with the chairman of a subcommittee of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government contracts, John Roosevelt, and two of President Eisenhower's aides.

The company president admitted that union officials had testified that there is no bar to colored members in the union constitution and that each union member takes an oath not to practice racial discrimination.

"They came in here in a sanctimonious way and said their charter prevented them from discriminating, that the members had to take an oath that they wouldn't discriminate and they wouldn't take any position on that," said Broadwater. "The position they took was that they had no prejudice about it."

Broadwater was referring to the testimony of Walter Bierwagen, the union president, and Bernard Cushman, the union attorney.

He said the union representatives, when they met with him, Mr. Roosevelt and the two White House aides, were asked to give the company assurances that there would not be any substantial work stoppage if Capital Transit hired colored operators.

He quoted Bierwagen and Cushman as saying that they could not give such an assurance and, "in fact, it was their expressed opinion that if colord operators were hired, there would be widespread work stoppages."

Officers Forced Out

"Union officials," he said, "took the position that they could not urge union members to accolored operators because it would cost them their jobs to do so."

They also said, he stated, that colored operators had been hired in Baltimore and a few months later all of the union officials had been replaced by a vote of the union membership.

"I stand on my original answer that I don't have any objections to colored operators as such," Broadwater said. But he added, Capital Transit employees "feel very strongly about this subject."

Fears Drivers Unsafe

"I'm not saying they are right; neither am I saying that they are wrong," he asserted. "That is a matter they will have to resolve in their own minds."

Broadwater said he did not think it incumbent upon him to get the 2,300 white operators "riled up in their feelings and get their passions worked up by putting some colored operators out there on the system, endangering the lives of your daughters and your wives and your school children."

Payne told him:

"I think the time is coming, and coming fast, when people have got to recognize that discrimination is out of the window and I think they have got to recognize that this is the United States of America and the District of Columbia is just as much a part of it as is Maine Maryland or Oregon."

Senator Morse Speaks Out

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.) told Broadwater that his position resolves itself into the company's yielding to "economic coercion and duress," in that some union members have led you to believe that if you hire colored platform workers, you are going to have an economic action on your line.

Morse added:

"You just don't have government by law in this country if you have an employer group or any other group that finds itself in the position where it publicly admits it would follow a different course of action if it weren't the victim of economic coercion and duress.

"That, in my judgment, is blackmail and I think, as legislators, we have to remove ourselves from these employers in view of the record they have made."

Negro Transit Operators

Both the Senate District Subcommittee and the Public Utilities Commission have spotlighted the continuing refusal of the Capital Transit Co. to hire Negro streetcar and bus operators. The company justifies its refusal on what it says is a threat that members of the AFL transit union would strike if Negroes were employed. This threat cannot be dismissed lightly; but there is reason to think that the company may be using it to excuse its own indifference. The result is a vicious circle. Ostensibly, at least, the most recalcitrant members of the union are setting company—and community—policy.

Actually there has been no serious effort by Capital Transit to employ Negro operators since 1943. Community patterns have changed radically since then. Discrimination against Negroes has been broken down in theaters, restaurants and a host of other public activities. The transit employment policy is lagging behind the community attitude, and there is every indication that the community would support a change and the improvements it would permit in transit operations. We suspect that many union members themselves acknowledge the necessity of change.

Someone, obviously, must break the circle. Members of the Senate subcommittee have talked of legislation to force nondiscrimination in public utilities in the Federal City. It would be preferable, however, to bring about the change without legislative edict. Other cities have accomplished the transition with relatively little difficulty. If the transit company is sincere in its statements that it has no objections to Negro operators, let it take the initiative. A forthright proposal by the company, coupled with a gradual timetable for accomplishing the change, would permit adjustment within the union. The strike threat might still remain, but there would be little sympathy for a patently illegal strike called for so benighted a purpose. In the last analysis, if the buck-passing were decisively ended, it is hard to think that members of the transit union would take upon themselves the responsibility for blocking the change.

Transit Rejects Senators' Pleas To Hire Negroes

Work Stoppage Threat Is Cited By Broadwater At 'Hill' Hearing

By Sam Zagoria
Post Reporter

Capital Transit Co. yesterday turned down strong pleas from two Senators to start hiring Negro bus and streetcar operators.

The company president, J. A. B. Broadwater, said this would continue to be CTC policy as long as there remained a threat of a possible work stoppage by white vehicle operators.

Broadwater told this to the Senate District Subcommittee probing transit and went on to list some grievances of his own. A pet peeve was the resistance of "Parking Meter George," as he called Traffic Director George E. Keneipp, to the CTC idea of banning curb parking on F and G sts. nw.

The CTC executive said Keneipp was responsible for holding up the movement of some 20,000 to 30,000 transit passengers every day because of his devotion to the drivers of the cars parked in 186 metered parking spaces.

Assails Pepco

Broadwater also sailed into another favorite foe—Potomac Electric Power Co. He sought the aid of the three-man subcommittee in holding up a measure giving Pepco authority to build an overpass bridge at Kenilworth ave. ne., and the right, as he put it, to condemn some CTC land in that vicinity.

He waded into charges that the new CTC ownership had quickly taken over the top offices of the firm. He said the new group came in during September, 1949 and did not change officers until April, 1951, when several voluntarily retired.

Chairman Frederick G. Payne (R-Me.) pointed out, however, that some nine of the 15-member board were changed much earlier.

Broadwater also put in figures showing that the boost in directors' salaries did not cost the firm more than previously. He gave the total as $12,300 in 1949 and $11,300 in 1953, but

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind-Oreg.) pointed out that this "meant an increased amount of money for working less."

Hits Landis Report

Broadwater was followed by Vice President and Comptroller Robert E. Harvey who got in his licks at the Landis Report. This study criticized CTC handling of a tax rebate in post-war years.

Harvey said the criticism by James M. Landis, former chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, in a House District subcommittee report, had been disproven by advisory memos of the American Institute of Accountants and in a recent decision of the Federal Power Commission.

He urged the tax rebate resulting from acelerated depreciation of wartime - purchased vehicles was due the company owners, who had taken the risk involved in the purchase, and had not ben used to pay dividends anyway.

The plea for hiring of Negro operators came from Chairman Payne and Senator Morse after a report from the Washington Urban League was filed showing that five Negroes recently had been refused CTC jobs.

Will Recall Union Men

Payne said this did not square with Broadwater's testimony that he had no discrimination against Negroes. Broadwater replied that while the union had publicly told the subcommittee it had no objection to hiring of Negroes, privately its officers had declared it would lead certainly to work stoppages. As water, and other officials of the CTC were listening to the hearing and Senator Morse looked in their direction when he said:

"I have no hesitancy in saying there is a clear responsibility on the company to demonstrate that it has no discriminatory policy by proceeding to hire some Negro platform men and bus drivers. And if any work stoppage shoul develop, the company then should invoke arbitration under its disagreement with the union.

"I know of no better time than now or sooner."

This development came after Walter J. Bierwagen, president of the local AFL transit union and a vice president of its international, had assured the subcommittee the union had no policy against the hiring of non-white operators. In fact, he said he would estimate the local union has 200 to 300 non-white members, although they are in other occupations than vehicle operators.

Chairman Payne earlier had recalled testimony by Mr. Broadwater that the company management had no objections to the employment of Negroes.

Company officials said they had no comment.

Management Criticized.

Earlier, in his prepared statement to the subcommittee, Mr. Bierwagen blasted the new Capital Transit management for what he called "bold and defiant" refusal to live up to its agreement with the union to arbitrate any and all disputes.

This was tied to the current issue over the move of the union for changes in the pension plan. This is causing danger of a strike, he warned.

He proposed that Congress adopt legislation which would make continuation or franchise of transit companies dependent on their willingness to go to arbitration on labor issues.

Chairman Payne asked him if the District Public Utilities Commission should be given authority to force arbitration in such cases to compel transit companies and unions to arbitrate.

Mr. Bierwagen said if the commission did not have that power he thought it should.

Charges Called Serious.

Senator Morse characterized as serious the union charges that the Capital Transit Co. had refused to live up to the arbitration agreement. He said the subcommittee should go further into it and got a quick agreement from Chairman Payne that company officials will be called back to the stand to give their views.

This probably will be done next week. As preparation, Senator Morse called on Bernard Cushman, union counsel, to submit instances of arbitration board awards in various issues between the union and the company during the past 10 years.

Senator Morse, reading from the arbitration agreement, noted that it was remarkably broad in its scope, so much so he said it was surprising that both parties could have won agreement on it.

The question of tax relief for Capital Transit was raised yesterday in testimony by Robert M. Weston, member of the District Public Utilities Commission.

"The transit company needs relief from local taxes," he told the subcommittee. Taxes on transit firms are onerous generally over the country, he added.

There was no detail of the kind or extent of tax relief Mr. Weston suggested, but be something like a subsidy since mass transportation is a standby service for motorists who do not regularly ride streetcars or buses.

The question of tax relief comes up as the Commissioners are seeking increased taxes as part of a program to finance the District's proposed $306 million 10-year public works program.

Morse Not Opposed.

Senator Morse commented that he would not be adverse to tax relief for Capital Transit "if a case can be made out for it." But he declared if transit

ganized in 241 years. The honor will come to him less than 40 years after his death on August

State Department:

Opens Doors to More Negroes!

By STANLEY ROBERTS
(Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—Five years ago, this newspaper published a series of articles exposing the lack of opportunity for Negro career personnel in the State Department. The articles dealt particularly with the foreign service.

Friday night the State Department through Secretary John Foster Dulles, ended its age-old discrimination policy in a statement which is highly significant. The full text of Mr. Dulles' statement follows:

"In keeping with President Eisenhower's and my own desire, I would like us here in the Department (State Department) to bear in mind the following:

"(1) There should be no discrimination in employment. Where applicants are qualified, we must give them consideration regardless of race. In this regard, you should be familiar with the pertinent laws and regulations, that you should also remember that laws and regulations themselves will never end discrimination in employment. I would like you to see that they are used actually to accomplish what they are meant to accomplish.

"(2) I am today appointing as Fair Employment officer, Walter Chapman, in the 'A' Area. I would like to have included in his office a senior consultant to make continuing studies of the Department's internal policies and practices which have a bearing on minority problems, including race relations, and for making recommendations to the Department in this field. The incumbent of this position should be a responsible person in the field of minority problems.

"(3) As you know, the administration has succeeded in breaking down the District of Columbia's long standing concepts of segregation in restuarants, hotels and theaters. There is no longer any excuse for the kind of embarrassment that formerly took place when Department officers entertained certain distinguished foreigners. Still we must be vigilant and I want it understood throughout the Department that any incidents of this nature that may come up in the future are to be reported to the Department of Justice and the General Services Administration.

"I would appreciate it if each of you would make this a matter of personal concern and I would welcome any comments on this subject which you may wish to make."

And thus comes to an end, we hope, the practice of a hard core of inner-circle State Department heads, who rigidly maintained segregation down through the years and relegated Negroes employed at the Department to the most menial jobs. Neither President Truman nor his Secretary of State Dean Acheson, moved to correct the conditions exposed by this newspaper.

* * *

SINCE HIS election, President Eisenhower has made it clear to cabinet members, including Secretary of State Dulles, that he will not tolerate discrimination in employment in Government departments.

The Republican National Committee has repeatedly urged a clear-cut statement of policy from the State Department, so that brilliant Negro scholars and diplomats could be utilized in America's program in seeking the friendship and alliance of colored peoples the world over.

Listed among the prominent names which the Courier included in its five-year-old articles were: Dr. Rayford Logan, head of the department of history at Howard University; Dr. Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln University; Dr. Charles Wesley, president of Central State College at Wilberforce, Ohio; E. Franklin Frazier, Lester Granger, National Urban League head; Dr. Archibald Carey, present UN alternate delegate; Dr. Ralph Bunche, Bill George, Alvin Rucker and numerous others.

Senators Challenge Capital Transit to Hire Negro Drivers

Urge Company Action To Show Practices Are Not Discriminatory

Members of the Payne subcommittee of the Senate today challenged the Capital Transit Co. to demonstrate it has no discriminatory employment practices by proceeding at once to hire a number of Negro streetcar and bus operators.

The suggestion was made by Senator Morse, Independent, of Oregon, a former member of the Senate Labor Committee and of the old War Labor Board. It was quickly indorsed by Senator Payne, Republican, of Maine, chairman of the transit inquiry subcommittee, and by Senator Beall, Republican, of Maryland.

No Formal Action.

There was no formal action but President J. A. B. Broad-

mission chairman, in opposing proposed legislation for the creation of a regional commission to regulate metropolitan area transit services.

If an area regulatory authority were created (as twice passed by the Senate), he said "it would immediately become a battleground for the demands of Virginia and Maryland residents to have uneconomic service subsidized out of transit fares paid by District residents."

He added: "The creation of an area transit authority would be, to my mind, the first step leading to the creation of a publicly owned metropolitan transit system.

16i 1954 D.C.



TRUSTED EMPOYEES - The fact that there have been only four robberies at the Bureau of Engraving since World War I shows that the employees, many of whom are colored, have proven to be highly reliable. This picture shows a general view of the numbering room section, where bills receive seal and serial number after they are printed.

Solons May Seek Legislation To Hire Negro Bus Drivers

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Three Senators indicated Thursday that they will seek legislation to compel Capital Transit Company to hire colored platform workers if it will not do so voluntarily.

The threat of legislation came after the District of Columbia subcommittee heard testimony of union officials rebutting that of officers of the transit company.

Telling company officers that "it is now time to play ball," Senator Wayne Morse, Independent, of Oregon, warned that he will recommend legislation on the issue if it cannot be done otherwise.

COMPLETE ACCORD

Senator Frederick G. Payne, Republican, of Maine, subcommittee chairman, praised Morse's statement as "outstanding" and added, "I am in complete accord."

Senator J. Glenn Beall, Republican, of Maryland, who was absent during most of the testimony of Walter J. Bierwagon, president of the local and vice president of the Amalgamated Association of Street Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, agreed with the statements of Morse and Payne on segregation. He promised to cooperate on legislation, if necessary.

"I believe the problem should be resolved without legislation," Morse declared after Bierwagen had finished his testimony, adding:

"The parties to this matter have been holding batting practice too long. It is time for the umpire to step in and say 'Play ball!'"

Morse said he had no doubt that union officials were confronted with a delicate situation. In the union and the District of Columbia, he conceded, there are strong feelings on the issue.

"There may be some actual anti-racial feeling on the part of some members," Morse said.

SIGNIFICANT FACROTS

The Oregon Senator pointed out that fear of work protection, preservation of work preferences and the desire to preserve privileges of employment were significant factors.

"I think the selfish motive here is very strong," Morse said. But, he added, "no case can be made for discrimination. It is un-American."

Morse asserted that union officials are sometimes voted out of office for enforcing provisins of their constitutions, but "like politicians, they should not be afraid of defeat if it involves an issue that they know is right."

SOLVE THE ISSUE

He summed up Bierwagen's testimony and said the union's position was clear and places it "squarely up to the company" to solve the issue.

"I think the company is called upon at this stage to play ball," Morse said. "Colored workers ought to be hired. A homerun ought to be struck in this community."

Morse said the company had stated frankly that "'We are just not going to hire them because it will cost us money."

The company has a great opportunity for industrial leadership, Morse said. He added that he will recommend legislation on the issue if it cannot be solved otherwise.

If the workers violate their constitution by striking, Morse said they have no right to remain in the union. He also said he felt the union was entitled not have the company "feed the flames of individual discrimination."

Testimony of union officials, he said, places the company in the position of backing up dissident groups in the community.

He added that it is a test of whether the company intends to back up the legal officers of the union or encourage dissident elements, threatening to strike if colored platform workers are hired.

Morse also warned the union that a test may come on whether the union uses "all the discplinary powers at your command."

DELICATE PROBLEM

Bierwagen, in his testimony, admitted the question of hiring colored street car motormen and bus drivers was a delicate problem," which cannot be solved by J. A. B. Broadwater, president of Capital Transit.

He charged that Broadwater, in his testimony, had reflected on the union. Broadwater had previously testified that union officials had refused to give the company assurances that there would be no widespread work stoppage if the company hired colored platform workers.

Broadwater also had testified that union officials had expressed the opinion that there would be a wildcat strike and had said they could not urge union members to acquiesce in the employment of colored operators because it would cost them their jobs to do so.

Back in 1951 during negotiations between the union and the company, Bierwagen said, company spokesmen had told union representatives that if they did not quit asking for more money "when we are short of help, we are going to hire Negro operations."

Bierwagen said "we refused to allow it (hiring of colored operators) to become a bargaining issue."

Phone Firm Shifts Two Negro Clerks To Main Office

Employment of two Negro clerks in the headquarters office in keeping with a trend toward integration was announced yesterday by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co.

Two women clerks were transferred from the company's business office at Fourteenth and U streets N.W. to the downtown accounting office. The U street office is manned only by colored personnel.

Commenting on the shifts, H. H. Vogel, company vice president, said:

"The company for many years provided employment for Negroes in keeping with the prevailing practice of the community. Conformance with the conventions and customs of the area we serve has, in this matter, as well as many others, long been a fundamental consideration in the company's operations.

"Recently a number of changes have taken place here in Washington which reflect a growing trend toward full integration. In recognition of this trend, we have moved in this direction by integrating certain of our present clerical employes."

Company officials have had several conferences about integration with a subcommittee of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The group is headed by John A. Roosevelt, son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

D.C. Phone Co 2 Clerks Fill Vacancies In Down-Town Area

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The lily-white hiring policy, which has for years been practiced by the Washington telephone company, is at last beginning to break under the weight of the President's Contract Compliance Committee.

U STREET OFFICE

The first step toward racial integration in its employment practices was taken last week when the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co. transferred two clerks from its segregated U Street office to fill vacancies occuring in its main, downtown, accounting office.

This move is the result of several conferences between C&P officials and members of the committee on government contracts, a group appointed by the President to see that firms holding government contracts do not practice racial discrimination in hiring.

After a White House hearing, H. Holmes Vogel, C&P vice president said:

CLERICAL EMPLOYES

"The company has for many years provided employment for Negroes in keeping with the prevailing practice of the community. Recently a number of changes have taken place here in Washington which reflect a growing trend toward full integration. In recognition of this trend, we have moved in this direction by integrating certain of our present clerical employes."

Actually several months of negotiations were necessary to bring about this change in the telephone company's hiring policy in spite of the fact that it holds government contracts for phone service.

The company contended that it was complying with the law by hiring Negro clerks in its up-town jim-crow office. But John A. Roosevelt, chairman of the subcommittee on government contracts, who conducted the talks, claimed that this is not enough.

GIRLS AS OPERATORS

It is hoped that the subcommittee headed by the son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, will not let up on the telephone company until it employs some Negro girls as operators.

Negro Bus Drivers Urged by Senate Sub-Committee

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The Washington Urban League last week commended the Public Utilities Commission, the Capital Transit Co., the Street, Electrical Railway and Motor coach union for their expressed intentions to break down the company's discriminatory hiring policy.

The praise followed a senate sub-committee statement advising the CTC to prove its non-bias policy by employing Negroes.

The proposed change in the hiring policy was brought to light last week when the Capital Transit Company aired its problems before the Senate District subcommittee.

During these hearings Senator Wayne Morse (Ind., Ore.) advised the Capital Transit Co., and its union that arbitration "is not a one-way street"—it can force the firm to bargain on pensions and can force the union to accept Negro bus operators without "quickie" strikes.

At the close of the hearing, the three-man sub-committee urged the compan yto hire Negro drivers. Their decision came after the Oregon senator stated:

"I have no hesitancy in saying there is a clear responsibility on the company to demonstrate that it has no discriminatory policy by proceeding to hire some Negro platform men and bus drivers. And if any work stoppage should develop, the company then should invoke arbitration under its disagreement with the union.

"I know of no better time thn now or sooner."

More's statement came after Walter J. Bierwagon, president of the local AFL transit union and a vice president of its international, had assured the subcommittee the union had no policy against the hiring of non-white operators.

Early in the hearings J. A. Broadwater, CTC president, had testified that the company had no objections to hiring Negro operators, but feared work stoppage due to union objections.

Robert E. McLaughlin, chairman of the D. C. Public Utilities Commission, told the senate subcommittee that "public utilities are affected with a public interest." He therefore asked congress to immediately act "in the matter of refusal of the public utilities . . .

Del. Motor Vehicle unit to hire fairly

10 dissidents have been asked to hand in resignations

DOVER, Del. — Hiring solely on the basis of ability, regardless of color, will continue to be the policy of the Motor Vehicle commission.

This was made known, Tuesday, by Thomas E. Burrough acting commissioner.

He made the statement in the wake of the walkout of 10 women clerical workers who protested the hiring of three colored employees.

A spokesman in the commission offices said that the 10 whose other only choice was dismissal, had been asked for their resignations. As of Tuesday, the resignations had been given and accepted.

The colored clerical workers reported for work for the first time on Monday. The spokesman said their names were not on file in the commission offices, as they had not been signed up for the payroll at that time.

However, it was learned that one of the three is Mrs. Blanche E. Blackburn, wife of the principal of Booker T. Washington high school. Another is the daughter of a minister.

None of the remaining 55 white employees have shown any indication of protesting the colored trio's employment, Burrough said. Colored workers have been hired in the Wilmington office of the commission for some time.

No Disturbance

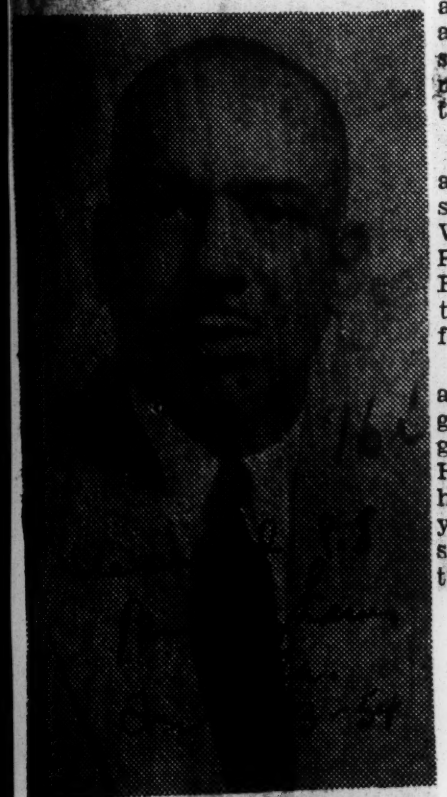
It was learned that there was no disturbance when the three first reported for work. A number of employees, nowever stood around in the office after the lunch hour and failed to go back to their desks.

When Burrough went to investigate, the women asked to see him in his office. They told him they would not work with colored employees. They were then informed of the commission's policy of equality and asked for their resignations.

All 10 were said to be members of the Democratic party Political affiliations of the three are not known, Burrough stated.

Calvin R. Harris In City Doing Promotional Work

Calvin R. Harris, regional representative of Spearman Brewing Company of Pensacola, Fla., is in the city doing promotional work for the products of his company. His company is covering a five-state area which includes Alabama Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.



CALVIN R. HARRIS

This is their second month in the attractive Birmingham market where Negro citizens have a weekly purchasing purse of over three and a half million dollars. Mr. Harris plans to work this market for his products during the next two weeks and then do periodic personal promotional and public relations work here.

"We have received a very warm reception in this market," he said in an interview here yesterday. Spearman Brewing Company, he said, markets Ace High Ale, Straight "A" Beer and draft beer in bottles. "Our company has high quality but light-priced products, ranging in the market at 20 cents or less per item," Mr. Harris said. He asserted that this low-price rate was due to economic factors of production.

He pointed out the product's production center in Pensacola, Fla., is less than 300 miles from the Birmingham market. "We have our own transportation service which enabled us to cut cost. Our low-priced products does not mean a cheap product," he added.

Mr. Harris said that another factor adding to the quality of the Spearman products is that "they are made fro mthe world's purest water." He said this gives mildness and flavor to our beer and ale which are unequaled." He went on to say his company has "one of the most modern brewries in the nation." Thu 9-3-54

Graduate of A. and T. College at Greensboro, N. C., Mr. Harris served as a flight instructor during World War II for the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group. He has been with the Spearman Brewing Company for five years.

He asserted that he was delighted at the excellent cooperation he is getting in Birmingham from the general distributors and the public. He said that this response gives him the feeling that if you know your job, have a good product one's sales boosting tasks allow no irrational barriers to stand in the way.



AWARDED 25-YEAR PINS BY PAA — Joseph J. Holts and General White of Miami, Fla., have completed twenty-five years of service with Pan American World Airways during which time they have seen the pioneer, U. S. international airline grow from a few short routes in the Caribbean to a globe-girdling company. Wilbur L. Morrison, executive vice president in charge of the Latin American Division, is shown making the presentation at division headquarters in Miami. Left to right: White (1821 N. W. 68th St.), Morrison and Holts (1725 N. W. 64th St.)

Hotel School For Negro Workers Due

A temporary hotel training school for Negroes has been established through co-operation of the Greater Miami Urban League and the Dade county board of public instruction.

Courses will be offered for waiters, waitresses, housemen maids and bellmen. Certificates will be given to all students upon completion of the courses.

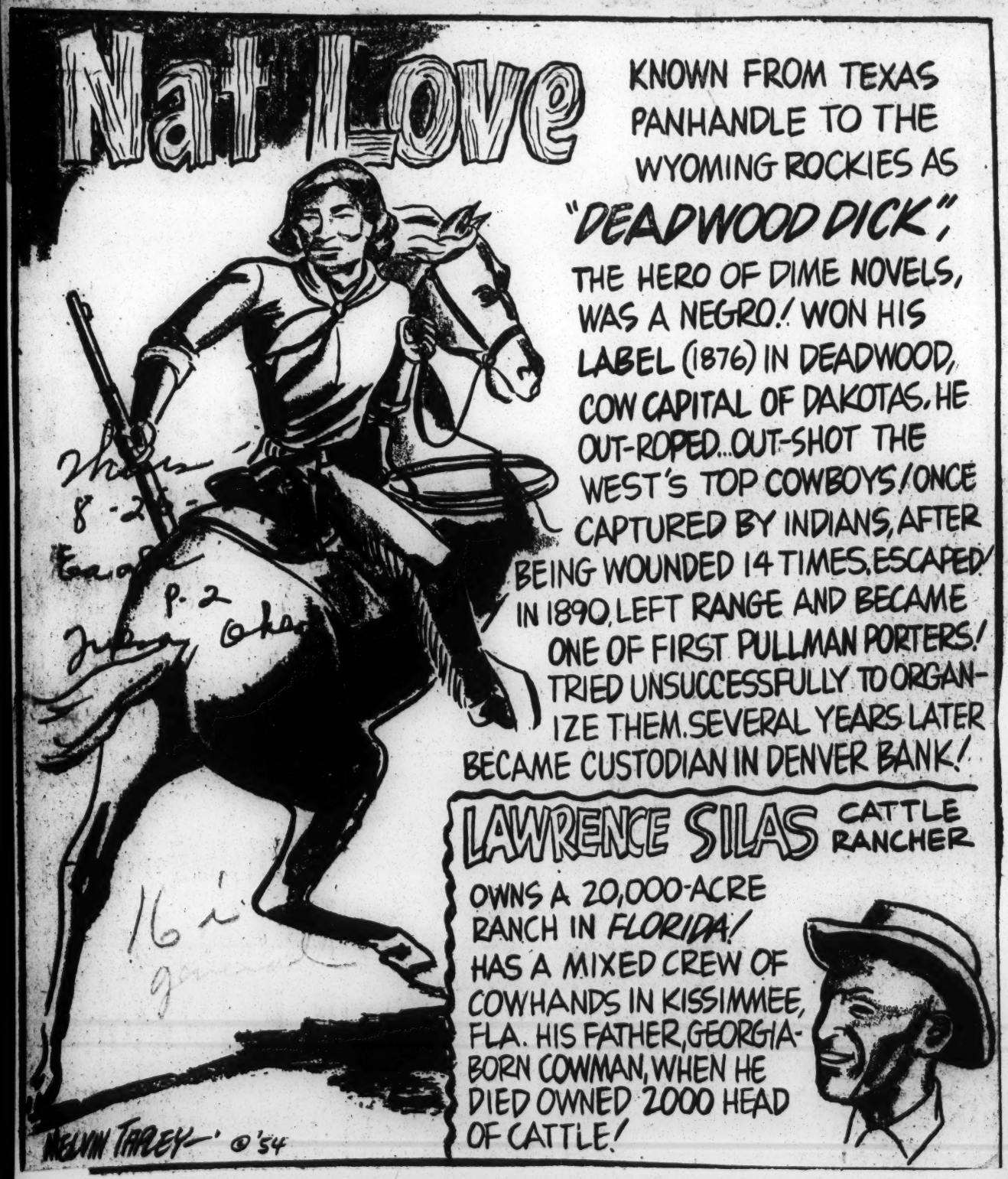
Registration will be from 9 a.m. until noon Tuesday at the Flamingo room of the Mary Elizabeth Hotel.

League officials said the school will afford interested Negro workers an opportunity to learn up-to-date methods and techniques in hotel skills to give Miami an additional trained hotel labor market.

Spearheads in the new program are Joe Adams, El Commodore hotel; H. R. Cole, director of the hotel training school in Lindsey Hopkins Vocational school, and Mrs. Alberta Sawyer, Mary Elizabeth hotel.

"Our People"

By Melvin Tapley



There Were Colored Cowboys

(Reprinted from the Enid MORNING NEWS)

Recently the New York Times made the assertion that the occupation of cowboy in the southwest was never associated with the Negro. Now comes the Wall Street Journal, in its Dallas edition, telling of a number of colored cowboys in Texas and other parts of the southwest. And Dr. Phillip C. Durham of the University of California English department finds after a study that large numbers of Negroes were cowboys, especially in Texas following the close of the Civil War and on through the development of the great Texas range country.

Closer home, it has not been to long ago, when the colorful 101 Ranch over near Ponca City staged its annual rodeo classic. One of the stars was a long-time 101 cowboy named Bill Pickett. Pickett is generally credited with originating the rodeo bull-dogging stunt, and even in his older years before the famous ranch was broken up he and other Negroes were given outstanding exhibitions of cowboy skill there and elsewhere in the southwest.

Historically, one of the best-known cowboys of an earlier day was Nate Love, nicknamed "Deadwood Dick." He was a close acquaintance of Buffalo Bill and Billy the Kid, but in later years was forced as a result of wounds received in the war to give up the strenuous life of the range for the prosaic occupation of Pullman porter. But let our New York contemporary be not misinformed as to the status of the Negro in the range life of the southwest. Some are now in the cattle business in a rather large way on their own.

the inequities created by segregation cannot be justified and that neither their Bibles not their conscience will permit them to countenance nor condone it.

That basic belief, resident with the loud and strident voices declaring otherwise, make the Supreme Court's decision possible. We know Rome was not built in a day. We know that the new adjustments must be brought about through patience and sympathic understanding from all segments of our population, but we believe that now is the time for virtue to become vocal. That out of the great mass of christians in our community and in our nation—ought to come, forthright statements declaring that "this move toward oneness and fraternity is right." Let's strive to make it work.

Exhibit Dramatizes Negroes' Role In Tobacco Industry

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Brown Skin and Bright Leaf," a colorful, educational exhibit depicting the Negro's role in our nation's tobacco industry from historic times down to the present, has been prepared by P. Lorillard Co. cigarette makers.

The exhibit showed that Negroes were employed in American tobacco manufactures as early as 1615, that a Negro inventor, Elijah McCoy, was directly responsible for the early advent of mass cigarette production, and that another Negro, Stephen Slade, in 1839, developed the effective flue-curing process that is still used today for bright tobacco.

The exhibit also indicated im-

proving status of the Negro to-
bacco farmer, and credited both
the Committees of the U. S. De-
partment of Agriculture Negro Ex-
tension Agents and the Negro land-
grant agricultural college.

D. C. Dime Store Hires Negro Clerks

WASHINGTON,—(ANP)—T h e Neisner variety store in downtown Washington is now hiring colored sales people, the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D. C. Anti-Discrimination laws announced his week.

At the same time, the group says G. K. Crites, district superintendent, Kresge dime stores in the city plans to initiate in the next two or three weeks, a new program of hiring colored sales persons.

Mrs. Alice Trigg is chairman of a subcommittee of the parent group that is working to persuade local dime stores to abandon discriminatory hiring policies.

She reported that Sam Davis, manager, Neisner's store, said they already have one colored sales girl in full charge of a counter and are presently training others. He said he is ready to take applications from colored girls because "I know they're competent."

At other variety stores in the city, the committee found the following situations:

At Woolworth's store on Seventh St., the manager said they have one colored part time sales girl.

Three G. C. Murphey's dime stores have several colored saleslgirls.

F. W. Grant has a colored girl working in records and told the committee that "she is excellent."

Mrs Trigg's subcommittee plans to continue negotiations with District variety stores and try to convince them to begin hiring without discrimination. She found encouraging signs that most of the stores feel the end of discrimination in employment in the District is coming and a lot of them are preparing for it.

U. S. Pamphlet On Job Policy Available

Copies of a pamphlet publicizing the Federal policy requiring firms holding Government contracts not to discriminate in employment may be obtained without charge from AFL headquarters.

Available to Unions

President George Meany wrote all state federations, central labor unions and directly-affiliated unions that he hoped they will make the publication available to local unions and members. The pamphlet, entitled "Equal Job Opportunity is Good Business," was published by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, of which Meany is a member.

"By giving effective support to the nondiscrimination program," Meany said, "our affiliates and members can do much to help eliminate discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin."

In a letter to the committee which is reprinted in the pamphlet, Eisenhower commended the committee for its work. He said:

Heartening Success

"Quietly but persistently the members of this committee have been at work, with heartening success, on employment problems which over the years have become charged with emotion and distorted by prejudice.

"For notable achievement the committee has earned the appreciation and congratulations of the American people. Because I believe that all who understand the committee's efforts will wish to assist its progress, I urge everyone who receives this pamphlet to give its message sympathetic and thoughtful attention."

FEDERAL AIDES GE MORE JOB SECURIT

Eisenhower Orders Greate Tenure for 455,000 Who Hold 'Indefinite' Status

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — President Eisenhower signed today an executive order designed to provide greater job security for about 455,000 employes whose status in the Federal Government now is listed as "indefinite."

A White House announcement said that the order also strengthened present Civil Service rules that forbid political considerations in appointments to jobs in the competitive Civil Service.

The job security order, which becomes effective Jan. 23, 1955, was authorized by Congress during the last session when it modified a 1950 provision of law that prohibited further "permanent" appointments in the Federal Government.

The new order changes the nomenclature of Federal job classifications. Employes now classified as "permanent" will in the future be called career employes and they will have a top claim on continued employment.

To reach this status, an employe must have been selected from the competitive Civil Service rolls and have served three years, including a one-year probationary period, during which he will be in a "career-conditional" status.

Breakdown Is Given

Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, estimated there would be 673,000 "indefinite" employes on the Federal payroll when the order became effective. Of these, about half have been appointed since the Eisenhower Administration took office in January, 1953.

Mr. Young said it was estimated that 220,000 would become career employes, 235,000 would become "career-conditional" employes, and 218,000 would remain in the "indefinite" classification because they did not get their jobs through competitive examinations.

The White House announcement said that it was contemplated that most "indefinite" employes who did not get their jobs through the competitive examination system would have an opportunity to qualify by the examination method during the next few months.

It was explained that the "career-conditional" classification was established to cover a three-year period in recognition of the principle that not all of those who accepted Government employment intended to keep their jobs permanently.

That classification also will provide greater flexibility in meeting changing manpower requirements, the White House said, declaring it recognizes that the Government may not have permanent jobs for all those who may be needed in time of emergency.

Continuing the present legal ban against political activity by Federal employes, the new order has what the White House described as a strengthened provision barring racial, political or religious discrimination.

The new clause reads:

"No person employed in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government who has authority to take or recommend any personnel action with respect to any person who is an employe in the competitive service or any eligible or applicant for a position in the competitive service shall make any inquiry concerning the race, political affiliation or religious beliefs of any such employee, eligible, or applicant. All disclosures concerning such matters shall be ignored, except as to such membership in political parties or organizations as constitutes by law a disqualification for Government employment. No discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised by any person in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government against or in favor of any employe in the competitive service, or any eligible or applicant for a position in the competitive service because of his race, political affiliation or religious beliefs, except as may be authorized or required by law."

U. S. CHECKS TOTAL $38,000:

14 Postal Alliance men get back pay

WASHINGTON — James B. Cobb, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, has announced that 14 members have received back pay checks from the U.S. Treasury totaling $38,000.

Seven of these are from the Philadelphia Post Office.

The "pay-off," satisfying the 1952 judgment of the U.S. Court of Claims, was held up until the President signed the second appropriation act early in March.

Two Californians

The successful litigants — all postal employees suspended under the "Loyalty Program" five years ago and later reinstated on appeals to the then Postmaster General and the now defunct Loyalty Review Boards are:

Frank H. Barnes of Santa Monica, Calif.; Harold C. Jones of Los Angeles, Calif.; Joseph W. B. Clark of St. Louis, Mo.; Horace Elkins of Cleveland, Lee Jackson of Newark, N.J.;

James J. S. Keys, William C. Ward, both of Chicago; and Reese J. Brown, Isadore N. Cohen, Arthur L. Drayton, Clarence H. Haughton, William D. Ridgeway, Edward A. Smith and Howard Jenkins Jr., professor of administrative law, Howard University and the attorney of record."

Welfare Head Comments

Said Jason:

"This money by no means an adequate substitute for the humiliation and damage done their good names, does give them a chance to straighten out the financial mess into which sudden, unanticipated, unemployment plunged them."

Reese J. Brown, outstanding Methodist churchman of Philadelphia, commented, "I don't know what we would have done if the alliance hadn't stuck by us and Howard University come to our aid."

and Felix A. Titus all of Philadelphia.

In Court Since 1954

In 1951, when the Post Office Department refused to honor the claims of these men for basepay covering periods of suspension, the NAPE directed its welfare director, W. C. Jason Jr., to protect their interest by court action.

"This is a precious victory for good government even if it did take the action of a U.S. Court and the Congress to correct the arbitrary act of an executive agency — the Post Office Department," said President Cobb, adding:

"To win this victory required the combined legal-thinking of Yale-trained Charles A. Chandler, Cleveland attorney, University of California-trained George M. Johnson, dean of Howard University Law school; Howard University-trained Josiah F. Henry Jr., Baltimore attorney.

Also Harvard-trained Rufus S. Watson, Philadelphia attorney

March Total Shows More Are Working

Unemployment Rose 54,000; Farm Labor Increased 171,000

By KENNETH F. WEISS

WASHINGTON — (INS) — U. S. unemployemnt rose by 54,000 persons last month, an increase less than one-tenth as large as the steep boost recorded in February

The government reports that the number of persons seeking work during the second week of March was 3,725,000. The unemployment hike the previous month had been 584,000, continuing a sharp rise that began last October.

Commerce Department figures for March also showed a slight gain in employment, a spring-brought the number of Americans with jobs from 60,055,000 to 60,100,000 during the four weeks.

EMPLOYMENT AND unemployment both rose because of a hike of 100,000 in the size of the nation's labor force, which includes those who either are working or want to work. For instance, a woman who quits her job to become a housewife is taken off the labor force, not added to the list of unemployed.

The government called the relatively small unemployment increase between mid-February and mid-March a "marked departure from the sharp increases reported each month starting last November."

It seemed to bear out President Eisenhower's contention two weeks ago tat there is no need of slambang emergency measures to strengthen the nation's economy.

HOWEVER, the government pointed out tat the March jobless figure was the highest since March, 1950, when it reached 4,123,000. It was also well above last October's post-war low of 1,200,000.

The employment rise was due entirely to an increase of 171,000 in the number of farm workers. The number of factory and business employees dropped 126,000.

The fact that unemployment normally dips in March because of a pickup in business each spring did not worry government economists. They pointed out that Easter is later than usual this year and that bad weather in many parts of the country stalled the pickup.
000.

IN ADDITION to the 3,725,000 unemployed in March, the Commerce Department said 235,000 workers are on temporary layoffs with definite instructions to return to work within a month. That figure was just about the same the month previous.

The labor force in early March was placed at 63,825,000. The number of employed farm workers was figured at 5,875,000; the number of employed industrial and business workers at 54,225-

SHORTLY before the Commerce Department made its report, the Labor Department announced the addition of seven small areas to the 46 which previously had been listed as suffering from "substantial" unemployment.

The seven were Ottumwa, Ia.; Anniston and Talladega, Ala.; Litchfield, Ill.; Henderson, Ky.; New Castle, Pa., and Logan, W. Va.

Aid For The Jobless

With more District people out of work than at any time since 1949, unemployment compensation is shockingly inadequate. The maximum that the District Unemployment Compensation Board can pay is $20 for 20 weeks. That rate has been in effect since 1943 despite inflation of the dollar, higher wages and great increases in the cost of living. Only four states now cling to the $20 maximum—states with lower living costs than the District has. Maryland recently boosted its maximum payment to a jobless man with a family to $38 a week, and several other states pay in excess of $40 a week.

In past years disagreements between employers and union leaders as to how the unemployment compensation law should be amended has prevented action. But that obstacle has been overcome. A compromise was worked out some months ago, and accepted by the District Commissioners. But their revision bill is still bottled up in the Bureau of the Budget. Unless it can be dislodged soon, there will not be much chance for its enactment at this session of Congress.

The terms of the Commissioners' bill have not been disclosed, but the fact that employers and union leaders are in agreement should be sufficient to hasten introduction and enactment of the measure. There is no question about financing the larger benefits. The District unemployment trust fund now amounts to 54 million dollars, and the maximum paid out from it in any one year has been less than four million. It is inexcusable to deny men who have contributed to this fund adequate relief when they and their families are in need.

Work Situation Improving Despite Unemployment Rise

BY MALCOLM OLIVER

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Labor secretary James P. Mitchell said that the overall job situation is showing some improvement despite the continued increase in unemployment.

Mitchell reported that employment in durable-goods manufacturing industries kept on dropping between mid-February and mid-March but that there is evidence the decline in industries making non-durable goods has come to a halt.

Automobiles, household appliances and machinery are leading items in the durable goods field, while textiles and paper head the list of non-durable goods.

Mitchell said the number of persons collecting unemployment insurance at the end of March was 80,000 less than a month previous. This marked the first break in jobless compensation collections since last fall.

The Labor Department's Bureau of Employment security put the total number of insured unemployed at 2,133,000 at the end of March — compared with 2,213,000 at the end of February.

FEWER LOSSES IN MARCH

Mitchell said fewer workers lost their jobs in March than in February. Initial claims for unemployment compensation averaged 304,000 a week during March. During February, the average was 324,000.

He reported that manufacturing employment in March came to 15.9 million persons. While this was one and one-quarter millions lower than a year ago and 160,00 less than last month, the figure was only slightly beneath the 1951 and 1952 levels for March.

The secretary said that three-fourths of the employment loss during the past year was in durable goods with the largest decreases in primary and fabricated metal, electrical machinery, machinery and transportation equipment.

Hours of work in manufacturing industries showed signs of stabilization in the non-durable field but decreased in durable goods. The work week of production workers in all manufacturing industries went down by one-fifth of an hour during the month to 39.4 hours.

At the level, the work week was the shortest for any month in the past four years.

Hourly earnings of factory workers remained unchanged at $1.79 including overtime and other premium pay, but shorter work weeks meant less total wages.

Factory workers earned an average of $70.53 a week in mid-march This was 35 cents less than in February and $1.40 below March 1953.

Human Rights on Job Showing Marked Gains

Significant progress was made in the labor movement during 1953 in the fight for human rights on the job, the Labor Newsletter of the Trade Union Committee of the National Urban League, reported.

The league named instances including the following:

1—International Association of Machinists: all local unions in St. Louis dropped the bars to admission of Negroes, reversing the traditional position of the union since its establishment in Atlanta, Ga., in 1888. Machinist President A. J. Hayes followed this with a pledge at the 1953 Annual Conference of the National Urban League that his organization will fight discrimination in employment and wherever else it exists.

Unions Assist

2—Street Car and Electric Railway: all job opportunities in public transit were opened for Negroes in Baltimore, Indianapolis, Portland, Oregon, and St. Louis. In each case, the local union assisted in admitting and training Negroes for their new jobs and accepted them as full and equal members.

3—The Railroad Brotherhoods in New York dropped their opposition to fair employment practices and are now complying in admitting Negroes to membership and to job opportunities on the railroads.

4—Urban League speakers addressed the annual conventions of a number of state labor organizations, including the AFL federations in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, and the state of Washington.

5—The Jewish Labor Committee in a recent survey—found that "the membership of unions which still practice discrimination has been reduced from 18.7 percent of the total . . . to less than 4 percent in the 10-year period 1943-1953."

6—It is estimated that there are now between 1,500,000 and 2 million Negro workers in American unions, as compared to approximately 200,000 in 1930.

Report Sane Bars

"A significant number of local unions continue to hold to the unfair practices that bar Negroes from equal opportunity in important trades and industries," the Urban League continued.

"It is still difficult, and, in many cases impossible for a Negro to enroll in the apprenticeship programs in some local unions.

"In the great atomic energy projects of the Federal government at Savannah River; Paducah, Ky., and Pike County, Ohio, Negroes are given jobs as laborers, and, to a very limited degree, as craftsmen in some of the building crafts. They find a few employment opportunities in the more permanent production and office jobs. The unions have a considerable degree of responsibility for these discriminatory bars to equal job opportunity for Negroes."

The AFL is working vigorously to eliminate "the last vestiges of discrimination within organized labor itself," the newspaper said. At a recent meeting of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, the AFL declared:

"The mere existence of the nondiscrimination clause in government contracts is not enough. Employes and prospective employes of firms awarded such contracts must be informed of their rights under the nondiscrimination clause, and they must have ready access to effective machinery for enforcement of those rights."

EMPLOYERS URGED TO HIRE THE AGING

Federal Aide Tells Catholic Conference Some Studies Show Their Worth

By WILLIAM G. WEART

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 9—Arthur Larson, Under Secretary of Labor, predicted tonight that the "long-standing prejudice against older workers in American hiring practices" could be overcome by a full-scale study of their ability and work habits.

In calling for such a survey, Mr. Larson declared that employers must be convinced that it was good business to hire older people since they could not be expected to adopt such a policy out of idealism or sympathy.

The Department of Labor official spoke before a general session of the fortieth annual National Conference of Catholic Charities, which is being attended by some 3,500 clerical and lay delegates from all parts of the country.

New Officers Elected

Earlier, at a business meeting, George E. Heneghan of St. Louis, a Papal Knight of St. Gregory, was elected to succeed Joseph P. Glaser of Detroit as president of the conference.

The Right Rev. Floyd F. Fisher of Omaha, Neb., was elected first vice president. The Right Rev. John O'Grady and Harry J. Kirk, both of Washington, were re-elected secretary and treasurer, respectively.

In discussing the problems involved in economic security for the aging, Mr. Larson asserted that the "fragmentary evidence" on hand showed that older workers gave a good account of themselves.

"A study of 3,660 factory workers, based on judgments of foremen," Mr. Larson reported, "showed as many above average ratings in ability, attendance, and attitude among older workers as among younger workers. As many were considered worth rehiring and fewer older workers were discharged for incompetence."

Another study of 3,000 workers in department stores employment showed, he said, that merit increases were earned more frequently by older workers.

Pension Plans Called Paradox

Private pension plans have become the most tragic paradox in the whole story of the older worker, Mr. Larson declared. He explained that although designed to aid workers as they got older, those plans had "become a barrier to employment of people in their forties and beyond, because the cost of financing pensions becomes progressively greater as the age at which you enter a pension system becomes higher."

"The responsibility for removing this barrier lies primarily with the employers, unions and insurance and trust companies that devise the plans," he contineud. "One possible solution is to provide for complete vesting of pension rights under every plan, so that a man who enters a new employment brings his pension credits from the old."

The Very Rev. Msgr Aloysius J. Wycislo of New York, assistant executive director of war relief services, National Catholic Welfare Conference, reported on the success of his organization's work among resettled aged persons in Europe.

"It is generally true," Msgr. Wycislo said, "that the care of the aged in Europe is far better organized than here in our own country. In Europe there is more concern for the aged and nothing is considered too good for them."

United Nations Notes

WASHINGTON — With unemployment rising, the question is what is the Bureau of Employment Security of the Labor Department doing to get the United States citizens to take the jobs for which it is imporing Mexican farm labor under an agreemen between the United States and Mexico.

One of the causes of the shortage of domestic farm labor is the treatment that colored workers received in southern states which now find it necessary to import labor from the West Indies and Mexico to harvest their sugarcane and cotton crops.

Lynchings and mob violence, poor schools, low wages, conditions of penage cheating of tenant farmers and sharecroppers by landlords were some of the factors which helped to drive colored farm laborers out of the South into industrial employment in the North, East and West.

If these colored farm laborers had been given the wages and working conditions which are now offered to Mexican agricultural workers, many of them never would have left southern farms

Job competition with "wetbacks" also helped to drive colored farm laborers off the farms into urban communities and industrial employment

"Wetbacks" are Mexicans who illegally enter this country. They get their name from the fact that they simply wade across the Rio Grande River into the United States. They enter this country yearly by the hundreds of thousands.

Because they come into the country illegally, wetbacks are subjected to the same type of exploitation by white farmers that colored farm labor was subjected to. In some instances they are compelled to accept whatever pay they are offered for their labor, or the farmer will call the sheriff and have them jailed for illegal entry into the United States.

According to Government figures there are 3,700,'000 people unemployed in the United States. These figures do not include a large number of part-time workers.

The executive board of the Congress of Industrial Workers reports that the rate of unemployment in the past five months has increased faster than in any comparable five-month period in the nation's history.

With 3,700,000 people unemployed in this country, a heavy proportion of them colored, there is no need for importing farm labor from the West Indies and Mexico.

In Florida, farm laborers were brought in from the Bahamas. It had been certified that imported labor was needed, it was contracted for and brought in, and during the whole season there was an over supply of labor, and American citizens who could have taken those jobs went unemployed.

The cost to the Federal Government is approximately $1,800,000 for importing Mexican farm labor for the big corporate farmers, who are hiring imported farm labor. ..Even though.. these ..imported

Even though these imported workers are supposed to get the prevailing wage, wages are driven down in the areas where they are used.

If the big farmers would offer to domestic farm labor the same wages and working conditions which they contract to give Mexican labor under the agreement between the United States and Mexico, some of the industrial workers who are now out of employment would take jobs on the farm.

Jobless Rise In March at Slower Rate

WASHINGTON, April 2(U.P.)— Unemployment over the nation failed to show an expected decline in March but Administration officials said today the fact that it increased so little was encouraging.

The Census Bureau estimated the number of jobless in March at 3,725,000 or 54,000 more than the 3,671,000 in February.

This was the smallest increase among unemployed in six months and the Commerce Department said it appeared the job situation had "leveled off." The total of jobless, however, is the highest in four years.

The civilian labor force was calculated at 63,825,000, with 60,100,000 actually employed, an increase of 45,000 from February. Farm employment rose 171,000 to 5,875,000 and nonfarm employment declined 126,000 to 54,225,000.

Changing Constantly

The labor force is defined as those working or looking for work. This figure is constantly changing. For example, if a studnt leaves school to look for work, he becomes a part of the labor force, and until he finds a jomb is classified as unemployed. Thus it is possible for the number of employed persons to increase while the number of unemployed also increases.

While it appeared that the jobless trend had all but stopped in March, it remains to be seen wether an increase in employment will follow. There are now more than 2,500,000 more people unemployed than was the case in October, when only 1,162,000 were counted jobless, the post-war low.

Commerce Department officials said a late Easter this year was delaying spring buying, bad weather had retarded some farm work, and there had been some additional factory layoffs.

President's View

President Eisenhower had expressed hope for an improving employment picture in March. He said it was something to worry about when March doesn't show its usual spring upturn. Unemployment has declined between January and March nearly every year since March, 1941.

The President, however, said he did not intend to launch any all-out Government emergency program gased on the March job figures, because it might interfere with a normal recovery. He said he was considering every sort of aid plan for use if things got really bad.

Administration officials are more inclined to wait and see what happens in the job and business picture in April and May, feeling that any upturn would more likely make itself felt later on in the spring.

Trend In Technical Job Requirements Encouraging

BY JUNE L'RHUE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (GLOBAL)—The speedy progress made by science has made the world a little shaky. The picture would not be so dark, many point out, if human relations did not lag so far behind.

In this connection, it was generally felt on the New York Times Youth Forum the other day that science and the humanities are now beginning to work together more closely. This seemed especially the opinion of Director A. Whitney Griswold, who observed that increasingly of late technical jobs require more training in the liberal arts. If this trend does exist to any appreciable degree, it may be the world is headed from destruction and that man can be encouraged.

For a long time now, man has deplored the fact that he had so much more technical knowledge—how tha-nl much more technical know-how than knowledge about how to live with others in peace and harmony. He has proved his ability to build bridges, tall buildings, big boats and planes, push button appliances, powerful guns and what not.

Considering the fear and tension resulting from the recent revelations concerning the potency of the H-bomb, no sign could be more heartening than the report of fuller science-humanities integration. Technological executives who require more liberal arts preparation of their workers, and college and university curricula makers who conform, do the world a great service. And the world, conversely, suffers disservice when they do not.

In other words, it is a fine thing for science to advance technologically, that is, if the science of human values keeps pace.

Statistics of the Week

A U. S. committee recently released figures to show that 54.1 per cent of American white girls between the ages of 17 and 19 are employed, as against only 40.6 of their colored girl contemporaries.

A further peak reveals that the 20-24 age group moves forward to 45.4 for colored girls employed, as against a decrease to 46.7 for their white opposites. White women in the 24-34 age bracket become housewives and literally quit their jobs. Only 33.6 per cent of them keep jobs. On the other side of the ledger, facts show that Negro women marry and "go to work . . . both at home and public employment." A startling total of 51.1 per cent of their 24-34 group is employed.

Labor shortage in South means more jobs, slight change in work traditions

WASHINGTON

A study of biracial employment practices in five companies in the South which employ colored workers on a large scale, shows how traditional employment patterns were slightly changed for the better when there was a labor shortage in the period from 1939 to 1951.

The report is the fourth in a series of studies on the employment of colored workers in the South. It was made public Monday by the Committee of the South of the National Planning Board.

The survey points out:

When a garment workers' plant was opened in Little Rock, Ark., in 1943, with a work force of some 750 women, the plant went all-out to recruit colored women and is at present employing some 250 of them.

No Sign Of Friction

While white and colored workers do not work side by side (this is in a geographically segregated area), they intermingle during their work with no sign of racial friction or tension.

Management has been able to maintain a high standard o competence and reliability by asking colored employees to recommend women to fill new jobs. Persons recommended are referred to the local State Employment Security Office for aptitude tests before hiring.

Wages, about 95 cents an hour are almost identical for colored and white workers holding the same type of job. Labor turnover and absenteeism were lower among colored workers than among white workers in 1951.

Would Not Replace Them

Management officials say their experiences with biracial employment has been generally satisfactory.

The company feels a definite obligation to its colored employees and, without strong and compelling reasons, would not replace them with white labor.

The New Orleans study, covering three major firms in the area, shows that colored workers in these firms generally have, to some extent, moved into higher level, "traditionally white" production jobs.

Economic Reasons

Shortage of white workers in one firm led to the change. Union-management contract provisions contributed to the change in another.

In a wearing apparel plant in the area, which is still segregated, no production jobs are limited to whites only and some colored workers hold the highest skilled jobs in the industry.

Colored supervisors in this plant have authority to recommend suspension, discharge or transfer of colored workers under them.

The only discouraging feature of the survey of the plants studied was that in none of them was colored workers permitted to hold office clerical work positions.

The firms were unionized since 1939. In one of them the union has had direct influence in changing prewar biracial employment practices regarding promotion and layoffs, the level of jobs for which qualified colored workers may be eligible and the job status of colored workers.

By 1951, union negotiations in the three firms had secured for both colored and white workers paid holidays, vacations with pay, shift differential pay and other benefits.

Only one of the companies was covered by the minimum wage law. In this case "make-up" pay for new employees in the garment plant was increased by the 1949 amendment to the Wage and Hour Law.

No Replacement

None of the companies report that any of their colored employees had been replaced by whites as a result of wage legislation.

Turnover and absenteeism rates in the three companies were highest in unskilled and common labor jobs. It was not determined whether labor turnover is high among colored workers as such, or is a characteristic of low-level jobs.

Where colored workers had been promoted to higher jobs their turnover and absentee rates compared favorably with those of whites at the same job levels.

More than 3,300,000

Jobless Are 'Short Counted'

By SYLVIA PORTER
Financial Analyst

The total of jobless in our land today is an issue of explosive significance in every sense—economic, political, social.

Yet no one—NO ONE—can come up with an accurate, acceptable statistic showing how many are unemployed in America now.

Unemployment has been stabilizing around 3,300,000 since April, estimates the Government—basing its figures on the Census Bureau's surveys, the Labor Department's monthly checks of factory payrolls, the weekly reports on unemployment compensation.

But this is just an estimate. And considering the dubious official definition of unemployment and the dubious methods for measuring it, the estimate is quite possibly too low.

Unemployment actually is closer to 5,000,000, insist many top labor leaders—basing their estimate on their own spot checks and their own definition of who is unemployed and who is not.

This also is just an estimate. And considering the inclination of labor spokesmen to use a maximum rather than a minimum total, the estimate is quite possibly too high.

Nevertheless, the economic reality is that the Administration's vital policies on taxes, public works, etc., are keyed to an official estimate that is at best questionable.

The political reality is that control of Congress this November will be greatly influenced by reports on employment and unemployment that at best will provide only a partial and dim picture.

The social reality is that the buying actions of millions of individual businessmen and workers will be affected by statistics that are at best inadequate.

Why do I indict the statistics so strongly? Because not one of the methods the Government uses to measure joblessness is satisfactory.

The major yardstick—the Census Bureau's monthly report—is a mathematical projection to the entire country of a sampling of only 25,000 households in 230 areas. This is an improvement over the 68 areas sampled until recently, but hardly enough of an improvement to inspire confidence that the whole tale is being told.

The second yardstick—the Labor Department's monthly survey—is a projection to all industry of a check of factory payrolls. Factory employment is not all employment; payrolls do not reflect the entire employment story. This method is sharply limited.

The third yardstick — the weekly figures on unemployment compensation — is even rougher. Only 60 per cent of all workers are under this insurance. And the figures can be brutally misleading.

And even the official definition of unemployment is decidedly questionable. The Census Bureau counts a person as employed when he is laid off but given a specific date of recall. Is a person idle for 20 or 30 days at a time "employed"? The Census Bureau counts a part-time worker a semployed. Is a person settling for parttime work because he can't find a full-time job "employed"?

The reason there is so startling a gap between the Administration's and organized labor's estimates is that the labor groups emphasize the pool of "under-employed" — those working part-time or temporarily laid off.

We are fumbling along without agreement even on a definition of an employed person.

We are accepting yardsticks and samples that ignore many of the actualities of life in the '50s as against life in the booming '40s.

The more you dig into the background of the jobless figures that make frontpage headlines, the less you'll trust them.

But still these figures in the months ahead will critically influence Government policies, will help swing the elections, will have an impact on business confidence and our crucially important spending actions too. It's appalling.

The Gallup Poll

Unemployment Held Problem

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., April 16.—With the coming election primaries throughout the Nation causing many a Congressman to look to "the folks back home," attention focuses on the problems that are currently worrying people in the different regions of the country.

In all sections except the West Central area the South the problem of unemployment is considered the major issue by voters interviewed in the latest Institut survey.

Farm problems take precedent in the predominately rural West Central area. In this section also the lack of rain and the water shortage are of much concern, per Dollary in such drought-ridden states as Kansas and Missouri.

In the South the issue of civil rights and racial problems is considered by voters to be the most important problem facing this part of the country.

This is what interviewers for the Institute have found in questioning voters in each geographical section of the country on the question:

"What do you think is the most important problem facing this section of the country today?"

Here are the top five problems today in each section:

NEW ENGLAND AND MIDDLE ATLANTIC

(Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., Conn., N. J., Del., Pa., Md., W. va.)

1. **Unemployment**
2. **Strikes, labor relations, labor problems**
3. **Need for more industry**
4. **Highways, roads, traffic problems.**
5. **High prices, low wages**

EAST CENTRAL

(Ill., Ind., Mich., Ohio)

1. **Unemployment**
2. **Farm problems, farm prices**
3. **Water shortage, lack of rain**
4. **Highways, roads, traffic problems**
5. **Crime, juvenile delinquency**

WEST CENTRAL

(Iowa, Kans., Minn., Wis., Mo., Nebr., N. Dak., S. Dak.)

1. **Farm problems, farm prices**
2. **Water shortage, lack of rain**
3. **Unemployment**
4. **High prices, low wages**
5. **Economic situation, recession, schools, teachers' salaries**

SOUTH

(Va., Ga., N. C., S. C., Fla., Miss., Ala., La., Tenn., Ark., Ky., Texas, Okla.)

1. **Civil Rights, segregation**
2. **Unemployment**
3. **Water shortage, lack of rain**
4. **Farm problems, farm prices**
5. **Need for more industry**

FAR WEST

(Calif., Oreg., Wash., Mont., Colo., Wyo., Utah, Ariz., Idaho, Nev., N. Mex.)

1. **Unemployment**
2. **Water shortage, lack of rain**
3. **Need for more industry**
4. **Highways, roads, traffic problems**
5. **Taxes, defenses, preparedness**

The need for more industry is one of the top five problems in the East largely because of the numerous mentions this problem received in the New England states, where recent "cut-backs" in production have occurred in the textile and woolen industries.

Likewise in the South and the Far West the water shortage and lack of rain comes up in the top five because c the problem this presents in arid states such as Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico and Arizona.

A poll release earlier this month reported that the threat of war was thought to be the most important problem for the country as a whole. Communists in the Government was in second place with unemployment in third, Nation-wide.

GENERAL

Jobless Total Up 55,700 for Week

WASHINGTON, May 1 (AP) — The Bureau of Employment Security said Friday unemployment among the 36 million workers insured for unemployment compensation increased by 55,700 to a total of 2,206,200 during the week ended April 17.

The bureau said the increase was due mainly to new wage credits becoming available to previously unemployed workers in many states, making them again eligible for benefits.

Initial claims for jobless benefits declined by 17,800 to 305,000 for the week ended April 24, compared with a total 176,700 for the same week a year ago.

BI-RACIAL WORK RESULTS STUDIED

Report Made on Three New Orleans Plants

BY GORDON BROWN

(AP Special Washington Service)

WASHINGTON, May 26 — Conditions and practices under which five southern companies employ both white and Negro workers in the same plants are discussed and analyzed in a report by the National Planning Association's committee of the South.

The study—one of a series being made by the committee—concerned two companies in Little Rock and three in New Orleans.

In the report, the committee mentioned "significant departures from traditional biracial practices" in the five concerns but emphasized that conclusions which could be drawn from the study are limited. Likewise it said the studies are not for the purpose of making any recommendations.

"We believe it is significant to find what effect changes, or lack of changes, during the period studied have had on Negro employment," the report said.

"These five companies," said R. R. Gilbert, acting chairman of the committee, "are examples of how specific employers modified their customary employment practices during the period from 1939 to 1951 when demands for labor were great and many Southern companies employed more Negroes than formerly."

The Little Rock studies, involving the Rocket and Ottenheimer garment manufacturing plants owned by the Ottenheimer Company, were made by E. W. Eckard, former professor of economics at the University of Arkansas and by B. U. Ratchford, economics professor at Duke university.

Those at the New Orleans plants, none of them identified by name, were made by Howard W. Wissner, associate professor of economics, Tulane university. The New Orleans plants studied manufacture wearing apparel, processed foods and roofing and siding materials.

The Little Rock plants, said the report, employ about 220 Negroes, mostly women, in their work force of 750.

"Whites and Negroes do not work side by side on the same job but in both plants, especially in the rocket plant, they intermingle constantly in the course of their work with no outward sign of racial friction or tension," the report said.

It added that when the rocket plant was opened in 1943 the company enlisted the co-operation of Negro leaders in the community in recruiting carefully selected Negro women for production jobs in the new plant and said management maintained a high standard of competence and reliability by asking Negro employes to recommend women to fill vacancies and new jobs.

FIND OUTLOOK FOR NEGRO STILL BLEAK IN SOUTH

But Improvement Noted in Report

New York, July 7 [Special — The economic status of Negro workers in the south has improved in the last 15 years but the vast majority of them still are restricted to poorly paying, unskilled jobs. This is a finding of an extensive study of Negro employment in the south conducted by the Urban League.

Other findings of the study were:

1. To supplement the meager earnings of the head of the family, several members of the family must work.

Note Some Improvement

2. Employer and union practices discourage ambitious and capable Negroes who want to move forward in their jobs.

3. White collar employment for Negroes in the south is almost nonexistent. Professional and technical employment and supervisory and management jobs are rarely given to Negroes except in enterprises operated for Negroes or by them.

4. Some progress has been made in the use of well trained Negro personnel in government controled industries or agencies in the south.

His Pay Is Low

The Negro worker generally has to get along on much less money income than his white neighbor in both the north and the south. According to a report on the study prepared by Julius A. Thomas, director of the league's industrial relations department. Income differential in many sections of the north was relatively less than in the south, but the pattern of Negro earning power remained substantially the same.

In 1950, Negro families had an average income of $1,869, or 54 per cent of the average income of $3,445 among white families, the report said. The Negro wage earner and salary worker earned an average of $1,300 or 52 per cent of the average for white workers. The report noted that these statistics were for the nation as a whole and that "the picture in the south was even worse."

Cite Industry Help

The report cited several situations in which the league, thru its national office here and its local offices, obtained new job opportunities for Negroes.

One was at a defense plant in New Orleans. After conferences with league representatives the management of the Chrysler corporation announced an employment policy that would facilitate the employment of all workers without discrimination. As the work force increased, the number of Negro workers grew. They were trained and assigned to all types of production jobs.

The du Pont company of Wilmington, Del., had contracted to build the hydrogen bomb plant near Aiken, S. C. After discussions with the league, the company removed all signs designating racial discrimination; eating facilities were open to all workers; comfort facilities were unsegregated. There were no incidents of any consequence.

Success In California

At an aircraft plant in Atlanta, Ga., a representative of the Lockheed Aircraft corporation said he wanted to see Negroes get a fair deal on jobs. It is estimated that more than 1,000 Negroes have been assigned to semi-skilled and skilled production jobs. No serious problems have been created in the plant.

The Western Electric company set up five communica-

Labor shortage in South means more jobs, slight change in work traditions

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Choose Wisely And Get Into Right Job, Dr. Brookes Says

BY WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World

Special tribute was paid a faculty member yesterday in a fashion seldom known to academic circles.

Dr. Stella Brewer Brookes, head of the department of English at Clark College, was honored by students for having more than thirty years of service at the institution as a teacher and advisor.

Greeted by an audience evident with feeling and gratitude, Dr. Brookes said:

ELECTRONIC SOCIETY

"This talk is addressed to you, my students, who live in a technological society—and a world which is rapidly moving into an electronic society."

The program was a special feature at Clark College, sponsored by the Literary Symposium, made up of students from the department of English.

Dr. Brookes was introduced by Attorney Julius Daugherty, member of the graduating class of 1948. Like many others he was at one time a student under Dr Brookes.

THREE QUESTIONS

The teacher and author asked her youthful audience three questions:

1. Am I ready?
2. Am I responsive?
3. Am I responsible?

Dr. Brookes said readiness involves a job—the right job. She added that one of the most tragic situations in the world today is the large number of people who are not in the right place.

CHOOSE WISELY

The dynamic speaking English instructor warned her young audience that, "these are the years in which your careers are to be chosen, and at which time you should prepare yourselves for the job you intend to get." She advised them to choose wisely and to study what the job opportunities are today.

Dr. Brookes further stated that, "there is richness in diversity." She warned that all people are not fitted for the same types of jobs and that all men are not made in the same mold.

"In spite of barriers of race," she said, "there are many opportunities for well trained Negro youth for whom the proper persons cannot be found."

The instructor told of deficiencies in the lower ranks of education today and stated there is a great need for people to be trained in various fields of interest. She told of the available scholarships for deserving young people willing to work hard and earn their way as they go. She, likewise, spoke of the means of obtaining assistance.

Regarding responsiveness, the instructor said, "Regardless of the diverse languages, the differences in climatic conditions, and the topography of land, there are certain attributes which are recognizable anywhere—honesty, truth, kindness, honor.

CAFETERIA LIVING

"We indulge in a sort of cafeteria living, going down the table of life snatching a little education here, a little religion there, and so on," she added.

"Let us be realistic. Life is hard and mean and cruel. Many of life's situations are difficult," she asserted.

"Teaching literature has enriched my life," she said. At this point she paused and explained passages from Shakespeare, Milton, Keats, Emerson, Whitmn, Wordsworth, Sandburg and other great writers.

Asking if her audience was responsive Dr. Brookes recalled a statement from Dr. Ralph Bunche, who said:

"Democracy gives no free rides."

Dr. Brookes said integration in a society is a two-way proposition, "the more integrated one becomes, the heavier will be his civic responsibilities."

Certicipates of appreciation for service were presented to Dr. Brookes at the end of the program.

tions equipment plants in North Carolina. After discussions the company started a program of Negro employment, and a few weeks ago the first Negro clerical and production workers were hired. There is good reason to believe that more Negro workers will be employed in the coming months.

Richmond, Cal., had a large number of Negro workers who had gone there for defense jobs during World War II and who were now unemployed. Conferences were held with the California department of employment and local white and Negro leaders. Unions cooperated, and a program was set up to spread job opportunities for Negroes."

161 1954

GENERAL

Official Says two-thirds of Rail Employes Will Reach Retirement

Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 3

RICHMOND, Va. — Two out of every three employes on the American railroads who are 25 years of age will live to age 65.

This statement was made by Horace Harper, a member of the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board, speaking before the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' Eastern Zone Conference at the Leigh Street YMCA.

Sat. 11-20-54

The federal official who represents the railroad labor point of view on the boad, completely discounted what he called unfounded rumors; ". . .that the average railroad employee either doesn't live long enough to draw a retirement benefit, or, if he does no retire, he dies shortly afterward These are completely false."

Harper discussed with the 53 Eastern Brotherhood Local officials the recent amendments to the Railroad Retirement and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts which were signed into law by President Eisenhower on Aug. 31.

Harper said that "Railroad men are building up a system of economic protection for themselves and their families which would forever remove the fear of insecurity and need."

The Railroad Retirement and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Acts covers, for security purposes, persons employed by the American railroads and bonafide railroad unions. It is estimated that almost 1 1-2 million American wage and salary earners are covered by the act.

The Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act includes an increase in the daily unemployment benefit rate. The new range is from $3.50 to $8.50 per day while the former was from $3.00 to $7.50, new limits on total benefits, a higher qualifying earning requirement which requires an employe to have earned at least $400 in his base year to be eligible for unemployment payments.

Harper stated that at the end of 1953 there were 2,050 former porters and other trained attendants on the Railroad Retirement rolls; they are drawing monthly annuities which average $70. The average age of these men was 71.3 years. Employes have wives who are also on the benefit rolls. The average monthly benefit being paid to wives is $36.

JOB GAIN IN SOUTH FOR NEGROES CITED

Times

Nonprofit Survey Indicates a Slow Ebbing of Bias in the Chattanooga Area

Mon. 12-6-54

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (UP)—Definite evidence of a slow decline of race prejudice and a gradual improvement of jobs for Negroes in the Chattanooga, Tenn., area, was reported today by the Committee of the South.

This group, composed of eighty-one Southern leaders in farm, business, labor, finance and other fields, is a subsidiary of the National Planning Association, a nonprofit research group.

Atlanta Ga. Daily World

The report on Chattanooga is the last in a series on the betterment of Negro job opportunities in the South.

p. 27

R. R. Gilbert, acting chairman of the Committee of the South, said that indications of improving job opportunities for Negroes in Chattanooga were "symbols of change" although "they affect relatively few Negro workers at present."

The report was written by William H. Wesson Jr., professor of economics and commerce at the University of Chattanooga. The city was chosen as one of the South's more economically important areas.

25 Plants Are Studied

Professor Wesson studied the practices of twenty-five manufacturers and found that none voiced a strong policy against the hiring of Negroes, nor felt that Negroes should be "kept in their place." Two of the companies reported a policy of equality in hiring and promotion.

A number, though, said they followed Southern regional practices, which, they held, prohibited the mixing of Negro and white workers in the same job classifications and work groups.

The report indicated that more than half the Negroes in the twenty-five companies were unskilled workers, with semi-skilled Negroes being used in twenty plants and skilled workers in only eight. In ten, Negroes held "limited" supervisory jobs, usually directing one to six members of their own race, but lacking any hiring or discharging authority.

Professor Wesson said there was evidence of a slow decline of prejudice against the use of Negroes in some types of construction work in the area, and indications that Negroes were advancing in the building trades commensurate with greater ability for skilled work.

The report noted "unusual" job opportunities for a few Negroes —such as seven Negro policemen in Chattanooga. But it said that such cases "have greater impartance as symbols of change than as evidence of widespread alteration of employment practices."

Eighteen out of twenty-eight A. F. L. unions of skilled workers in the area had an all-white membership, seven were mixed and one was all-Negro. The report added, however, that nineteen out of twenty A. F. L. industrial-type unions had mixed membership.

Better Showing in C. I. O.

Negro workers were found to have their greatest membership in ten C. I. O. Steelworkers unions, which represented the bulwark of C. I. O. strength in the area. More than half the members were Negroes, three of whom served as presidents of locals in 1952.

Professor Wesson found it had taken patience, tact and firmness to integrate the C. I. O. unions; white workers had to be "educated" as to why Negroes were being brought in and how to get along with them.

Some employers, the report said, had a growing difficulty in the last ten years in getting and keeping qualified Negro workers. "Others, however, had taken specific, positive steps to reduce and prevent such problems and reported good relationship with their Negro workers," the summary added.

None of the companies that were studied reported wage differentials as between Negro and white workers and all of them reported equal "fringe" benefits and grievance handling.

The committee's previous reports reviewed the statues of Negro employment in three Southern plants of the International Harvester Company; in the textile and tobacco industries of Virginia, Kentucky and the Carolinas; the Birmingham, Ala., industrial area; two plants in Little Rock, Ark., and three plants in the New Orleans area. The series soon will be published in book form.

The committee said its "factual" reports were but a start in obtaining information needed for a clear understanding of "this highly complex problem" and expressed hope they would stimulate further studies.

The surveys were financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Begging!



HOLLOWAY Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 11-22-54

AT A TIME when there is greater demand than ever before in history, it is strange that there are so many TECHNICAL jobs going begging.

The demand today is so great for engineers, architects and men trained in kindred professions that the COLOR LINE in those jobs has practically DISAPPEARED.

Many TECHNICAL graduates have secured jobs even BEFORE the ink on their diplomas dried because scouts of big industries have propositioned them on their scholastic RECORDS.

Young men TRAINED in mining, electronics, chemistry and physics today are only unemployed because they WANT to be, because good jobs are awaiting all who want to work, including scientifically trained women.

Promotions and pay increases are coming quickly as new OPPORTUNITIES present themselves daily.

This is a SCIENTIFIC civilization which is increasingly becoming more so, and the need for TRAINED men and women to manage and direct it is ever growing.

Automatic MACHINERY must be continually invented, perfected and operated, and this calls for KNOWLEDGE and skill that cannot be acquired by those who REFUSE to prepare themselves for the task.

Nevertheless, tens of tousands of young men and women attending institutions of higher learning and preparing for CAREERS are passing up the opportunity to get ready to fill these BASIC jobs without which our civilization cannot survive.

The scientists are the new ARISTOCRACY in our society because they are the individuals most vital to it, and yet a DISTRESSING proportion of our bright youngsters are turning their backs on this field.

They elect to go into OTHER professions that are not as vital and do not assure as great SECURITY or prestige.

It is true that such training as scientists require is more EXACTING and requires greater concentration but it is also more REWARDING in every way.

American industry is now increasingly dotted with bright young Negro technicians who have been readily hired and are MAKING GOOD.

With such opportunities available it is unfortunate that more of our young men and women are not PREPARING themselves to take advantage of them.

Industry and business are the BACKBONE of our country and today they are welcoming those with the training and willingness to make them function better.

We should NOT permit such employment to go BEGGING.

Negroes Here Are Climbing Up Job Scale Ladder

Post Herald
Mon. 4-19-54

But Study Shows They're Hindered Severely By Limited Education

P. 9.

BY JAMES DANIEL
Post-Herald Correspondent

WASHINGTON, April 18—Birmingham Negroes have moved several notches up the job scale since before World War II, but they're still held back severely by limited education.

This is the substance of a book-sized report issued here today by the National Planning Assn. It is called "Selected Studies of Negro Employment in the South" (main title), "Negro Employment in Birmingham Metropolitan Area" (sub title).

Prof. Langston T. Hawley of the University of Alabama prepared it under the supervision of Calvin B. Hoover, Duke University chairman of research for the Committee of the South, assisted by B. U. Ratchford, also of Duke, and William W. Alexander of Chapel Hill, N. C.

Covers 43 Firms

The study covered 43 Birmingham firms in manufacturing, metals, mining, construction, transportation and public utilities.

Some sample findings:

These firms employ 59,263 persons, of whom about 36 per cent are Negroes.

Employers and union officials emphasized that more Negroes could find work if they were better prepared.

Most Negroes are doing unskilled or semi-skilled work, generally in jobs that by custom are considered "Negro jobs." Few are employed where they might be promoted to "white jobs."

The firms had no formal training programs for Negroes, and the researchers found the public school vocational and trade training programs little improved from 1939.

A bright spot for Negroes was the GI Bill, under which an estimated 18 per cent of all Negro veterans in Birmingham took one or more courses.

There is a disagreement between white officials who say Negroes should be trained for vocations where they already are being used and Negro educators who want them trained for a broader usefulness as widened employment opportunities develop.

On the good side, the study cited:

1. With the increasing mechanization of industry, Negroes are getting into a higher type of semi-skilled work, such as operators of gasoline and electric trucks, tractors, hoists and the like.

2. Utility firms say Negroes are doing more responsible work than formerly, and with less supervision.

3. Wage rates for the unskilled and semi-skilled have risen faster than the cost of living—and also faster than the rates for skilled workers. Negros economically have made a definite gain.

4. Unions have pushed employers into upgrading many Negro jobs once considered common labor.

On the union issue, the study reported that 27,000 of Birmingham's 100,000 union members are Negroes.

As to the future, management spokesmen said they would go along with whatever changes the future holds, but will not initiate any major overhaul of the racial angles in the employment picture.

Just the same, many noted approvingly that Negroes have higher wages, more steady work and better general (as opposed to vocational) education opportunities than before.

Unemployment Leveling Off, Census Shows

Herald Tribune

P. 1

March Rise Lowest In Six Months

Thurs. 4-2-54

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The government reported today that unemployment increased by 54,000 in March to a total of 3,725,000. It was the smallest monthly increase in six months.

The Census Bureau, in releasing the figures, said unemployment "levelled off."

And officials said "it looks like unemployment is stabilizing." They said the figures gave hope that a turn in the employment situation is coming.

While the March increase was small, the total is the highest jobless figure in four years—since the 4,123,000 in March, 1950.

The Census Bureau figured that 60,100,000 persons had jobs in March—an increase of 45,000 over February.

It reported a 171,000 increase in agricultural employment to 5,875,000, and a 126,000 decline in non-agricultural jobs to 54,225,000.

Despite the gain in employment, there was an increase in unemployment because the bureau calculated the labor force—the total of people willing and able to work—increased about 100,000.

Figures Encouraging.

There is a constant, gradual rise in the labor force as a result of the population increase. Seasonal factors also enter into its size. Youngsters in school in winter, for instance, come into the labor force when they seek jobs in summer.

There normally is an unemployment decline between February and March. Administration officials said while unemployment this year increased slightly contrary to the normal trend, the new figures are encouraging.

Lateness of Easter this year was blamed in part for lack of more improvement in the March employment figures, but officials said they were encouraged anyway.

Planners Say Jobless May Double

Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The National Planning Association said today unemployment will nearly double over the next year at the present rate of economic activity. It urged the government to consider action to end "inexcusable" idleness of part of the nation's gigantic production machine.

The report said that if the economy runs along over the next twelve months at the present pace, a $25,000,000,000 gap will develop between national production and the level of production that would provide full employment.

Sun. 7-4-54

The study group, a private association of businessmen, labor union leaders, economists and bankers, said it assumes the Administration is now re-examining defense needs.

Arms Funds the Key

"If this re-examination shows (as we anticipate)," the association said, that national security calls for bigger defense spending, "a special session of Congress in the fall could consider legislative authorizations and supplemental appropriations for the additional measures." If the Administration decides there is no "urgent need" for stepped-up defense spending, it said, "then measures should be considered to promote expansion" of the economy to "full employment" levels.

Sun. 7-4-54

The report was entitled "Opportunities for Economic Expansion." It was signed by international banker H. Christian Sonne, chairman of the N. P. A.'s steering committee and chairman of the board of Amsinck, Sonne & Co., and by the ten other members of the steering committee. These included Frank Altschul, chairman of the board of General American Investors Co., Soloman Barkin, director of research of the Textile Workers of America; Clinton S. Golden, executive director of the trade union program at Harvard University; marketing adviser Elmo Roper and New York businessman-economist Beardsley Ruml, author of the pay-as-you-earn income tax collection plan now in use. Another signer was Gerhard Colm, economist for the N. P. A.

No Comment Offered

Administration economic advisers, asked for comment on the report, made no response.

The N. P. A., which periodically brings out studies on the national economy, based its current report on the assertion that "it is certain we do not have 'maximum employment production and purchasing power,' stated as an objective of United States policy in the employment act of 1946."

"Involuntary total or partial idleness of a substantial number of workers and under-utilization of productive capacity," the report said, "are inexcusable in a perilous world situation."

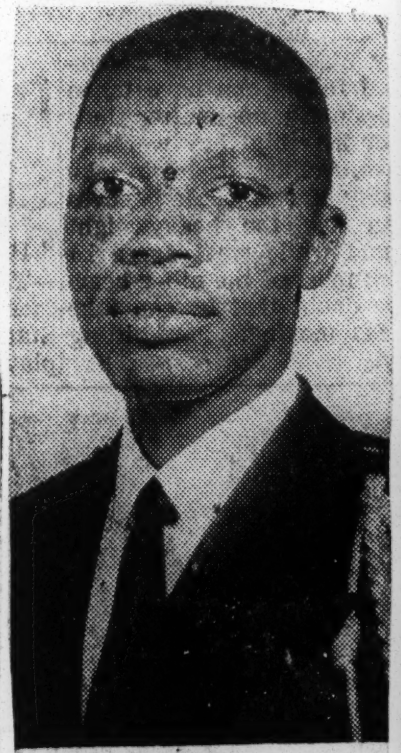
The N. P. A. said the business downturn which started last mid-year—which the N. P. A. said has apparently run its course—reduced the nation's total annual production of goods and services from the $367,000,000,000 of 1953 to a rate of $358,000,000,000 in the first quarter of this year. The $367,000,000,000 gross national production of last year, the N. P. A. said, was the full employment level for the nation's labor resources at this time. But population growth and increased use of more productive machinery raised the full employment level by the first quarter of this year to an annual national production rate of $375,000,000,000, it said.

$17,000,000,000 Gap

That left a $17,000,000,000 gap in January, February and March, the report said, between what the nation was producing and what it should produce to utilize its labor resources fully.

The N. P. A. calculated that at the present rate increase in economic activity, national production in the first quarter of next year would be at an annual rate of $360,000,000,000. The full employment level of economic activity by then, the committee said, would be $385,000,000,000, leaving a $25,000,000,000 gap.

If the economy virtually stands still, the committee said, unemployment would increase ove rthe next year from the 3,305,000, or 5 per cent of the labor force, to 8 or 9 per cent of the labor force. Mr. Colm told a news conference on the report that an addition of one million to the labor force could be expected during the year. The committee was therefore estimating that, if the economy remains at virtually the present level over the next twelve months, unemployment would rise by next spring to between 5,500,000 and 6,200,000.



Important First—

Eugene E. Whitlock Jr. became the first of his race to be employed as a page on the staff of the National Broadcasting Company. A former star athlete at Brown University, he's 21 and will seek a higher career in radio and television.

Courier Salutes Labor-Industry

Tribute Paid to Negro Workers' Contribution to America's Growth

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
Associate Editor

This newspaper is proud to present another "first" in American journalism—a special Labor Day Supplement devoted to the history, problems, progress and achievements of the American Negro worker.

In its forty-four years The Courier has given its readers a whole series of "firsts" which make a memorable contribution to public education.

* * *

THE COURIER was the first newspaper to present a series of articles on the social and economic progress of over two hundred Southern Negro communities; to launch a nationwide "Self-Respect" drive; to agitate for full integration of Negroes into the Armed Forces of the United States; to send correspondents to the Italio-Ethiopian War; to cover the great labor organizations drive of 1936-1937 in forty industrial centers; to promote the famous Double-V campaign at the beginning of World War II—Victory at Home and Abroad; to send war correspondents to all World War II theatres of conflict covering the activities of Negro troops; to have a correspondent to interview Prime Minister Nehru in New Delhi after the first year of Indian independence; to publish a series on "Racial Democracy in Latin-America"; to do another on "The New West Indies"; to survey the extent of Negro integration in the armed forces at home and abroad; to write on Negro communities in Western Europe; to publicize the plight of the Brown Babies in Western Europe and England; to publicize "Civil Liberties in State Capitals"; to answer, by personal interviews with Negroes in fourteen Southern States, the question "What's Good About the South"?; to carry a special supplement on Brotherhood Week; to present a series on "The Truth About Harlem"; to interview Southern Governors on their concept of the future of equal rights; to lead the fight for integration of Negroes into the ranks of organized baseball, and to bring the attention of the American public to the potentials of Joe Louis.

* * *

THESE HAVE been some of the high points. In addition THE COURIER has covered all Olympic Games since 1932, every important sporting event since 1910, every business, educational, religious and social event in the continental area covered by its sixteen editions, annually presenting band contests and jazz concerts, run cooking schools in a score of cities, operate radio programs, and in every other way serves its readers, its people and its country.

Not the least of its achievements was the memorable series of articles on "Fifty Years of Progress" written by a galaxy of noted authorities in 1950, in celebration of its fortieth anniversary. The subject matter later was published in a series of popularly priced pamphlets which enjoyed immense circulation.

As the first Negro newspaper to concern itself with the strugle of colored American workers for justice and opportunity in employment and in organized labor, it was understandable that THE COURIER should also be the first newspaper to present a special supplement relating the historical and contemporary progress of the Negro worker in American civilization.

If in doing so, some areas have been neglected or inadequately served, we can only plead lack of space for so vast a subject and beg our readers' indulgence.

* * *

DESIRING NOT to go too far afield, we have not dealt with the African ancestral background of those who today, as during the last four centuries, have so indelibly placed their imprint upon this civilization, so vastly influenced its history, and so greatly contributed to its industrial and commercial supremacy.

A few notes on the African background are necessary because the attitude of American white labor and business (which so adversely influences the development and utilization of those great human resources, and thereby retards the growth of our nation) is predicated on ignorance and distortion with regard to that background, and an apparent conspiracy to conceal it.

The prevalence of racial prejudice, as indicated by the persistence of the anachronism of racial segregtaion and discrimination even into the atomic age, is a serious reflection upon our vaunted educational system, our constitutional professions and the monotheistic religion that came out of Africa.

* * *

EDUCATIONAL departments of labor unions and industries could serve themselves and their country better if they instructed their members and workers on the African civilizations from which their fellow-workers' forefathers came.

For instance, it would be helpful to know that when Buddha was a baby, the black kings of Cush ruled Egypt (Misr) and fought with the Assyrians for the then civilized world; that, indeed, Egypt began as a colony of Ethiopia; that long before Leif Ericson discovered Greenland, West Africans had established colonies in the New World where, at the Isthmus of Panama, Balboa encountered some of them on his way to "discover" the Pacific Ocean; that from the West Africans, the Portugese (whom Columbus served in 1482) first learned that there was another hemisphere across the Atlantic.

Understandably, one of the three pilots with Columbus on his memorable voyage was an African.

* * *

WHEN OXFORD and the great universities of France, Germany and Italy were collections of huts, there were flourishing seats of learning at Timbuktu, Goa and Jenne.

Writers, scholars, and students journeyed from the Mediterranean littoral to the University of Sankore where law, literature, grammar, geography, and surgery were taught.

In what Europeans call the Dark Ages (800 to 1600 A.D.) the great West African and Sudanese of Mele, Songhay, Ghana, Haussa, Benin and Bornu exported glass, tin, silver, bronze and cut stones. They mined gold and iron and ran great plantations. No wonder Negroes knew how to work when they arrived here. They had been better-trained than most whites.

* * *

MOST OF the Negroes who were transported to the United States came from the 600-mile stretch of the West African coast from Gambia to the Niger.

This included Ghana, now known as the Gold Coast.

In the eleventh century, the cities of Ghana were architecturally on a par with or superior to those of Europe of that time.

They were built of wood and stone, with surrounding gardens, and the wealth of the country was great. Ghana's army numbered 200,000.

In the twelfth century the king's palace was adorned with sculpture and had windows of glass at a time when glass was absent from most European buildings. Its merchants exported gold, skins, ivory, kola nuts, gums, honey, wheat and cotton to Europe.

At the time when King Richard I of England was returning from captivity, the King of Mele performed a pilgrimage to Mecca.

"The number of people employed to carry his baggage and provisions amounted to 12,000, all dressed in tunics of cotton, or the silk called El-yemeni."

He took with him to Egypt not less than eighty loads of gold dust, each weighing 300 pounds.

The culture of Mele, one of the 13 BLACK NATIONS from Ghana to the Red Sea, compared favorably with the best in Europe. In 1352 it had excellent administration. The people were courteous, friendly, prosperous and disciplined.

* * *

IT MIGHT straighten out the thinking of white Americans about Africa to know that the history of the Songhay Empire covered a period from 690 to 1335 A.D. and centered in the great band of the Niger River.

It was as large as Europe, extending 2,000 miles in one direction and 1,000 miles in the other; from the Atlantic to Lake Chad and from the salt mines of Tegazza to the tenth degree north latitude.

When its great ruler, the black Mohammed Askia visited Mecca in 1497, he carried a brilliant group of scholars and officials with an escort of 1,500 soldiers and carrying a million dollars worth of gold. He was appointed Caliph of the Sudan.

When the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, a Danish sea captain visited the famed city of Benin.

He described its broad main street as being lined with the palaces of nobles as far as the eye could see. The bronzes and terra-cotta of the area were the equal produced in Renaissance Italy.

* * *

IN THIS golden age of West Africa, cities of twenty and thirty thousand inhabitants were common.

In the kingdom of the Bessenga, a reputedly cannibalistic people (like the Aztecs of Mexico) there were highways shaded by splendid palms planted at regular intervals and laid out with symmetry of collonades. Their pottery was excellent and their iron workers were famed. (Indeed the Africans were the first people to mine and smelt iron.) Their gardens were the equal of any in Europe of that time, and superior to most.

We rightly hail the New York State Thruway which is 450 miles long, but at a time when European roads were short, rutted and primitive, there was a highway 600 miles long through the heart of the Congo from Itimburi to Batubenge. It was destroyed by the "civilizers" at the end of the eighteenth century.

* * *

MUCH IS MADE of African slavery, and indeed, it was the slave trade, both European and Arabic, which largely contributed to the disintegration and destruction of many powerful African states.

But at the same time white slavery also flourished in most of Europe. The populations of whole cities in Italy were won and lost over the gaming table or in the interminable wars.

The word Slav and the word slave became synonymous.

Some 10,000,000 Africans were reputedly transported to the two Americas, but the manner in which they were transported differed little from that experience of the majority

of the Founding Fathers.

As late as the 1840's, white people were sold on the docks of New York and Philadelphia, and glad to escape their avaricious captors for the more gentle farmers who bought and branded them.

* * *

IN BRIEF, the Negroes who came here were not primitives out of the infancy of mankind, any more than are the 20,000,000 white slaves today in the work camps of Siberia and Arctic Russia.

They were not subnormal beings, ignorant of agriculture, artisanry and the finer arts.

They were not directionless hordes on an animal level, but disciplined, trained human beings from ancient and established cultures that were old when most of their European contemporaries were young.

Far from being ignorant of the principles of government, they understood very well, the balance of power, authority and responsibility which is the basis of ordered societies.

They were, indeed, quite on a par in every way with the other immigrants from far-flung shores who make up the American people, quite equal in mentality, cultivation and potentiality.

Because they were and because they are, these Negroes constitute an important reservoir of resourcefulness and talent which American society can profitably use to further its progress, if it has the vision to do so.

Growth In Jobs And Labor Force Since World War II

Almost 8 million persons have been added to the number employed at civilian jobs in the nine years which have elapsed since the end of World War II. Compared with this long-term growth, the effects of the economic adjustment which began in mid-1953 are minor in magnitude.

In the early post-war years the number of persons available for civilian jobs increased rapidly. This was partly due to the natural maturing of our population, and partly to the fact that the omen and other temporary workers who withdrew from the labor force after the war were more than offset by the men available through demobolization of our armed forces.

Between 1950 and 1954 the labor force available for civilian jobs increased at a somewhat slower rate. Most of the natural growth in the labor force was absorbed by the Korean expansion of the armed services. But the need for production was so great that the number of persons employed increased more rapidly, between 1950 and 1953, than the number of persons available for employment. As a result unemployment was reduced to an average of only 1.5 million persons in 1953 — a lower figure than in any other year since 1954.

Despite the increase in unemployment during the first half of 1954, the number of persons employed at civilian jobs was 7.8 million greater than in 1945, and 1.9 million greater than in 1949. This brought civilian employment to a level of 60.6 million persons in the first half of 1954. The civilian labor force in the same period was 64 million persons, and if the armed forces are included the total labor force was 67.4 million.

TOTAL OF JOBLESS BELOW 3,000,000

Members of Cabinet Report Lowest Figure for Year— 1955 Gains Predicted

By CHARLES E. EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 22—Unemployment in the country fell below the 3,000,000 mark this month for the first time this year, James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, told members of the Business Advisory Council here today.

Mr. Mitchell, who appeared with the Secretary of Commerce, Sinclair Weeks, at a closed session of the business group at the Homestead, said preliminary figures already on hand in his office showed that unemployment had dipped. His statements were endorsed by Mr. Weeks, whose department cooperates with the labor agency in compiling monthly statistics on employment.

"There is no doubt," Mr. Weeks said later, "that October's showing will be the best so far this year."

The decline in the number of people without jobs reflects a pick-up in the economy generally, he added.

Last month the total of unemployed reported by both departments was 3,099,000, the lowest for the year. The peak figure of unemployed was reported in March, 3,725,000.

Political Implications Seen

Mr. Mitchell's statement and that of Mr. Weeks were regarded in some quarters here as highly political. Critics said they had forecast results that their departments, following normal procedure, would not have reported for at least a week after Election Day.

The Business Advisory Council, a group of financial, industrial and maangement leaders, meets periodically to advise the Secretary of Commerce of the reaction of business to problems confronting the country on both the domestic and international level.

Today three Cabinet members, including Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, were on hand to tell the business leaders that the national economy was on the up-swing and that 1955 would prove a better year for business than the current year.

The group's Committee on Economics had already arrived at the same conclusions. Dr. Donald K. David, dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, who heads the committee, told the gathering that 1955 would be remembered by business men as a period of what he termed "competitive prosperity."

He said the volume of business next year would be greater than that in 1954, and only slightly below the level of the 1953 record. Dr. David added, however, that business men who hoped to share in the prosperity would have to compete for business.

The Committee on Economics reported that the inventory liquidation, which plagued business early this year, had run its course. This is particularly true, the specialists said, in such stubborn lines as steel, tires and textiles. The downward drift in capital expenditures, including cut-backs by the Defense Department, has been more than offset by the purchase of consumer goods on the part of the general public.

Aids Benefits Total Drops

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (UP)—The Labor Department reported today that the number of persons drawing unemployment benefits had dropped to the lowest level since last December. There was an upsurge in the auto industry, particularly in Michigan, which reported a drop of 21,000 in insured unemployment.

The department said 1,458,100 jobless persons received unemployment compensation in the week ending Oct. 9. This was a drop of 55,400 from the previous week and 754,900 below the 1954 [illegible] claims for compensation, the Labor Department reported. It said first claims totaled 253,700, a drop of 19,300 from the previous week.

200,000 Jobless Reported Here

There is an "army" of 200,000 unemployed persons in the city and 30,000 persons have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits before gaining employment in the last four months, Welfare Commissioner Henry L. McCarthy reported to Mayor Wagner yesterday.

Public assistance rolls increased during August by 1,098 persons, bringing the total on the rolls for the month to 269,87[illegible] persons, he said. August was the ninth consecutive month of case load increase. "Persons presently on the rolls will find it difficult to obtain employment because of competition with the unemployed not on the rolls," Mr. McCarthy said. "For the present, therefore, the city must continue to face rising instead of shrinking welfare costs."

will be over the Pacific Northwest, the Southern Plateau, the middle Mississippi Valley and Northern New England. A weak low-pressure disturbance will be found along the Texas and Louisiana borders. Weak low-pressure troughs will extend from the upper Mississippi Valley southwes[illegible] peak of 2,213,000 reached late in February.

The reduction in the number of persons receiving payments in the week ending Oct. 9 was followed the next week by a decline [illegible] the number of those filing new

Good Jobs We Lost



ONCE upon a time in this country Negroes almost had a MONOPOLY of such good jobs as head waiters, head bellmen, chefs, etc., in many of the OUTSTANDING hotels.

They traveled from North to South seasonally and made unusually LARGE incomes with which they bought homes, farms and sent their children to colleges and universities.

In a distressing number of instances these jobs have been LOST.

The REASON why they were lost was largely because the SUCCESSORS of these highly trained and desirable employes grew "old" on the job and did not keep abreast of the TRAINING in production and service necessary to COMPETE successfully with skilled European immigrants.

MANY of these successors were CARELESS, bumptious, rude and INDIFFERENT, and offended guests to the point where they supplied an EXCUSE to employers to change crews from black to white.

In consequence, Negroes are not a
as MUCH income from the serv
as they did a half cent
HURTS all of us.

It is true that
jobs because of PRE
the fact remains that
because we failed to
quired STANDARDS
market.

re-
competitive

It is UNREASONABLE to contend that racial prejudice is GREATER today than it was in the early years of this century because everybody knows differently, so the loss of these fine jobs must be ascribed to INCOMPETENCE.

Many of the present LEADING people of the Negro community were able to work their way through school because of these early OPPORTUNITIES, but unfortunately, this is no longer the case.

These good jobs can be won back by Negroes if men and women of intelligence will TRAIN themselves in personal SERVICE.

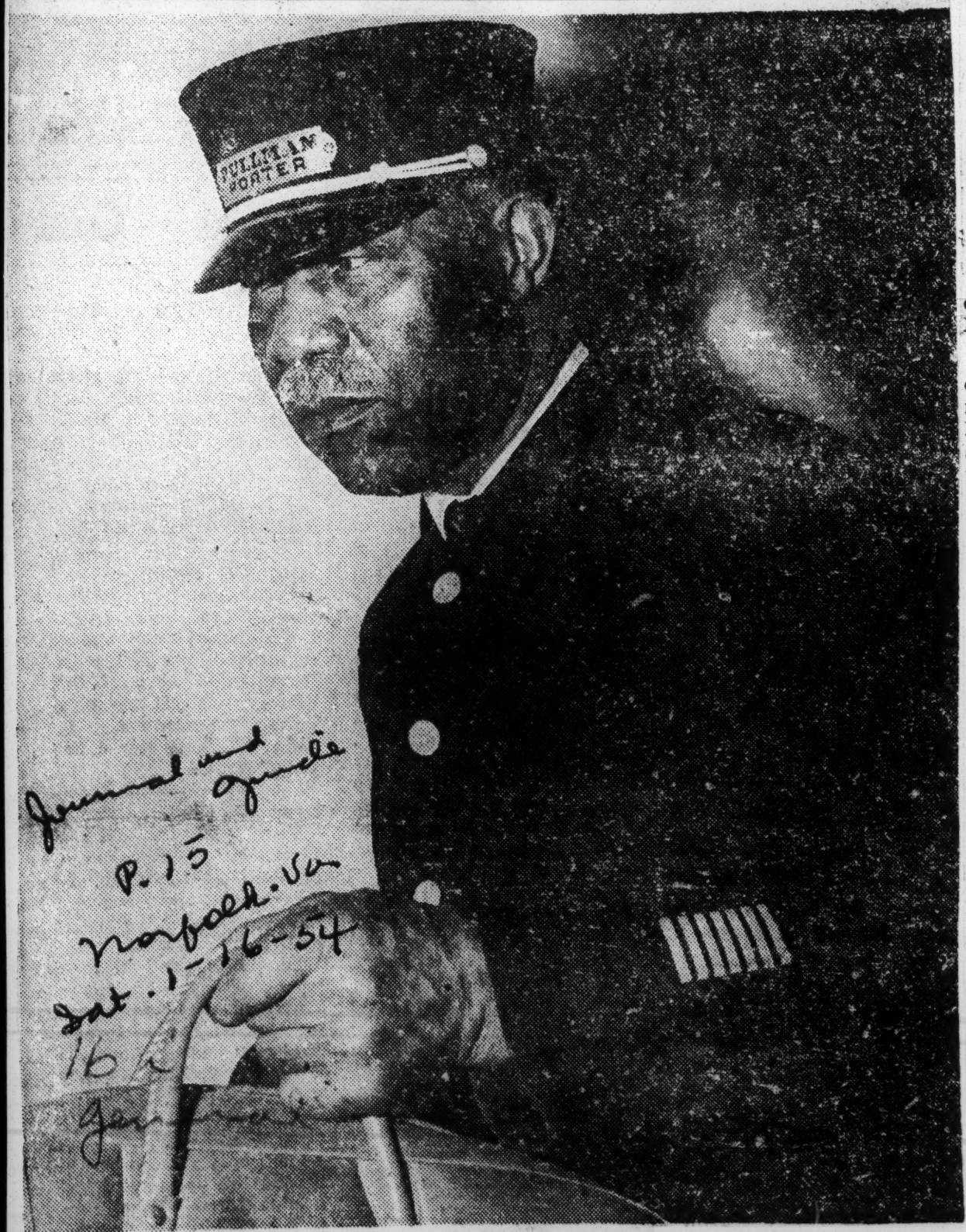
This is a FACT because ambitious Negroes TRAINED in the arts of personal service HAVE been increasingly finding employment in the establishments which until recently hired only white help.

A TRAINING course was recently established in Miami and many of the graduates were promptly EMPLOYED by big hotels, restaurants and other such establishments serving the public, and employers are increasingly seeking TRAINED service employes from Tuskegee Institute.

COURTEOUS, clean, deferential, SKILLED service employes continue in great demand regardless of color, and we can REGAIN the fine jobs we lost during the past forty years, if we TRY.

If we want these jobs, we simply MUST be "ready" to perform them to the satisfaction of the public.

The Pullman Porter



JAMES L. BRYANT

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P. 15
Norfolk, Va.
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16i
Jan

Editor's Note:—JAMES L. BRYANT, whose picture is used as a symbol in this article on "The Pullman Porter," resides with his family at 721 Reservoir avenue, Norfolk. Mr. Bryant is a veteran of 42 years in the Pullman service, and has been on his present run—Norfolk to New York City on the N. & W., ACL, RF & P and Penn. railways—for 25 years.

He is married to the former Miss Flora Bell Tatum, of Greensboro, N. C. He is also a former Carolinian, hailing from Fayetteville. The couple have made their home in Norfolk for the past 38 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryant have a very interesting family—two sons and three daughters, all of whom are college trained. James L. Bryant Jr., is a member of the faculty of the Arts and Science College of Lincoln University; William Winston Bryant is a clerk in the Norfolk post office; Mrs. Lenora Bryant Portlock is a social worker with the Norfolk Social Service Bureau; Miss Alma Bryant is head of the home economics department of Jacox Junior High School, and Miss Virginia Bryant teaches in the business department of Booker T. Washington High School.

The Bryant family presents a fascinating picture of social and economic success.

"The name of the Porter in charge of this car is William P. Smith Jr."

Equal in importance to all of the tremendous advances made by the world's biggest lodger, the Pullman Company, since its beginning in 1859, is the social engineering implied in the above statement, counterparts of which are to be found at the door of each car of the company's farflung fleet. Its sharp significance is bound in the fact that it marks the passing of "George," the piece of property which went with all of the rest of the Pullman Company's property for two generations.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.
P. 15
Jan 16 54

THE PULLMAN Porter is no longer "George," except to the ever diminishing number of "hicks" who wander, ever so seldom, onto first-class accommodations. He is now "William P. Smith Jr." or whatever his name happens to be.

P. 15

The saga of the rise of the Pullman Porter, heart of the great facility which revolutionized travel in the world's foremost Nation, is one of the great stories of the American Way. To appreciate what it means, as of now, it is necessary to look at the staggering mechanism that is the Pullman Company, itself—

Norfolk, Va.

IN 1859, GEORGE M. Pullman converted two primitive day-coaches into sleeping cars. Step by step, era by era, these cars evolved through phases of plush appointments to today's functional "homes on wheels" which embody more instruments of the American Way of life in smaller footage than any other creation.

Throughout its privately owned history, the Pullman setup owned no railroad track, maintained no roadway, operated no over-the road motive power. It leased facilities to the railroads. In 1947, however, the 50-odd railroads offering Pullman service bought the Pullman Company and now operate it.

* * *

THE OPERATION is vast and efficient. During World War II, over an average week Pullman facilities, from Seattle to New Orleans, might be bedding down a minimum of 210,000 troops and 300,000 civilians. To do this eye-popping job it needed to keep in almost constant motion 6,382 pieces of rolling stock staffed by men and equipped with material from hairbrushes to toothpicks.

On an average night, with war now out of the way, approximately 43,000 persons pull crisp sheets around their ears in Pullman facilities from the upper tip of the nation to Mexico City.

* * *

THE PULLMAN Company's greatest and most valuable asset, however, is its personnel. Unlike the great freight fleets, from which American railroads make the bulk of such net as they may be able to pass on to stockholders, Pullman's only value is its attended services. An upper or lower berth, from which Pullman still hauls in an appreciable portion of its wheels to the door; nor have a month. Along with becom-
take, would be only a jumble "roomette" is a one-man affair. eers come up ing "William P. Smith Jr.,"
of springs and curtains with- The twist of a handle will t a bourbon the old company's "George"
out the arms and legs and with a way to get a lounge area now makes $298.78 for a
know-how to make them into bring a bed into use. The and soda from a bar, except by working month of 205 hours.
beds. touch of a thermostat will twelve cars back, for "George," but In mathematics, that allows
The newer facilities, every- regulate heat or cold. The ringing not for "William P. Smith Jr.," 50 hours a week for a four-
where coming into greater sup- rest and a wall panel a hand- the porter in charge of the car. week month; and some idea of
ply, are easily manipulated, bowl with hot and cold water. The old Pullman Company how that shapes up can be
providing there is a human stood high on the list of the gained by remembering that
being aboard to point out **BUT NO** conveyor belt takes old order of rugged individ- one of the fastest trains of an
which one of the multiple but- the billions of pieces of lug- Its Pullman Porters were industries. Eastern fleet needs 17 hours
tons does which miracle to gage that move on Pullman less than one hundred dollars between New York and Chica-
answer which need. The

go.

* * *

AS OF 1953, 8,500 Porters are employed by the Pullman Company. Of this number, 177 have been working more than 40 years and 3,154 for more than a quarter century. The average employment is 14 years and the whole group has piled up more than 119,000 working years of service since 1870, when the first Negro was installed on the early cars.

The Porter now begins at $287.78 a month and moves progressively to $298.78 after fifteen years. Instead of being "on call" all night, he "beds down" for four-hour stretches when his car is automatically connected, as regards calls, to one adjacent where a Porter is on watch.

* * *

THE LARGEST number of Pullman Porters, 2,052, live in Chicago, home-office city of the company. New York has 1,360; St. Louis, 441; Washington 356, San Francisco, 272, New Orleans, 270, Boston, 205, Jacksonville, 198, Los Angeles 197, and Kansas City, 175 in that order for the first ten cities.

In cold dollars and cents, the Pullman Company now pays its Porters just a bit more than $29,174,000 in salaries each calendar year. This is better than $500,000 a week in taxable income and, in all probability, represents one of the largest steady outlays of cash to Negro labor in the whole industrial world.

* * *

A PORTER begins at the age of 24 and may retire at 70 with a chance to live the rest of his life in a dignity commensurate with his years of service.

The miracle of social engineering as witnessed in the case of the evolution of the status of the Pullman Porter is one of the great tributes to the power of peaceful change. The men who step, in crisp white coats, to the doors of the crack trains of American Railroads are not beggars.

They make a principle of courtesy, because that is one of the badges of good service, but there is a dignity and an like the conductor, the brakeman, the engineer and fireman, he is a part of the important assignment; an employee of American Railroads. obvious consciousness that, like the conductor, the brakeman, the engineer and fireman, he is a part of the important assignment; an employee of American Railroads.

RISE IN JOBLESS SOON TO TEST PLEDGE BY IKE

Unemployment Up to 1,850,000

BY PHILIP WARDEN

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Jan. 5—President Eisenhower's assertion last night that "this administration believes that we must not and need not tolerate a boom and bust America," was headed for a test today.

The department of commerce revealed that the first evidences of widespread unemployment noted for the first time in November blossomed into country-wide unemployment of some proportions in December.

The department estimated that 400,000 workers joined the ranks of the jobless last month lifting total unemployment to 1,850,000.

The department of labor, meantime, was recording higher prices at the wholesale level for major food products from the country's farms, as well as for coffee, sugar, and fish, and other products essential in every day life.

Foods Hike Index

The department of labor reported that higher prices for meats and other farm goods were major factors in its determination that wholesale prices nationally increased 0.5 per cent in the last week of December from the preceding week and were up 0.9 from the corresponding week in 1952.

The department of commerce report on employment said "total civilian employment was estimated at 60.8 million in the week ending Dec. 12, or about 1.2 million less than in November."

There were indications that uneployment is more extensive than the department of commerce figures showed. The department said the number of housewives and others employed by stores showed its usual pre-Christmas increase. Some observers believe the upturn in retail store employment may "cloud" the actual state of unemployment in industry.

Comparison Showed

Employment and unemployment figures for December compared with the November figures and for December, 1952, thus:

[000 omitted]

Job Status	Dec., '53	Nov., '53	Dec., '52
Civilian Labor Force	62,614	63,353	63,325
In agriculture ..	5,438	6,651	6,150
In industry	55,326	55,274	55,750
Unemployed	1,850	1,428	1,425

"December was the first month this year that the jobless total was above the level of a year earlier," the department of commerce report said. "However, the proportion of all civilian workers out of jobs [3 per cent this December] was about as low as in any December since World War II, except for 1952, and was well under the 1949-50 levels."

DECLINE LESS THAN 1 PER CENT:

National employment continues downward trend

ATLANTA, Ga.—The current level of employment in the southeastern states is 15,800 or .8 per cent under that of October, marking the second month of contracting employment, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, southern regional director of the U. S. Department of Labor's bureau of labor statistics.

Factories in the region employed only 1,968,900 persons in November, Bagdon said. Nationally, the relative drop in workers between October and November was 1.7 per cent, twice that for the region.

The southerastern states include Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Employment statistics are compiled by state agencies in co-operation with the Labor Department.

Lumber Reverses Trend

Most of the over-the-month decline occurred in the nondurable industries, more than one-half of the loss resulting from seasonal contraction in tobacco processing activities in North Carolina. The lumber industry showed the only sizable increase, adding 600 workers to reverse the recent trend.

Current total factory employment is 19,300 under that of November 1952. The regional decline of one per cent matches the national movement. Among the eight states, Florida, alone, reported an increase over last year, reflecting heavy citrus processing.

Overall employment is the region's two largest industries—textiles and lumber—is considerably under year ago levels. In contrast, expanding operations in the apparel, paper, transportation equipment, chemicals and electrical industries have added workers to payrolls over the year.

Unemployment Benefit Claims Filed by 467,500

MORE workers filed initial unemployment benefit claims during the week ending Jan. 9—the latest date for which figures are available—than at any time since the end of World War II. The Bureau of Employment Security said 467,500 persons claimed benefits for the first time during the week, or 54,200 more than put in their initial claims the week before. A total of 1,889,000 asked for jobless compensation. The number of jobless persons probably is about 2½ million because the number of workers who have lost jobs in recent months in work not covered by unemployment insurance has been running about one-fourth larger than that of those covered.

GM Gets Lion's Share

One hundred large corporations, headed by General Motors, received 64 percent of defense contracts awarded during the three years ending June 30. A Defense Department analysis showed a clear trend toward further concentration of war contracts and a lessening share for small business. The department said that no further listings of such contracts would be compiled because of "economy reasons."

GM led all other companies in obtaining defense work, obtaining 21 7.2 percent of the total. Boeing in Airplane Co. was second, with 4.4 percent, and General Electric third with 3.6 percent. GM's contracts were valued at $7.1 billion against a nationwide total of $98.7 billion.

Following the top three firms, in order of the dollar value of their defense contracts, were: Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Chrysler, Lockheed Aircraft, Consolidated Vultee Aircraft, North American Aviation, and Republic Aviation.

10,625 Find Jobs During '53

NEW YORK — (GLOBAL)- The Urban League reports that during 1953 Negro workers found 10,625 jobs, due to employment and welfare activities of the various Urban League organizations in 47 cities. Included also in the report were 274 new jobs with employers who had not previously hired Negroes.

The new jobs, described by the National Urban League as 'pilot placements" included a wide range of skills. such as chemists, machinist accountants, linotypists; toolmakers, electronic enigineers. Also, Negro firemen were hired as "firsts" in several cities, bus and street car drivers in others, office workers in a wide variety of financial commercial and retail businesses.

This emphasis on new jobs not previously held by Negroes has meant a reduction of Urban League general employment office services, according to the League's National Executive Director, Lester B. Granger.

"We can see our way clear within the next few years to stepping out of general placement and leaving this job for the public-employment services entirely. This will allow us to concentrate all of our employment resources on making new openings for Negroes in new jobs,' Mr. Granger said.

Jobless Pay Claims Rise 19% in Week

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The Labor Department revealed today that there were 413,300 initial claims for unemployment insurance in the week ending Jan. 2, a rise of 19.4 per cent over the previous week.

The report also showed that actual insured unemployment, based on claims paid to individuals, rose to 1,539,125 in the week ending Dec. 26, compared with 1,402,000 the week earlier. A large part of both increases was considered seasonal.

The report followed shortly after another report by the same department analyzing in more detail the employment-unemployment figures for December. It showed:

Fewer Factory Jobs

1. Factory jobs fell off by 270,000, contrasting with a "moderate increase" between November and December in most years since World War II. All but one of twenty-one major manufacturing industry groups cut back their work force.

2. The factory work week, however, increased a shade in December, from 40 hours to 40.1. This remained below levels of earlier this year and was sharply below the 41.7 hours of December, 1952.

3. Employment in transportation fell off by 40,000 and in construction by 180,000, the latter largely seasonal.

4. Because of the usual temporary December increase in retail and Postoffice jobs, totaling 800,000, the total number of people at work in non-farm jobs actually increased by 300,000.

In the general area of manufacturing, there were contra-seasonal declines in employment in primary metals, machinery, electrical machinery, transportation equipment and textiles. Other industries showed expected seasonal declines. Only apparel added workers, and this increase was less than would be expected seasonal grounds.

Over-all, there were 500,000 fewer jobs in manufacturing in December than a year earlier. The biggest decreases occurred in textiles, tobacco, lumber, leather and rubber.

Really Higher, C. I. O. Says

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP).—The C. I. O. said today the unemployment picture is far worse than the 1,850,000 jobless figure reported Tuesday by the Commerce Department.

A statement by C. I. O. vice-president Emil Rieve, chairman of the organization's Economic Policy Committee, said the official data fail to disclose an additional 1,400,000 out of work. Under Mr. Rieve's method of calculation, the total of those willing to work but without jobs would be closer to 3,250,000.

In addition to the 1,850,000 officially reported as unemployed, Mr. Rieve said there are actually 700,000 ewer persons employed than a year ago whereas, "under healthy economic conditions," the total of employed should have grown by 700,000 rather than declined that much.

He said it is "tommyrot" to explain that these represent "marginal workers" who just prefer not to find new jobs.

Mr. Rieve said the Labor Department's report on unemployment insurance claims is a "more sensitive" measurement of the "early stages of recession" than the Commerce Department figures. He said it showed an 80 per cent increase from December 1952 to December 1953, compared with a 30 per cent increase in Commerce Department unemployment figures.

Over 60,000 Handicapped Restored

WASHINGTON — More than 60,000 handicapped persons were made self supporting through the State Federal program for aid to the disabled in the last fiscal year.

The announcement came from the office of Miss Mary E. Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation in the department of Health, Education and Welfare. This is the third successive year that the number has reached over 60,000 at an estimated savings to taxpayers of nearly two million dollars.

Nearly one out of every five of the handicapped persons were receiving public assistance. Since the rehabilitated persons will now pay income tax at a rate of 10 million dollars annually, in a little over two years, they will liquidate the cost to the government of training them, Miss Switzer said.

Much of the credit for the accomplishment in this contest is due the 4H Leaders who worked untiringly in assisting the club members and to Prncipal D. V. Tolliver who gave the necessary support. Leaders who assisted with the contest this year were: Miss S. M. Moore, Mrs. Marie Cubie, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Trimble, and Mrs. J. N. Mitchell.

2.5 Million Jobless Top Seen by U.S.

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Eisenhower budget assumes unemployment at 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 indefinitely, but no more than that, it was disclosed today.

The disclosure came from Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott, R., Mich., chairman of the Joint Economic Committee in Congress, which had just heard closed-door testimony from Roland J. Hughes, Deputy Director of the Budget.

Unemployment last month probably crossed the 2,500,000 mark but only slightly. The official January figure was 2,360,000 but increases in unemployment insurance claims late in the month indicated a somewhat higher figure going into February.

Meanwhile, the Federal Reserve Board reported that industry production dipped another three points on its index in December, to 127 per cent of the 1947-'49 average. The decline started in July when the index was 137. The report said there appears to have been a "slight further decline" in January. The figure of 127 for December was a point lower than a preliminary estimate of 128 given last week.

The Reserve Board said the December decline was concentrated in primary metals, electrical machinery and textiles. The key decline was in steel, which stayed low in January.

Rep. Wolcott told reporters after this morning's session of his committee that he was "convinced we are perfectly safe" operating under an assumption of 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 unemployed. This assumption would be compatible with the statement in President Eisenhower's economic report last week that the current decline in the economy "is likely soon to come to a close."

It was learned that the budget-makers have been using this assumption — after consultation with the Council of Economic Advisers—for several months in working out their estimates of both receipts and expenditures. Officials said that there appears to be no reason to change this estimate now. They did note, however, that they used estimates based on an "average" unemployment ranging from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, leaving open the possibility that maximum unemployment will rise above that point briefly over the next eighteen months.

Rep. Wolcott also said Mr. Hughes told the group that the budget assumes stable prices for the next eighteen months. An assumption on prices is necessary in budget-making because of the effect of the price level on the cost of what the government buys.

The south and jobs

The most amazing revolution taking place in America today is the rapid industrial expansion of the south.

In a comparatively brief period of 20 years, manufacturing payrolls have increased 500 per cent. Retail and wholesale payrolls have jumped four and one-half times.

While the economic change in the south has been swift, this region still clings to its reconstruction-era determination that colored workers must be confined to the most menial of jobs.

How well it has succeeded is pointed up in data gathered by the Census Bureau and objectively summarized by the Southern Regional Council.

The figures reveal that the income of a typical colored family in the south ranges from one - third to three - fifths that of the typical white family.

In dollars, the difference is from $746 to $1,600 less than the average of white wage earners.

Three out of every 10 southern colored families lived on $500 a year or less in 1949. Only one out of seven white families fell in this category.

Only one out of every 16 colored families in the south had an income of more than $3,000 a year. More than one-third of the white families exceeded the $3,000 level.

It is no accident that the greatest disparity between the earnings of white and colored families occurs in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi.

These are the three states where percentage-wise the number of colored families more nearly equals white.

And they are also the states where the most frantic efforts are being made to evade a possible Supreme Court decision ending segregated schools.

The Southern Regional Council says the only organization disturbed by these harsh facts is the individual colored man in

Attention has been called by a growing number of thoughtful southern business-men to the urgent need of improving job opportunities for colored workers.

They are acting on purely selfish motives.

They know that as long as such a large percentage of its residents are held in vir-

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We submit it is a program that might well be embraced by all persons and organizations genuinely interested in raising the south's economy to the level enjoyed by the rest of the nation.

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ELMER HENDERSON REPORTS FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Increasing unemployment is causing a growing sense of economic insecurity among Negroes, Elmer W Henderson, director of the American Council on Human Rights, reported last week.

His report was based upon observations made on six week trips to South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Texas, Missouri, California, Colorado, Nebraska, Illinois, New York and New Jersey.

During his visit to these states Henderson addressed meetings sponsored by local units of the ACHR, conferred with community leaders and held discussions with hundreds of persons in all walks of life.

FARMING REGION

The American Council director said the current retraction our nation's economy is affecting Negroes adversely everywhere he went and the usual pattern of 'first fired" is being followed. Negro workers in California seem to be particularly hard hit in both the industial and farming regions.

Henderson found great interest in steps being taken by the Eisenhower administration but was asked over and over again when the Government Contracts Committee would actually order contract industries in the field to cease discriminating so that Negroes can be employed or up-graded.

INTEGRATED SCHOOL

He reported that all over the South there is a belief among both Negroes and whites that an end to segregation is inevitable regardless of the outcome of the present school cases before the Supreme Court. There is considerable activity in Southern states and cities to build new colored schools and make gestures toward equalization to postpone the coming of integrated schools, he said.

Henderson noted a discernible fear among Negro school teachers in the South that school administrators were preparing to retaliate against them if segregated schools were abolished.

He saw only slight evidence of any easing of the acute housing problem among Negroes by the erection of new houses. The unwritten code of the home building and real estate industry in banning the sale of new houses to Negroes is still in full force, he said.

The ACHR representative observed a growing political consciousness among Negroes and a determination to act independently. They do not seem to be wedded to any political party. "We read in the papers what they say," Henderson was told, "but we want to know what they are doing."

Henderson's findings will be used to further the Council's program in Congress and with the various executive departments of the federal government.

Ike Proposes Increases For Most U.S. Employes

A nine-point program to increase the salaries of most of the government's classified employes and to make life and medical insurance available was proposed by President Eisenhower.

The President's proposals, recommended to Congress through Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission, were as follows:

1—Reclassification of the 500,000 postal jobs as recommended by the Postmaster General, raising the payroll of the department $80 million a year above the current $1,600,000,000.

2—Readjustment of inequities in salaries of the million Federal and District government employes whose salaries are fixed by the Classification Act, raising this payroll by $150 million a year. Increases would amount to about 8½ percent, and individual pay rises range from $50 to $800 a year.

3—A voluntary program of contributory group life insurance.

4—A voluntary program of contributory medical care and hospitalization insurance.

5—Unemployment insurance coverage for all federal employes.

6—Coordinating the Civil Service Retirement System with the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Social Security System.

7—Transfer of 67,000 laborer and mechanical jobs in the crafts, protective and custodial service to agency wage boards for salary-fixing purposes.

8—Repeal of the Whitten rider which restricts personnel actions in the federal service.

9—Increase in the number of supergrade jobs that pay from $12,000 to $14,800; longevity pay boosts for employes in higher grades; revision of overtime and premium pay provisions, etc.

New Jobless Claims Rise

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The government today reported a slight rise in unemployment. Figures showed initial claims for unemployment compensation in the week ended Feb. 20 rose slightly to 324,000 reversing a five-week decline.

Initial claims are a rough measure of new layoffs. The peak figure since the end of World War II was 468,900 in the week ended Jan. 9, and there had been declines in every week since until today's report.

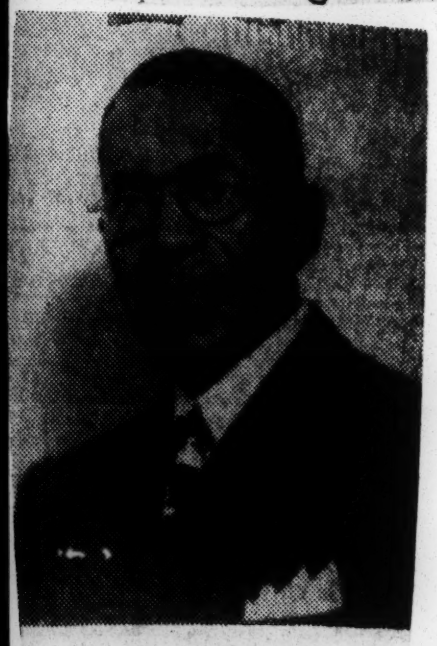
The Labor Department, reporting this figure, also said the number of people actually collecting unemployment benefits—called "insured unemployment"—rose slightly to 2,178,400 in the week ending Feb. 13. This was the highest for the post-war period except for 1950, when the figure was slightly over 2,300,000. Except for a dip in the previous reported week, this figure has been rising steadily since late November.

In another report, the Labor Department said that the lay-off rate in manufacturing alone was steady in January at the December rate of 25 per 1,000 workers. This rate was "considerably above the average for the month in recent years." The same report showed that the hiring rate in January rose for seasonal reasons, but that the rise was only half the average for the season in the 1947-'53 period. Hiring in January was about one third below the post-war average for the month.

Reeves Retires After 47 Years With Post Office

R. Henry Reeves, 404 Martin Street, S. E., has retired from the Post Office here after serving the government for more than 47 years.

With the exception of eleven months as an apprentice, the time



R. HENRY REEVES

was spent in Dist. No. 2, one of the business sections of the city. Mr. Reeves served 21 years on Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Central Avenue and 25 years on Forrest Avenue, between Peachtree Street and Piedmont Avenue, serving Ivy and Courtland Streets respectively.

"One of the most pleasing sights of Mr. Reeves was his immaculate dress," his co-workers would say. He always wore a coat or jacket, contrary to costume, regardless of the weather.

"It is R. Henry Reeves (Bobbie)" as he is affectionately called by his friends 'who has the honor of being senior in rank for point of service of the entire force and carriers and clerks and wore three gold Service Stars for 45 years of service on his coat sleeves."

No other carrier has received three gold Stars in Atlanta or possibly in Georgia, it is reported.

Mr. Reeves served many years on the Trustee Board of Morris Brown College under Bishop W. A. Fountain and over 45 years on the Trustee Board of the Allen Temple African Methodist Episcopal Church. He is the founder of the Builder's Sunday School Class of Allen Temple A. M. E. Church. Mr. Reeves adult Senior Bible Class, Mr. Reeves has said that he will engage in religious and civic activities and will devote much time to traveling.

Mr. Reeves' wife is the former Miss Minnie Tripp who taught for a number of years in the Atlanta Public School System and retired two years ago from the Ware Elementary School.

Mr. Reeves was educated in the Atlanta Public Schools and Clark College. He has given and work- College.

Georgia Labor Dep't Statistics Show Jobs Boost

Last week Georgia employers filled 2,865 jobs through the Employment Service Offices of the Georgia Department of Labor, according to Commissioner Ben T. Huiet. This was an increase of some 250 over the previous week.

Though he was hesitant to say that employment figures are up, Huiet pointed out that claims of the jobless which totalled 30,313 three weeks ago now show slight declines. Last week they dropped to 29,936.

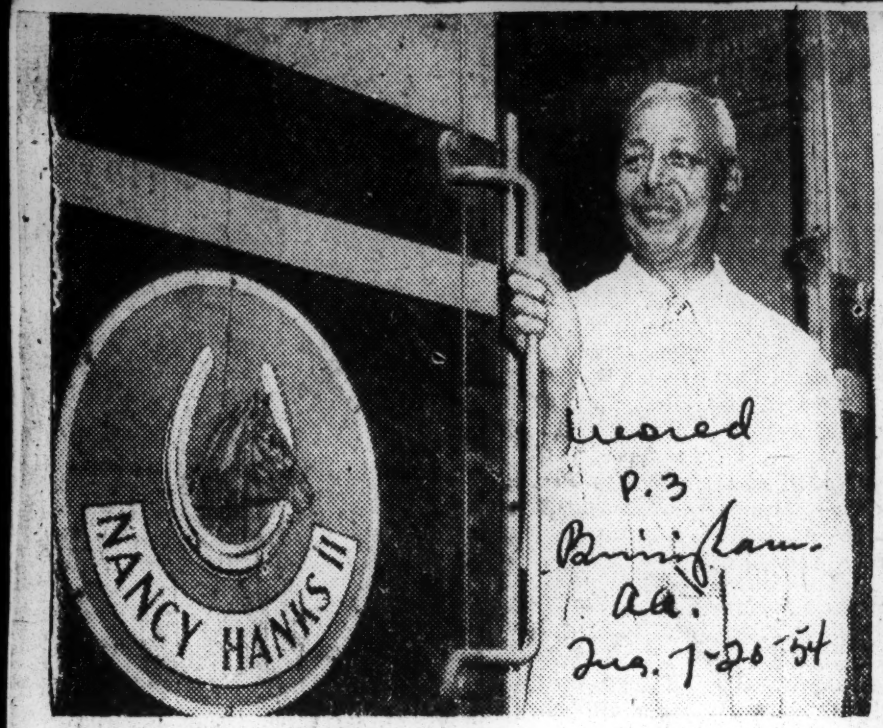
On March 1, 1953, the Commissioner stated claims of the jobless numbered 13,436. That figure dropped until it reached a low of 10,737 the week of September 24th. The claims started rising in October, reached 14,060 by mid-November and rose sharply through January and February to 30,313 on March 1st this year.

"With jobless claims showing a decline, job placements increasing and spring opening up — these 'straws in the wind' indicate the employment situation in Georgia may get brighter," Mr. Huiet concluded.



MRS. EULA BARNES HONORED AT RETIREMENT — Over two hundred friends and co-workers recently honored Mrs. Eula Barnes on her retirement from the Southern Bell Telephone Company Shown at the retirement party are, left to right in the foreground: G. D. Henderson, District Traffic Manager, W. K. Mosley, Georgia Manager, Mrs. Fay Myers, Dining Service Supervisor and Mrs. Eula Barnes.

Mr. Mosley presented Mrs. Barnes with a diamond 30-year retirement pin. She came with the Southern Bell Telephone Company in 1924 and was employed in the company cafeteria. She worked at the old Ivy Central Office then the Main Office and at the 51 Ivy Street Building. At the retirement party Mrs. Barnes received numerous gifts from her friends.



Used
P. 3
Birmingham
Ala.
Jan. 7-26-54

NEW CENTRAL OF GEORGIA PREXY — You'll have to go a long way down the tracks to find a man who has devoted more time to his profession than Richard Wright, Jr. Savannah, who recently completed 54 years of continuous service with the Central of Georgia Railway.

Shown above stepping from "Nancy Hanks II," the Central's crack Atlanta - Savannah streamliner, Richard hasn't been off the railroad payroll a day since 1900 and is believed to have one of the longest records of continuous service in railroad circles today.

Holder of a gold life-time railroad pass given him in honor of his outstanding service record, the 69-year old railroading veteran joined the Central a youth of sixteen as a messenger. Later he was promoted to office car porter and has since served a total of ten Central presidents in that capacity.



Used p. 2
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs
11-25-54

ON ONE JOB 25 YEARS — These men accept pins and certificates for their 25 years of continuous service with the Atlantic Steel Company, from Company President, R. S. Lynch. Reading from left to right, they are: Jim Watkins, laborer; Roy Cosby, switchman; Ira Mattison, laborer; and Louis Watkins, truck driver.

Atlanta, Ga.
MRS. MARY E. PARKS

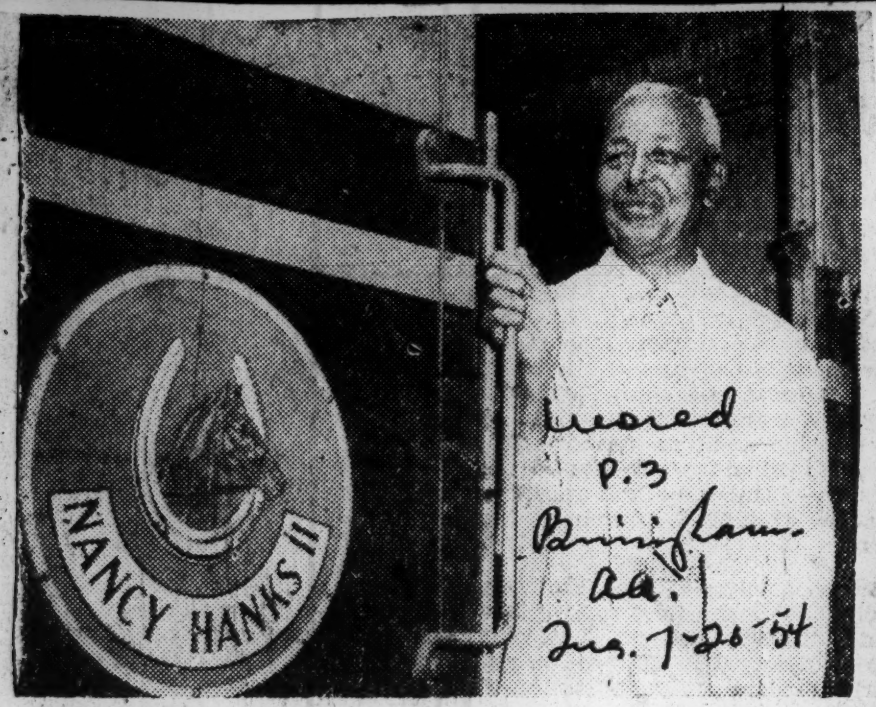
Postmaster John W. Hammond Jr., announces the retirement of Mrs. Mary E. Parks from the Griffin Post Office effective Dec. 1. Mrs. Parks retires after 30 years of service, joining under the late Mr. R. L. Williams and has served continuously since.

She has seen the office grow from 20 to 40 employees. Only three employees who were connected with the Post Office when she went to work there remain. Postmaster Hammond congratulated her on her service and said it had been "faithful and conscientious." On the occasion of her retirement, fellow employees presented her a silver service. Her children in Atlanta, Ga. and Mt. Kisco, N. Y. join her in happiness.



Mrs. Mary E. Parks
Retires From Griffin,
Ga. Post Office

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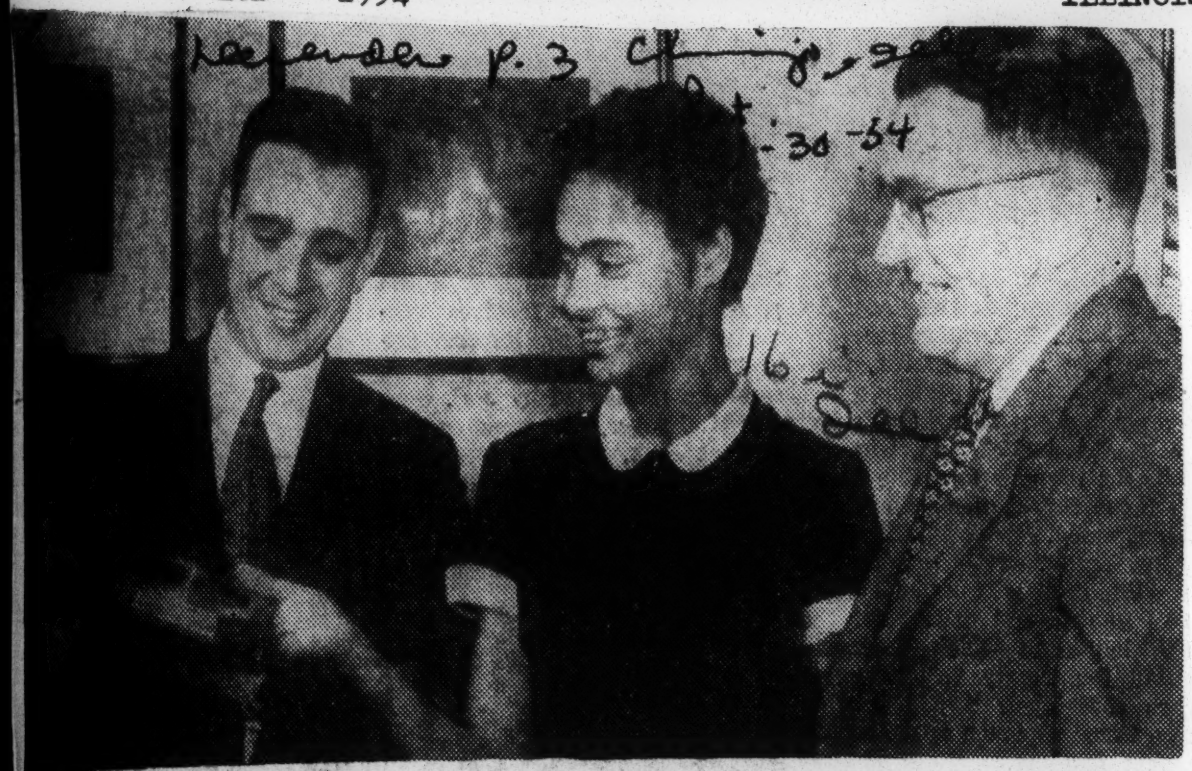
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Atlanta Ga. Journal
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Ireored p. 1



EXPECTING A HAMBURGER press made and marketed by Jaco Specialties, a Junior Achievement company, is John F. Smith, jr., (right) vice president of Inland Steel company. Kay Bell (center) vice president of Jaco Specialties, and John B. Ludkins, jr., one of four Inland executives who act as advisor to the teenagers, describe the advantages of their product.

Cite Girl, 16, Who Helps Junior Achievers Manufacture Products

Kay A. Bell, 16-year-old junior at Evanston Township high school, has been voted the outstanding member of Junior Achievement in the Chicago area by a board of judges composed of Charles B. Tuttle, president of Junior Achievement of Chicago, and the managers of J. A. Centers throughout the area.

Miss Bell is vice president of Jaco Specialties, a Junior Achievement company which operates out of the Evanston center. The 15 teen-age members of Jaco Specialties manufacture and market hamburger presses and other products under the guidance of four executives of Inland Steel Company, who act as advisors to the young people.

As vice president of Jaco Specialties, Kay is in charge of the company's advertising, public relations, and sales promotion. She is acting president in the absence of John Balmes, of Wilmette, president of Jaco Specialties.

In addition to her company responsibilities, Kay is a member of the Junior Board of Directors of the Evanston J. A. Center and serves as chairman of its publicity committee. During the Christmas holidays, she found time to represent Jaco Specialties at JAMCO convention of Junior Achievers from all over the midwest, held annually in Chicago.

WINS SCHOLARSHIP

Junior Achievement, in turn, has been helpful to Kay. Last year she was awarded a scholarship to the Dale Carnegie School of Speech, because of her good work in J. A.; she went through the course with flying colors and was one of the three young people selected to speak at the graduation banquet.

At school Kay has shown the talents for leadership and public speaking. She is a member of the Central Council, Assembly Committee, at Evanston Township High School, an important group in the student government selected by the faculty on the basis of merit. She is treasurer of the Y-Teens, a YWCA high school club, and serves as assistant literary editor on the year book staff.

Kay has been a member of the Evanston Township High School varsity debate team since its founding three years ago. As a freshman, she bested some 200 other contestants to win the Snyder Speech Awards Contest, and followed this by placing second in the extemporaneous speaking contest. As a sophomore, she again took first place in the Snyder Contest, and, in addition, walked off with the top prize in a poetry reading competition.

A pert, lively girl, Kay is well-liked by the boys and girls in her high school homeroom. She dates several different fellows, but isn't going steady and says she hasn't yet been serious about any boy. Her ambition is to finish up at Evanston, get a college education, and then go on to law school; this goal probably comes from her long-time admiration for Edith Sampson, well-known lawyer and former alternate delegate to the United Nations.

Kay is the daughter of Mrs. J. Ernest Bell of 1912 Emerson st., Evanston. Her father, a star basketball player at Evanston High School in the 1920's, died in 1947.



FAMOUS NUTRITIONIST HERE—Miss Mable Evans, nutritionist for the Wheat Institute, Chicago, delivered the principal address before the home economics department during the ATA meeting Thursday at Dunbar high school. The famous and equally attractive nutritionist urged more young people to venture into more specialized fields of homemaking, such as TV, Test Kitchens, Research, etc. Miss Evans was introduced to the audience by Mrs. J. V. Washington, departmental chairman, who presided over the program. Mrs. T. O. Betton furnished music for the occasion. —Davy foto.

Interstate Announces:

New Post for Black In Advertising Firm

NEW YORK—William G. Black, sales manager of Interstate United Newspapers, Inc., has just been appointed vice president in charge of sales for the entire Interstate organization, with some eighty publications including magazines and supplements.



WILLIAM G. BLACK

Interstate will retain its regional offices with their regional managers but they will function under Mr. Black's overall direction.

Mr. Black's responsibility will also be that of devising and developing new approaches and presentations to accounts not yet active in the Negro press.

* * *

HE COMES to his new position well equipped, having sold more diversified types of advertising than any one else in the field, and including the selling of black and white straight newspaper space for the entire Negro press, rotogravure and introducing such magazines as Ebony, Our World, and Color to major four-color advertisers, and prior to this having run his own weekly newspicture magazine, Flash.

He also helped to establish the first standard four-color newspaper supplements in the Negro field, namely The Courier's four-color magazine and four-color comic supplements.

"It is my humble opinion," states Mr. Black, "that the surface has not yet been scratched insofar as securing highest quality advertising for the Negro press is concerned.

* * *

"**I AM HAPPY** to be playing a part in the opening up of new accounts for this field.

"Contrary to the opinion of many who think that a victory such as the recent Supreme Court action on the abolition of segregation of Negroes in educations means the approaching end of the Negro press, it is my considered opinion that this is definitely not so.

"Good publications and good publishing do not depend on waging war on racial issues.

"Just as neighborhood newspapers and local newspapers are constantly in demand, so will newspapers representing so-called minority groups of people in demand as long as they are alive, well edited and carry features that will retain the attention and interest of their readers.

"We feel very optimistic about the future of the Negro press, because of the ever-increasing interest of more and more major manufacturers in this quality-conscious market."

16i 1954

IOWA

Named Jail Turnkey



Thomas Spencer

Thomas Spencer, 28, of 817 Fifteenth street, was appointed a county jail turnkey Tuesday by Polk County Sheriff Thomas L. Reilly.

Spencer's appointment and salary of $3,250 a year were approved by the county board of supervisors.

Spencer, Sheriff Reilly said, succeeds Garnett Cannon, 59, who was discharged effective Jan. 15.

A native of Marshalltown, son of Mr. John H. Spencer, the new turnkey was educated at the Marshalltown public schools, junior high and college.

He served two years in the U. S. Naval Air force, as aviation chief at Almeda, Calif.

A Mason and a Presbyterian, Mr. Spencer also is a member of the American Legion. He is married and has a daughter.

Robert S. Sims, Telephone Company Booth Inspector, Gets Retirement Honors

The first Negro employee to be retired by the Northwesterin Bell Telephone Company here was Robert S. Sims, 937 Fifteenth street, whose retirement began officially December 1.

Mr. Sims completed twenty-five years, six months and three days as a phone booth inspector, working out of the plant department at 210 Ninth street here under L. A. Dumas, general plant manager, F. A. Johnson, general service superintendent, and Harold Markley, supervisor.

Honored

Retirement honors for Mr. Sims began Monday night with a dinner at Wimpy's Steak House where fellow plant workers attended and gave testimonials.

Tuesday morning at a general plant assembly, presided over by Mr. Markley, the phone booth inspector was honored with retirement presentations.

Among his gifts were: self-winding Benris gold watch; life membership in the Telephone Pioneers of America; life membership in the Communication Workers of America, affiliated with the CIO-CCL and a gold union card for his billfold; a plastic notebook of autographs from fellow workers; a billfold size retirement folder which listed his many privileges which included free telephone service at his home from now on, and, an opportunity to participate in all of the employees activities at the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company.

Resident 40 Years

A native of Topeka, Kas., Mr. Sims has been a resident of Des Moines for 40 years, during which time he spent two years working as a chef for the Santa Fe Railroad; and thirteen years as a parts department man with the Cadillac



ROBERT S. SIMS

Company, which he left in 1929 to join the telephone company.

"Employment conditions were very bad at that time," Mr. Simms recalled. "Very few persons were buying cars or even auto parts, so I turned my atention to something that I thought would stay here a while. I knew a job at the telephone company would be a steady one."

When Mr. Sims got his phone booth inspector job, the telephone company building then was located at Seventh and Keo, next to the Yellow Cab company: and a month or so later, the company moved to its present location at Ninth and High streets.

"At that time, about eight or nine Negro women were working as maids at the phone company, and although Negro men had been employed as janitors in the earlier history of the phone company, I was about the first one employed in a job that was not janitor's work," Mr. Sims revealed. He estimated that the company now has 20 or more Negroes employed as messengers, receiving an stock room clerks, delivery truck drivers and girls working in the directory department, business office, phone operators, elevator operators and in the district office.

His job as booth inspector was taken over by a young man, Roscoe Cox, 1421 Second Street Place.

Now a retired man, Mr. Sims said his wife, Mrs. Osceola Sims, has advised him to rest until the new year comes, then she will have a few household "chores" for him to do.

To Keep Busy

..."I intend to keep busy doing something and enough work to supplement my income.

"I don't have any hobbies, but I do like baseball, good movies and television. You might call them hobbies," he said.

For thirty-three years he has been a member of St. Paul AME church of which he is a trustee. He has served as secretary of religious work in the Crocker YMCA; secretary for 14 years of the North Star No. 2 Masonic Lodge; and is a member of the Fortnightly club.

He and his wife reside in their own homeat 937 Fifteenth street.

All City Jobs To Be Opened To Negroes

Racial Specifications Are Due To End Here

Mayor Broaddus announced yesterday all City jobs will be opened to Negroes who can qualify.

To bring this about he

1. Told Civil Service officials to stop specifying "Negro" or "white" in advertisements for applicants for Civil Service jobs in City departments and agencies.

2. Said he would inform directors of non-Civil Service departments and agencies that new employees should be hired according to their qualifications for the job regardless of race.

2,181 Civil Service Jobs

There are 2,181 Civil Service jobs, mainly in the Safety, Welfare, Parks and City-County Health departments. There are about the same number of non-Civil Service jobs, mainly in the Work, Finance, Traffic, Engineering, and Sinking Fund departments.

To a limited degree, nearly all classes of City jobs are now open to Negroes and many have been employed. But the number hired is controlled by each department and agency. For instance, in hiring policemen or firemen, the Safety Department specifies how many Negroes and how many whites are needed.

Broaddus' directive to the Civil Service Commission will be carried out, said Civil Service Director Franklin Weir.

Will Keep Single List

Elimination of the specification for "white" and "Negro" in ads will mean discontinuing two eligibility lists for the various job classifications, Weir said.

"All applicants for each job classification will be processed together and a single eligibility list will be maintained," he added.

When a department has a job vacancy to fill, the Civil Service office will send the top applicants on the eligibility list for interviews. For one vacancy, three applicants will be supplied; for two there will be four; for five there will be eight, and so on.

Must Choose From List

A department must select employees from the list supplied by Civil Service.

Those not selected are returned to the top of the eligibility list, automatically putting them in position for the next job opening.

Broaddus said he would discuss his hiring policy with the heads of non-Civil Service departments and agencies at his next general conference with them. That probably will be February 8 or 15.

Race Policy Of I.H.C. Brings Honor

Award To Be Given By Urban League

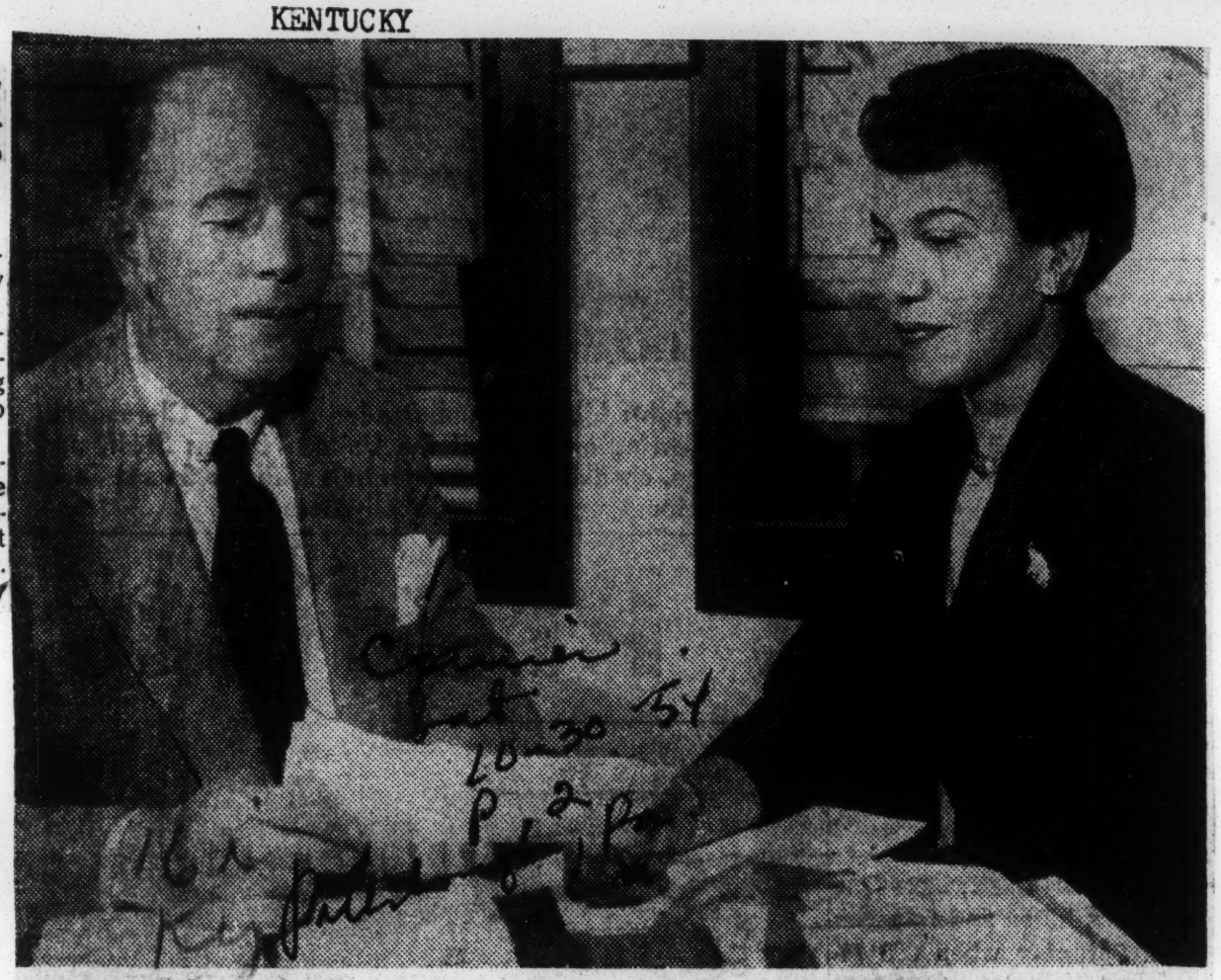
International Harvester Company will be honored for its national policy of equal employment opportunities for whites and Negroes by the National Urban League.

The league, an agency for the improvement of interracial relations, will present the company its 1954 American Teamwork Award for "industrial statesmanship."

Ivan L. Willis, Harvester's vice-president in charge of industrial relations, will accept the award on behalf of the company at a dinner in New York on March 16.

The league said the award is being given for the stand Harvester has taken in its plants in Louisville, Memphis, and Evansville.

P. W. Johnson, works manager here, said Harvester employs about 10 per cent Negroes in all its plants. The Louisville plant, however, employs about 14 per cent, 431 Negroes out of 3,083 workers.



SECRETARY AND BOSS — Attractive Mrs. Louise E. Reynolds of Louisville, Ky., is shown attending her duties as secretary to Congressman John M. Robsion, of Kentucky's Third Congressional District. She has held the position more than a year.

In Southern State

Negro Woman Sec'y To White Congressman

By HAZEL GARLAND

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—While most Southern states quibble over integration in their public schools, an attractive Louisville Negro housewife has been quietly working for more than a year as secretary to a Southern white Congressman, who helps make our nation's laws.

Mrs. Louise E. Reynolds, wife of a Louisville policeman and mother of a five-year-old daughter, is not only secretary to a Congressman, but stands out as an example that any qualified person can do any particular job.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN John M. Robison of Kentucky's Third Congressional District, speaks highly of Mrs. Reynolds as an efficient assistant who knows her position thoroughly.

Mrs. Reynolds, who could just as well double as a model (she's five-feet-six, 34-24-36 and weighs 125), attended Louisville Municipal College and the University of Louisville.

The well-groomed young lady is the result of the Republican Congressman's campaign promise to put qualified Negroes on his staff, if elected.

* * *

MRS. REYNOLDS is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Virgil London of Lewisburg, Tenn.

Mrs. Reynolds' well-groomed appearance shows off to best advantage her additional talent as designer of her own clothes.

A licensed real estate broker, yet . . . Mrs. Reynolds' expert advice to aspiring young secretaries is: "Be prepared! Be well-groomed and have a pleasing personality. Do not overdress, but have a few well-chosen outfits.

* * *

"IF A GIRL does not already possess a pleasing personality," she adds, "try to develop one. It pays when one is in the public eye."

— BIGGEST and the BEST —



Courier-Journal Photo

SANTA'S HELPERS in the Post Office Department include the seldom-heard-of men who repair the packages that mailers haven't tied properly for Christmas delivery. Joseph B. Montgomery, 1120 S. 32d, left, and John N. Thomas, 1458 Beech, rebundle some of the hundreds of broken packages now arriving daily at the Parcel Post Annex.

Postal Workers String Up Busted Bundles That Arrive for Yuletide Fit To Be Tied

Care Is Urged In Parcel Mailing

By PHIL HARSHAM

It may be a little difficult to think of an ordinary piece of string these days, what with all the ultrafancy Christmas wrappings floating around.

But that's just what a group of workers in the Louisville Post Office are doing. And they wish more people who're sending Christmas packages would follow their example.

It's for want of string, you see, that several hundred well-intentioned packages end up daily on what might very well be a heap of broken dreams.

Gather Up Contents

The heap is made up of mutilated parcel-post packages, spilling parcel-post packages, and some just-slightly-torn parcel-post packages. Every one of those packages, of course, means something to some body.

So workers in the Parcel Post Annex gather up the spilled contents as best they can, stuff them all back in their cartons—if the cartons can be found—tie them up securely with string, and send them on out to the intended receivers.

Of course, the original sender could have saved himself, the receiver, and the postal workers some grief if only he'd used the string in the first place.

But that's not to say that string is the cure for all mailing ills. It's helpful, though.

Rely Too Much on Tape

"The big trouble," said William B. Goodknight, assistant general superintendent of mails, "is that too many people rely too heavily on paper tape to hold their packages together."

Paper tape, unless it is of an unusually strong variety, and unless it is used only on lightweight packages, just doesn't stand up under the rigors of Christmas-rush handling.

"If they're going to use tape," Goodknight said, "they should reinforce it with string."

String Holds It Together

He picked up a tape-bound package. Its top had burst open. A colorful fruit-cake tin was exposed to public view.

"A lot depends on the weight of the package," he said. "This one isn't too bad. But it shows that the tape can break even on a small package."

A package weighing about 10 pounds and containing perhaps 10 smaller packages had been wrapped in one thickness of brown paper, sealed with Scotch tape, and then tied with string. The paper had become torn in transit. Even some of the gay holiday wrappings on the inside packages were torn. But the outside wrapping of string held them all together.

Jelly Glasses Intact

One trusting soul had mailed six jelly-filled glasses in a paper carton sealed with tape. The carton emerged from a mail bag torn and spilling. Luckily no glass had been broken.

Every year the postal department says please pack, wrap, and tie parcels carefully; mark fragile goods boldly; put names and addresses both inside and out.

And year after year somebody forgets, or doesn't care.

So the postal workers keep right on gathering up the spilled contents as best they can. But they're no better than the king's horses and king's men who had such a trying time with Humpty-Dumpty.

A good tying job would help.

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LORILLARD COMPANY
Old Gold, Kent and Embassy Cigarettes

College Students Get Old Gold Appointments

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The appointment of student representatives at eleven Negro colleges and universities were announced by P. Lorillard Company, the makers of Old Gold, Kent and Embassy Cigarettes.

The Negro students were named under Old Gold's new business internship program to implement the business education of selected students throughout the nation. Old Gold's program will allow students to both learn and earn by doing.

To launch the project Old Gold empoyed student representatives at Howard University, Morgan State College, Tuskegee, Atlanta University, Morehouse, Morris Brown, and Clark Colleges, Tennessee State A. and I. and Fisk Universities and Meharry Medical College.

The Old Gold student representatives were selected following the recommendation of faculty members who consider the student's business interest and aptitude as a basis for eligibility.

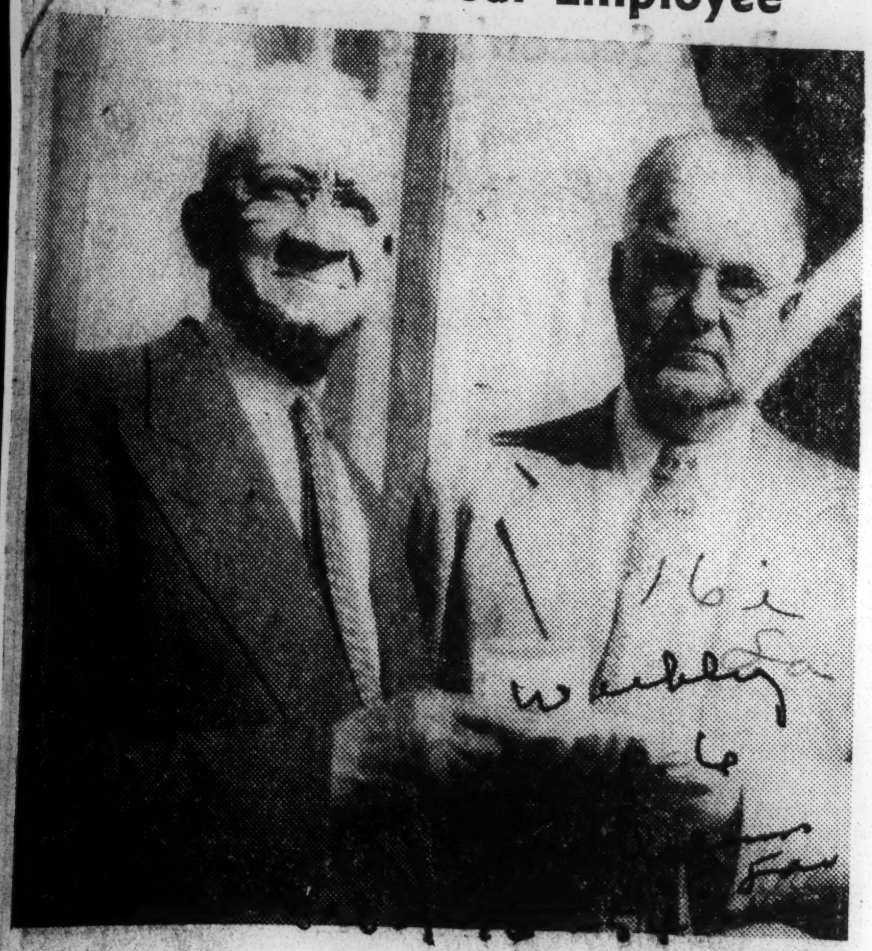
The students named to represent Old Gold were: Howard University, William Glenn Battle of Durham, North Carolina; Morgan State, Joseph L. Morris of Princess Anne, Md.; Tuskegee, James R. George of Jacksonville, Fla.

Samuel L. Harris, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., a graduate student at Atlanta University will promote Old Gold cigarettes on the campuses of Morehouse, Morris Brown and Clark Colleges as well as at Atlanta U.

Meharry Medical College junior Emmett J. McQueen, Jr., of Lumberton, N. C., was appointed student representative for Tennessee State A. and I. and Fisk Universities, along with the Meharry post.

16i 1954

Honors 50th Year Employee



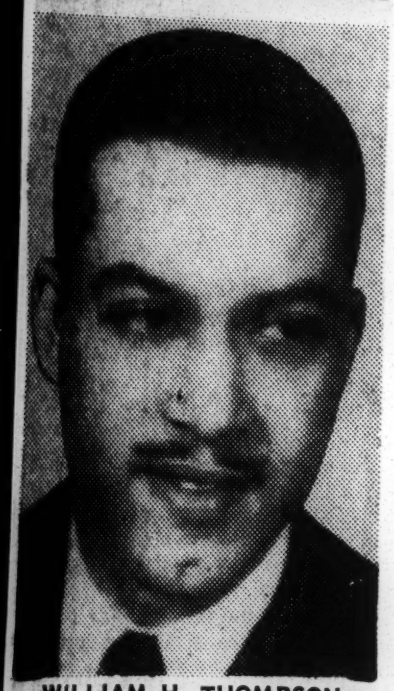
It is the good fortune of only a few people like Mr. William A. DeVerges (pictured above left) to live and work in one place for a period of 50 years and still be able to enjoy good health and the many interesting things in the world today. At Soulé College he was employed by Colonel George Soulé, the founder, and has since worked for four generations of the family. In the above scene he is being presented with a wrist watch by one of the Soulé representatives, for 50 years of loyal, faithful and conscientious service.—(Porter's photo.)

Passes Louisiana Lighthouse and Electrical Exam

BATON RONGE—Ruffin H. Paul, Sr., has been issued a license, having successfully passed the Electrical Examination in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Paul earned his B. S. degree from Southern University and earned his Diploma in Electrical Engineering from Chicago Engineering Works, Chicago, Illinois. He has earned 15 hours toward his M. A. degree at Xavier University.

Paul has worked as an electrician for twenty-one years, eleven of which were spent working at Southern University. He has trained his two sons, Ruffin, Jr. and Edison Leo Paul, to be electricians. Ruffin, Jr. was issued a license during the early part of 1950. He is now serving with the Armed Forces over seas. Mr. Paul's oldest son is a radar electrician in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Lucky Strike ups second salesman



WILLIAM H. THOMPSON

NEW YORK CITY — William H. Thompson was recently appointed a sales supervisor for the American Tobacco company, makers of Lucky Strike, Pall Mall and Herbert Tareyton cigarettes it was announced this week.

He will have direct supervision of six sales representatives in Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

Mr. Thompson's appointment by the makers of Lucky Strike marks the second promotion of a colored salesman to a supervisory position within the last six months. John Daghild, former U. S. flyweight and bantam champion, was named a supervisor on the eastern seaboard last June.



AFRO SERVICE GIFT —William Thompson, AFRO-AMERICAN pressman, received an engraved wrist watch commemorating his 20 years' service with the company. Making the presentation is Carl Murphy, AFRO president.



FASHION EXPERT — An employee of Blum's clothing store, Mrs. Dorothy Ross, 1822 Etting st., dresses mannequins and decorates the store windows. Husband, Ernest, is company salesman.



SCHOOL BUS DRIVER—Mrs. Mattie Kyler of Huntingtown, Md. who serves the Mt. Hope Elementary School in Calvert County, passes a cheery word with Andrew Harley, one of her pupil passengers. Mrs. Kyler and her farmer husband, Isaiah, have two children, Genevieve and Rodell.

16i 1954

MILLER BREWING COMPANY (MILWAUKEE, WIS.)



SALESMEN AND REPRESENTATIVES of the Miller Brewing company visited Chicago this week on their return to their areas from Milwaukee where they conferred with company executives. In group that visited Chicago Defender plant are sitting left to right Dick Des Verney New York City; Sam Evans, Chicago disk jockey; William Barton, Chicago; Willie Armstead, Chicago and Charles Linder, Chicago. Standing from left: Lucius High, Chicago; Henry Pendleton, Philadelphia; Lorie Cook, Los Angeles; Nate Adler, New Orleans and Ulysses Burk, Chicago. (Defender Photo)



AFTER 47 YEARS OF SERVICE, Myra Lewis (right) chef on the Milwaukee Road Hiawatha, makes his last trip out of Chicago before retiring. Lewis, who lives at 5035 Calumet ave., Chicago, was born Feb. 10, 1881. He has been "at home at the range" on Milwaukee Road culinary cars since August 1, 1906. In photo he talks over highlights of his 47 year career with A. J. Johnson, assistant to the superintendent, sleeping and dining car department, Milwaukee Road.

Not So, AFRO Survey Shows:

No Color Bar On Jobs, Insists U. S. Steel Co.

Del. valley probe by Hicks forces pledge

Revealing series of articles to begin next week

BALTIMORE — The United States Steel Corporation this week, in a release to the weekly press, has announced that it "firmly adheres to a policy of no discrimination in the employment of workers because of race."

The announcement comes as the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers has just completed an extensive survey of U.S. Steel's employment practices in the Delaware valley expansion program near Morrisville, Pa., which will show that U.S. Steel is not practicing in the Delaware valley what it has been preaching on the hilltops of Pittsburgh.

AFRO reporter James L. Hicks who made the study for the AFRO, has reported to his editors that he feels that the press release sent out by U.S. Steel was timed to "take the edge" off the series which steel officials knew he was preparing on U.S. Steel policies and to "soften" any blows which the series might deal to the company's unfair tactics toward colored people in the area.

Talks with Steel Men

Hicks spent ten days studying the area and then flew to Pittsburgh and confronted U.S. Steel officials with his findings after stating that "in the interest of fair reporting" he did not feel he should write the series without first giving steel officials opportunity to comment on the evidence he had found.

He agreed not to publish his story until after talks with steel officials. When he arrived in Pittsburgh U.S. Steel officials who knew he had been working on the series greeted him with a press release which they announced would be sent to all colored newspapers.

When Hicks noted that the release date on the press release was Jan. 3 it became clear to him that his story showing the unfair tactics of U.S. Steel could not possibly appear in any edition of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers or any other newspaper until after the daily press serviced by U.S. Steel's public relations office had had opportunity to carry the story on steel's "fair employment" practices.

Says 'Nothing New'

This would not have been the case if Hicks had not held up his story and sportingly agreed to sit down with steel officials and get both sides of the story before publishing it.

The steel corporation itself admitted that its press release does not say anything new. "This is not a new policy," the press release states, "It merely is a restatement of a policy this corporation has followed for more than 30 years."

The question posed by reporter Hicks appears to be a good one: "What caused U.S. Steel to suddenly restate its policy?" Steel's answer to this query is that the restatement followed talks with four social welfare groups which have expressed interest in the plight of colored people in Delaware valley.

Why 2-Year Delay?

Mr. Hicks' series in the AFRO will show that these groups first approached steel officials on this matter as far back as 1951. Why did steel wait until now to restate its policy? Mr. Hicks feels that the press release is designed to throw up a smoke screen before the facts which his series will reveal.

In the interest of fair reporting the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers this week is publishing the press release sent out by U.S. Steel. But the AFRO will also publish the series just completed by Mr. Hicks' beginning next week.

AFRO readers then may decide for themselves whether U.S. Steel is living up to the policy which it has laid down for itself.

Text of Statement

The text of the U.S. Steel statement, dated for release on Jan. 3, a Sunday when no colored newspapers are published, follows:

"PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3—United States Steel Corporation, one of the largest employers of colored people in the country, firmly adheres to a policy of no discrimination in the employment of workers, according to a statement made public by the corporation here today.

"The Corporation's position, which has long been in effect, was reiterated in letters to the NAACP, the National Urban League, the Bucks County Council on Human Rights and the American Friends Service Committee.

"Strong Testimony"

"In reply to inquiries addressed to the corporation by these four important organizations, E. E. Moore, vice president and assistant to the president, said that the presence of approximately 30,000 colored persons on the payroll of U.S. Steel operating companies is, in itself, strong testimony to the corporation's policy.

"In a letter to Walter White, executive head of the NAACP, copies of which were forwarded to the other organizations, Mr. Moore said 'United States Steel Corporation will continue to seek and employ manpower for the production of steel in all of its facilities wherever located, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. This is not a new policy. It merely is a restatement of a policy this corporation has followed for more than 30 years.'

"Reiteration of the corporation's policy followed a series of conversations with the four social welfare organizations to which the statement was directed. While these talks had to do principally with working conditions incident to the opening of Fairless Works on the Delaware River near Trenton, N.J., the corporation said it welcomed the opportunity to restate its national policy regarding the employment of colored people.

"Outstanding Record

Mr. Moore said the corporation believes that the very large number of colored persons employed in U.S. Steel plants is an outstanding record in American industry.

"Furthermore, it is obvious, he said, that such employment could not have been accomplished unless there had been complete absence of discrimination of any kind.

"Finally, the statement declared that the country's largest manufacturer of steel assured the four organizations that 'We believe the constant pursuance of this policy not only to be in the best interests of all groups concerned, but one that is wholly compatible with the principles of equity underlying the private enterprise system.'"

Civil Service job open for accountant

BALTIMORE

The examination announced by the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for accountant GS-7, $4,205 a year, is still open for receipt of applications.

This examination, which also covers the position of internal revenue agent and special agent-tax fraud, will fill vacancies in the various Internal Revenue Service district offices located in Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland.

Full information and application forms may be obtained from the Commission's local secretary, Charles S. Fleming, at the Custom house, Calvert and Fayette sts.

Md. plants will hire all

Urban League paves way for many jobs

BALTIMORE

All kinds of jobs are now available to colored workers at the Bendix Radio plants in and near Baltimore—thanks to the Urban League.

William M. Passano, president of the Baltimore Urban League, made the announcement last week that the huge radio corporation is opening up its vast job opportunities to colored workers.

Mr. Passano said the League and the radio corporation will work together to tap the enormous pool of colored workers in Baltimore and vicinity.

The jobs available are in a large variety of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled categories at the various Bendix radio plants.

State To Channel All

The Maryland State Employment Service will channel all applicants for jobs, Mr. Passano said.

"Bendix will hire workers for the many job categories on the sole basis of qualification," Mr. Passano declared.

"The Maryland State Employment Service will process all applications and furnish each applicant with the standard Bendix test for the particular opening.

"Those men and women passing the test will be interviewed and the best qualified will be hired.

Clerical Workers

"Bendix is looking for qualified engineers, draftsmen, clerical workers, machine operators and other factory workers.

Jobs are available in all categories. Bendix operates plants in Pimlico airport, Dundalk, Harbor Field, Timonium and Towson.

The Bendix labor force of well over 5,000 is engaged in much defense work, as well as the manufacture and development of products for civilian use.

Supervisory, white-collar jobs limited by several plants in Morris county

But DAD reports that complete integration exists in working conditions and use of plant facilities

Some industrial plants in Morris county are opposed to the upgrading of colored workers to positions, although they readily employ them in production jobs.

However, no discrimination against Jews as supervisors or white collar personnel is apparent.

These are among the findings by the Division Against Discrimination in a recent survey, the 15th in a series of New Jersey counties by the DAD.

The report was made public by Dr. John P. Milligan, assistant commissioner of education and director of the DAD. It was prepared by Stewart M. Meyers, field representative.

It dealt specifically with employment policies and practices involving minority group workers.

58 Firms Studied

The report said:

"DAD representatives visited 58 selected firms throughout 18 different areas of the county.

"The survey covered more than 17,000 workers in 19 different types of industries.

"The report estimated that colored workers represented 5.9 per cent and Jews 4.3 per cent of the working force.

The former were found to have consistenly worked in 26 of the 29 plants where they are presently employed, but never worked in 20 of the 58 firms.

"Jews were found to have worked consistently in 39 of the 40 plants where they are presently employed, but have never worked in 11 of the 58 firms.

"These minorities were found to be working in every type of industry, in all categories of positions.

Upgrading Denied

"However, the report added, in some plants colored workers are denied upgrading opportunities.

"The statistics revealed that there was opposition to the placement of colored people in supervisory and white collar positions.

"While most plants readily employed them in production lar positions in only two of the 29 plants where they are presently employed.

"There appeared to be no discrimination against Jews, on jobs, they held supervisory positions in five, and white collar that basis.

Workers Integrated

"The report revealed that DAD representatives found complete integration in working conditions and in the use of company facilities wherever both colored and white were employed.

"Also, differences of race and religion appeared to hold little significance among employees.

"Not one case was reported of an actual or threatening disturbing incident among employees.

Employees Know Law

"The study also disclosed that most of the employers contacted were familiar with the Anti - Discrimination Law, and viewed it in a friendly light.

"The report further revealed that representatives secured employment applications from companies utilizing such forms.

"In a review of the forms, the Division has found some to be in conflict with the law.

"Companies using forms in violation will be asked to make necessary changes.

Understanding Sought

"It was desired that visits by DAD representatives should give employers an opportunity to discuss their personnel problems in the area of human relations.

"The manner in which the survey was conducted served to bring to employers a better understanding of the law and their responsibility under it.

"The report advises that the services of the DAD are always available to all employers, not only for consultation, but for help in utilizing community resources.

"If employers feel that they have any problems in the area of human relations, they should communicate with the DAD, 1060 Broad st., Newark 2, N.J.



MOTHER—DAUGHTER—Shown leaving Friendship Baptist church following Easter Sunday services are Mrs. Hazel Nelson, 1731 Lang pl., ne, Treasury Department employee, and her mother, Mrs. Blanche Shaw, retired government employee.

Negro State Employees

by Sidney Redmond



Negroes in St. Louis voted 4 to 1 for Donnelly for governor. This was in spite of the fact that he did not do one thing to promote the welfare of Negroes when he was governor before and that Howard Elliott, his opponent had served as chairman of a committee of the Missouri House of Representatives that urged the state about three years ago to abolish segregation in its schools.

For too long we have forgotten our friends but have stuck by those who mean us no good.

What is the pay off for our loyal support of Governor Donnelly? The United Negro Organizations Newsletter for October 1, 1954, reviews the jobs given Negroes by the State of Missouri.

The Missouri State Highway Commission has 2,739 employees but only 6 are Negroes. It has 697 professional workers and 358 clerical workers but not a single one is a Negro. It has 2 semi-skilled and 4 unskilled Negro workers.

The Motor Vehicle Registration has 238 workers but only 9 of whom are Negroes.

The Operator and Chauffeur License Registration has 100 white clerical workers and 1 Negro but the work that pays the highest salary is for whites.

The Sales Tax Unit employs 108 white clerks and 6 Negro janitors.

The Fuel Tax Unit employs 53 white clerks and 1 Negro janitor.

The Safety Responsibility Unit employs 44 white clerks and 1 Negro janitor.

The Saint Louis State Hospital located here has 740 white employees but not a single Negro was employed there in August, 1954. It has 2,906 white patients and 435 colored patients.

State Hospital No. 2 at Nevada, Missouri, has 500 employees and all are white.

The above picture is an insult to the thinking Negro It shows clearly that we must vote for men and measures and stop voting a party label. Governor Donnelly is over every one of these departments. He could see to it that the discrimination against Negro employees is stopped but he is not interested even though the Negroes voted 4 to 1 in his favor.

None are so blind as those who won't see.



GEORGE NEWSOME

1st Carpenter Goes To Work On Housing Job

The walls of job discrimination in skilled construction crafts here came tumbling down this week when a Negro union card-holder —following intervention by the National Labor Relations Board —was hired as a carpenter on the M-7 (Joseph M. Darst) housing project.

The first Negro to crash the skilled worker's color barrier in St. Louis was George Newsom, 4540 Washington Boulevard.

Newsom reported to carpenter foreman John Fontana of the McDonald Construction Co. Tuesday morning to begin work. He said all the workers are "treating me just fine."

For about six frustrating weeks Newsom tried unsuccessfully to get a work permit from Local 1596 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, AFL, so he could get employment here. Because of past discriminatory practices the St. Louisan has had to work at his trade elsewhere, notably in Chicago, Detroit and Los Angeles.

Newsom said when he arrived here this summer from Los Angeles, where he holds a union card, he talked to Erwin C. Meinert, head of Local 1596, about getting employment as a carpenter on some of the housing developments here holding governmental contracts, which have non-discrimination clauses. Nothing came of it.

He said Meinert agreed to take his admittance to the Local up at a special meeting, but members were against it.

He later was advised by Chester Stovall, industrial relations director of the St. Louis Urban League, to file unfair labor charges with the National Labor Relations Board.

At a hearing before the NLRB Monday morning attorneys for the Local and MacDonald agreed to let Newsom go to work on the M-7 project if he would withdraw his suit. After the agreement was reached Newsom was hired.

"This case is quite significant," said Stovall, who has been negotiating continuously to get constuction firms to hire Negroes in the skilled crafts. "The very fact that Newsom has been given recognition as a carpenter is encouraging. We would like to see others holding union cards go to the project and apply for jobs."

Training For Engineering Jobs Now Being Conducted

for each night's instruction, and students are required to purchase their own textbooks.

Those interested in enrolling in the courses may contact Stovall at the Urban League, 3017 Delmar boulevard. The telephone number is JE. 3-3820.

The St. Louis Urban League is in the process of screening young men interested in taking training to qualify as city engineers with the possibility of landing good paying jobs upon completion of an 18-month inexpensive course which is underwritten by Local 2 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Information that Negroes are being accepted for training in the variety of engineering courses was announced this week by Chester Stovall, industrial relations director of the League.

Classes are held from 7 to 10 p. m. on Wednesdays at the Electrical Workers Hall, 4349 Gibson street. Among subjects offered are courses in combustion, water chemistry, engines, turbines, refrigeration, motors and boilers.

Stovall said he was contacted by Arthur A. Bauer, president of Local 2, who asked if he could recommend Negroes to take the courses.

Men with high school educations may qualify for the courses, Stovall said. He added that those with previous working experience at power plants or in boiler rooms or similar experience in the Navy have a good chance of meeting the qualifications.

The number of engineering jobs here are growing Stovall quoted Bauer as saying. The pay scale ranges between $350 and $500 per month.

The training is held nights so interested working persons may enroll in the courses. A small fee—less than a dollar—is charged

Retires From Fire Dept. Post



EARL L. HATTON, 3955 West Belle Ave., ended 20 years in the St. Louis Fire Department as inspector last Friday, Oct. 29. In the office of the Chief Fire Inspector, Walter Bergman, Hatton was presented a gold badge and a framed letter of appreciation from the Director of Public Welfare. He said he now plans to take over management of a chain of barbershops in Georgia, owned by his wife, and work at his trade, watch repair. Left to right: Capt. William Trantina, fire marshal; Hatton, Mrs. Hatton, Joseph P. Sistric, Director Public Welfare and Chief Bergman.

Race Bars Up Despite Ability

BY OTIS N. THOMPSON

The St. Louis Urban League has just released the results of a $20,000 economc survey which concludes that the St. Louis Negro is extensively underemployed and is highly vulnerable to any adverse economic change.

Though there is a "favorable direction of change in education, training, occupational classification and industrial attachment the survey show the Negro's economic status barely keeps pace with "a white population whose economic status is rapidly improving."

Begun over a year ago, this survey is the most comprehensive of its kind ever to be conducted. The findings have been published in a 95 page booklet which, according to Leo Bohanon, executive director of the St. Louis Urban League, will have a controlled distribution.

LARGE STAFF USED

The survey was conducted and the findings compiled by a large staff of volunteer workers under direction of Irwin Sobel, Ph. D., and Werner Z. Hirsch, Ph. D., of the Washington University Department of Economics; Harry C. Harris, industrial field secretary, and Chester E. Stovall, industrial relations director, of the St. Louis Urban League.

Financial contributions to the study were donated by a number of labor, civic and business organizations and the cost of printing the booklet is expected to be completely underwritten by these agencies.

The report, generally summarized, shows that the Negro worker in St. Louis, desbite his improved education and training, had still not attained, by the end of 1953, the white position of 1950. An indication of this was presented in the large number of non-white married females taking part in the labor force, obviously to supplement the insufficient earnings of the male worker of the family.

PROBLEM IS CRUCIAL

In a speech recently at the National Urban League Conference in Pittsburgh, Dr. Sobel, using the St. Louis survey as his subject, said, "Any analysis of community employment patterns would be incomplete without some measure of the extent to which education, training, and skills of the Negro is utilized by the community. This problem is crucial, since there is a loss to the entire local economy when basic resources, whether human or non-human, are malallocated."

Dr. Sobel based his opinion on the fact that survey data revealed considerable underemployment among Negro workers, whether considered from educational attainment or occupational training.

SECTION OF REPORT

On this point, a section of the report reads:

"A comparision of specific training with present jobs indicates that about 7 of 10 who have craft training, 5 out of 10 who have clerical skills and over 5 out of 10 who have training as machine operatives, are currently employed in occupational classifications below their trained capacities.

"When occupational classification is compared with educational attainment the 4 out of 10 who have one to three years of college training, and the 5 out of 10 who have completed high school, now employed in lower occupational categories would indicate considerable underemployment."

Underemployment is particularly noticeable in the clerical and craft fields where Negroes have only recently been hired, and the youngr Negro is the most vulnerable.

UNIONS DISCRIMINATORY

Notwithstanding the strong anti-discrimination policies adopted by several national labor unions survey data discloses very few Negro workers actively identified with their unions.

"About one out of two non-whites, and over six out of ten non-whites males belonged to a trade union." However, one out of ten members "could not indicate whether the union was AFL, CIO or independent, and a large majority could furnish either the number of the local or the name of the international, but not both."

An interesting observation was made this week by the authors of the survey during an interview. Citing the fact that the St. Louis population has been maintained only by an increase in Negro citizens, Dr. Sobel said the success of any program of civic progress for this city will depend to a great extent on the solution of human relations problems. It was the opinion of the authors that the status of Negro citizens must improve if the community is to progress.

HALF THE CHANCE

At the time of the survey 15 percent of the Negroes in the labor pool were unemployed, a figure over two and one-half times that of whites. On the other hand, Negro workers had one-half the chance of whites in getting unemployment compensation.

In many instances this was because some jobs, primarily held by Negroes, were not covered by unemployment insurance.

Copies of this report will be directed to a selected list of labor unions, employers, university libraries and other meaningful sources.

Dr. Sobel pointed out in his Pittsburg address that the survey has significance if its data not only yields information which focuses community attention to the problems of non-whites, but enables the Urban League to assess its policy and its priorities. We seek to achieve employment practices that are consistent with freedom of choice and maximum productive efficiency."

CATHOLIC JOURNAL SCORES UNION CURB

Official Paper of St. Louis Archdiocese Condemns 'Right-to-Work' Drive

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 25—The campaign for a "right-to-work" law being waged in Missouri "is clearly opposed to Catholic principles concerning the rights of labor and management," it was declared this week by The St. Louis Register, official Roman Catholic newspaper of the Archdiocese of St. Louis.

The editorial concluded with this statement: "In particular they [Catholics] should contribute no funds for this cause and should refrain from aiding it in any way."

Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter is spiritual head of the Archdiocese, which includes approximately the Southeastern half of Missouri, in which there are 415,734 Roman Catholics, of these, 192,702 live in St. Louis, and 126,407 in the adjacent St. Louis county.

The article emphasized that right-to-work laws, which have been enacted principally in Southern states, are opposed to the principles of the Catholic Church, and struck at the Missouri campaign as having as its objective the enactment of a law which is in conflict with the church's principles.

The Missouri Chamber of Commerce has recently been sponsor of advertisements urging citizens to demand a right-to-work law. Thus far it has made no announcements as to why it is sponsor of the campaign.

Cited as advantages of such a measure in the advertisements are: Such laws "attract new industry and enable the expansion of business; prohibit actions and agreements requiring compulsory membership in a labor organization," or "paying dues against your will or paying tribute as a condition of employment;" help "restore confidence in labor organizations."

The display advertisements include a coupon so that readers in agreement with the chamber's stand can make contributions to aid the organization's "educational campaign" on right to work laws. They also urge sympathizers to insist to their legislators that citizens get an opportunity "to vote on the right to work law."

The Missouri Legislature has been cold to previous moves to get such a law on the books. It generally is believed the State Commerce Chamber is going to try to get a referendum vote on the issue, although it has not said so as yet.

Labor spokesmen assert that right-to-work laws are designed to destroy unions by prohibiting employers and unions from negotiating contracts containing union shop clauses. A union shop clause provides that an employer may hire whomever he desires, but that after the new employe has been on the job for a certain time (generally thirty days), he must join the union having jurisdiction of the plant.

A "closed shop," which is prohibited by the Taft-Hartley Law, requires the employer to fill vacancies with someone already belonging to the union.

The Register's editorial, under an eight-column banner on Page 1, "'Right to Work' Bill threat to Labor Unions", said:

"The real aim of this campaign, although it pretends to be interested in protecting the individual worker, is to destroy unions by making them ineffective. By outlawing all forms of the union shop, employers are free to hire as many non-union workers as they please and to lower wages and working conditions accoraingly.

"It is the constant and clear teaching of the Catholic Church that workers have a natural right to organize. This has been plainly stated by the Popes. In addition, many moralists hold that because of the common problems of society in which labor has an interest, workers have a duty to join unions. Moreover, workers have a right to maintain the kind of organization that is necessary and most effectual in securing their welfare."

The editorial also pointed out that management had rights, including the faithful observance by all labor unions of all contracts and agreements.

"It cannot be denied," the article continued, "that unionism has defects that need correcting. The Church certainly does not condone the racketeering conditions that exist in some unions because of bad leaders and indifferent members."



BEN HURST EMPLOYS CASHIER IN DOWNTOWN DIAMOND SHOP.—Miss Rita White, shown here at the cash register in Ben Hurst's Diamond shop at 1237 Main St., is employed as cashier and clerk-typist at the downtown jewelry store. Ben Hurst, widely known throughout the city as a true friend of the Negro, is setting the pace for other downtown merchants when he employs persons who are qualified for their jobs, regardless of race, color or creed. When Mr. Hurst needed a cashier, he ran an ad in the paper. Miss White answered the ad, was interviewed by Mr. Hurst, was found to be qualified and was put to work. As cashier, Miss White serves customers who come in to the store to make payments or purchases. Miss White was born in Chicago but was reared in Kansas City, Kas. She is a member of the Bethel Seventh Day Adventist church at 7th and Freeman, Kansas City, Kas., and is a graduate of Oakwood Academy and college, Adventist school in Huntsville, Ala. She is the daughter of Mrs. Verter Williams, 657 Garfield, Kansas City, Kas. Ben Hurst, shown standing at the left, has always had a reputation for fair dealing as a merchant. He set a precedent a few months ago by renting space to Walter J. Jolevette for the operation of a cafe in the downtown area.

Photo by Fambrough.

Employment Cuts Noted By Experts

Argus Survey Reveals Pinch In Labor Market

By OTIS N. THOMPSON, JR.
Assistant City Editor
St. Louis Argus

The employment picture for the St. Louis area is causing some concern, it was revealed here this week, as reports from the populace coupled with statistics from the Missouri State Employment Service, and the St. Louis Urban League suggested the possibility of something more than a temporary economic set-back. Particularly is this so with Negro citizens who have been the first to feel the pinch of defense contract cutbacks. In most instances they were the last hired and now, for various reasons, seniority being the primary one, they are the first fired.

The administration in Washington refers to it as an economic adjustment." The Missouri State Employment Service prefers to think of it as a "mild labor surplus" in a usually tight labor force.

According to Chester Stovall, industrial relations secretary of the St. Louis Urban League, it may be a temporary set-back, but economically Negroes are in a "tight spot," evidence of which the Urban League noted back in June, 1953.

GRADUAL DECLINE

Mrs. Valla Abbington, director of the Abbington Employment Service, said there has been a "gradual decline since September, 1953" apparent on their books which was not off-set even at Christmas time when they had the usual increase in short time employment openings.

She said it has been noted that employers, apparently aware of the growing unemployment, are raising requirements, and consultation with larger private employment offices has revealed a similar decline in job orders.

Missouri State Employment Service reported this week that for the month of January there were 16,000 unemployed workers in the five county area including the city and county of St. Louis, Jefferson, St. Charles, Madison and St. Clair counties. Of that number approximately 34 per cent or about 16,000 are Negroes.

JANUARY FIGURE HIGHER

The January, 1954 figure is higher than that of 1953 by 19,500.

There is usually a seasonal employment slump during the month of January which improves as the month progresses. According to Missouri State figures the same thing is true for January, 1954 though for each week of the month as compared with last year the figure is higher by some 700 for the first week and 1200 for the fourth week. (See table bottom of page)

The Urban League reported there was an increase of 49.2 per cent in the number of colored men and women making applications for jobs for 1953.

SOULLIN LAYOFF'S

Stovall said the increase became noticeable after layoffs at Scullin Steel Company. He said that with the announcement of defense contract cut-backs and subsequent reductions of force in several plants in this area Negroes were the first to be released.

In plants that have cut out the second and third shifts Negroes have lost jobs for lack of seniority.

Mrs. Abbington said she has noticed an alarming increase in the number of young veterans seeking employment, and she said she is particularly concerned about the number of high school graduates swelling the worker surplus.

NO SCHOOL END

She cautioned they should not think in terms of ending their schooling if there is any chance of continuing because their chances of employment are increased in proportion to the education and specialization they can obtain.

Officials of the State Employment Service have said the prospects for 1954 are yet favorable.

Further evidence of employment was found at Washington Technical school where the Veterans Training Program has experienced a gradual increase in enrollment. The reason given by a number of returning veterans is their lack of success in finding jobs, though they think the subsistence pay they get while attending school is insufficient to meet their school expenses and the cost of living.

(The following figures were obtained from the Missouri State Employment Service, officials of which say the picture shown by the traffic count is not necessarily significant because a number of persons enter the office for the first time in January and are asked to report back during that month. Such persons are therefore counted more than once for the month.)

	Jan., 1954	Jan., 1953	Difference
UNEMPLOYED:	46,000	26,500	19,500
NEW UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMS:			
First Week	3876	3153	723
Second Week	3394	2446	944
Third Week	3208	2059	1149
Fourth Week	3009	1776	1233
CONTINUED CLAIMS:			
First Week	12,374	7404	4970
Second Week	13,909	7737	6172
Third Week	13,216	8313	4903
Fourth Week	12,655	7793	4862
NEW APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT:			
First Week	2463	2416	47
Second Week	2127	2224	97 (less)
Third Week	2259	1723	536
TRAFFIC COUNT:			
First Week	14,297	11,906	2391
Second week	13,473	11,837	1636
Third Week	14,316	11,787	2529
Fourth Week	14,336	10,607	3729

Employment Off For 300 Hodcarriers

While the city of St. Louis is spending, or has spent, some $20 million in construction of housing projects, at least 500 construction workers of which about 300 are colored, are presently jobless with the families of enduring undue hardships.

In one case, seven motherless children are going hungry, cold and poorly clothed because their father, a hodcarrier, can find no work.

On the one hand the St. Louis Housing Authority reports the Wendell Pruitt project, costing $18 million for construction and $3 million for land, is now being built, but is far from completion. (This week the Authority received bids totalling $6,250,976 on another project, the 660-unit M-7).

JOBS FALLING OFF

Yet on the other hand, Local 53, AF of L Hodcarriers, reports about 300 men out of work because "jobs have fallen off."

(A poll of the two remaining Hodcarrier Locals, 42 which is all white and 110 which is predominantly white, revealed that of a total of some 3300 members approximately 300 are presently out of work).

Local 53 reported some of the men are finding it difficult to keep up their dues.

Such is the case of Chester Carter, 40, of 3145 Bell avenue, who told the Argus this week the difficulty he has encountered trying to provide food, heat and clothing for his seven children.

NO WORK SINCE FALL

Carter said he has not worked steady since last fall and for the past three months has had no job at all. He said he has reported to the union office daily, but nothing has been available and now he has fallen behind in his dues.

His statement was verified by a union official who could give no statement as to when Carter might expect work.

The seven children range in age from 13 to 4 years. Their mother died a year ago and they are now being cared for by their sixty year old grandmother, Mrs. Ada Carter.

Mrs. Carter, prior to the death of her daughter-in-law, was receiving aid from the City Welfare Office. However, when she moved to the Bell avenue home to take care of her grandchildren the aid was discontinued.

PLEA REJECTED

A subsequent application was rejected on the grounds that she "was not permanently and totally disabled at the present time."

Carter told the Argus he applied for aid for his children, but it was denied because by law the presence of his grandmother in the home disqualifies the family for such aid.

Five of the children attend Carver school. They are Roselyn, 13; Carolyn, 11; Chester and Jerry, 10, and Bobby, 7. The other two are Danny, 4, and Vernon, 3.

Carter said he is receiving unemployment compensation, but it is totally insufficient to cover his expenses. He said he expects work to pick up beginning in April, however, no statement could be obtained from the union office as to when work might be expected.

The family is in extreme need of food and fuel. For the past few weeks neighbors have attempted to help, but Mrs. Carter, who is partially ill, said many of them are having difficulty themselves.

Officials of Hodcarriers Locals 42 and 110 expressed only slight expectation of increased employment though one did say he thought the slump to be seasonal.

Work and Wages

By JAMES A. PAWLEY

Industrial Relations Secretary of Urban League

There are, according to the best available estimates of the Urban League, some 500 to 600 Negro owned and operated business establishments in the Greater Kansas City area. The majority of these business establisments fall into the service type concerns. This classification covers barber shops, eating places, hotels and taverns, and cleaning and pressing operations.



J. A. Pawley

For more than three years now, the League has been attempting to compile a reliable list of the number and kinds of Negro operated businesses in the area. The main problem encountered by the League in its attempt to develop such a directory, has been the indifference of the Negro enterpriser in cooperating with the movement.

Yet these same business people from time to time have requested from the League listings of other Negro businss people. In spite of this lack of cooperation, however, the League is continuing its effort to compile an accurate reliable and authentic directory of Negro businesses in the Greater Kansas City area.

The League is persistent in this effort because of its experience in opening new avenues for enterprising business people in the area. Currently, the League has established contact with manufacturers and distributors which could very easily result in dealerships, distributorships and brand representatives for several types of business concerns in the area. To clinch such opportunities, however, something must be known about the size of Negro business concerns in the area and the annual volume of business in terms of dollars done by such establishments during a fiscal period.

Get Limited Benefits

Out of the approximately 60 million dollars spent by Negroes annually in Greater Kansas City it is the Leagues opinion that Negro business concerns are getting far from their proportionant share of this expenditure. We believe that one of the reasons for this is the tendency of too many Negro business people to confine their operations solely to Negro clientele.

The result, therefore, is that the services rendered and the products handled are limited. This in turn excludes a very large amount of patronage of Negro customers who prefer certain national brands of merchandise and a certain quality of service.

All too frequently, this narrow point of view on the part of Negro enterprisers prevent them from becoming an integral part of the business economy of the community. This, in our opinion, is a serious mistake which needs to be rectified if the Negro community is to have a full share in the economic development and progress of the Greater Kansas City area.

Paternalism No Answer

It is also a very distressing fact that the Negro businessman has not taken full advantage of potential opportunities in production, processing, and distribution operations. There was a time when such opportunities were very rigidly denied him. Today, however, this is not wholly the case. We recognize, of course, that there still exists a considerable amount of restriction, but these restrictions are not nearly so rigid as they were in the recent past.

Since the basic program of the Urban League movement is that of broadening and developing new avenues for the Negro population, we have become very concerned in the road blocks to wider business opportunities which the Negro himself has erected by his indifference, lack of information or downright obstinacy in matters of basic business principles.

It becomes more evident day by day that in the interest of economically sound business operations, the Negro enterpriser must become an integral part of the basic American economy. Racial paternalism is no substitute for sound business. The sooner this fact is accepted by Negroes who operate businesses, the more successful and progressive will their business enterprises become.

'RIGHT-TO-WORK' LAW LAUDED AT MEETING

Commercial Appeal

Mississippi Manufacturers Hear Talk By Rockwell

Stat. 10-30-54

G. A. HUTH IS ELECTED

P. 21-28

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

EDGEWATER PARK, Miss., Oct. 29.—Continuance of Mississippi's guaranty of individual constitutional rights is destined to make it one of the nation's great industrial centers, Col. Willard F. Rockwell, chairman of the board of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co. of Pittsburgh, said Friday night in addressing the Mississippi Manufacturers Association convention at Edgewater Gulf Hotel.

Memphis Press

"As Mississippi continues to guarantee the constitutional rights from the present Federal usurpation of state power nothing can stop its industrial growth," he said. "Mississippi will become the refuge by unrestrained lawlessness, inequitable and confiscatory taxes, and the pernicious anemia which follows the futile and blasphemous attempt to guarantee social security in exchange for handing all power to political swindlers."

"Proper Political Climate"

Asserting that Mississippi has the "proper political climate to make your industrial plants grow" Colonel Rockwell said, "May you have the courage to protect your Garden of Eden from the serpent of socialism and its awful evils."

Colonel Rockwell was presented by Gov. Hugh White, "father" of the state's program to "Balance Agriculture With Industry."

Earlier Samuel Lang, labor relations counsel of New Orleans, said Mississippi's "right to work" law has "taken the wind out of the sails of labor leaders" by permitting industry to recognize the individual rights of its employes. He said it has improved labor-management relations among the rank and file.

"Labor Leaders Bowed Down"

Mr. Lang said in place of a previous situation where industry "had two strikes against it in the beginning," now "labor leaders are bowed down by the weight of the right-to-work law as they go about seeking to organize plants."

The state's financial situation with reference to equalizing its public schools was outlined by State Senator Earl Evans of Canton, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee. He said Mississippi's "new money" need for the biennium is 34 million dollars for an over-all two year cost of 84 million dollars.

Senator Evans said "how and where" to obtain those funds "in a state where the per capita tax load is the highest in the nation and the per capita income 50 per cent of the national average is the 34-million-dollar question." He said 26-million could be obtained by raising the two per cent sales tax to three per cent.

Would Raise Income

Citing other probable sources, income, tobacco, beer and oil-gas, Senator Evans said, "These sources how represent our major sources and in each category we have the highest or nearly the highest of any state in the nation."

As a result, he said, the problem is to raise the per capita income which can be done by "more industrial development, accelerated development of our natural resources and continued progress in agriculture."

"It is my firm belief that industry can depend upon fair and just legislation for many years to come," Senator Evans said, "but we surely must not overlook the damaging and dangerous trend which is surely developing at an ever increasing tempo to destroy our free capitalistic system. There is every indication that the Mississippi Manufacturers Association is serving as a potent and effective adversary of those sinister forces which are attempting with a frightening degree of success to socialize every segment of our social and economic way of life.

"It is that force which gives little or no concern to the economy of the state and the general welfare of the wealth producers and taxpayers," he said.

At an afternoon business session, G. A. Huth, president of the Mississippi Products Co. at Jackson, was elected president, succeeding Jameson C. Jones of the Corinth Machinery Co.

Other officers elected included D. P. Granberry of the Laurel Oil and Fertilizer Co., first vice president; L. B. Pitts of the Great Southern Box Co. at Jackson, second vice president; John Osberg of the Rockwell Manufacturing Co. at Tupelo, secretary-treasurer, and John Gregg of Jackson, executive director.

Mississippi Votes 'Right To Work'

Hiring Can't Hinge On Union Card

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. (AP)—The Mississippi House of Representatives passed the controversial "right to work" bill late today.

The vote was 92-42.

The measure now goes to the governor for his signature.

The bill prohibits denial of work because of membership or non-membership in a labor union. It outlaws the union shop and allows employers to refuse to check off union members' union dues.

The Senate passed the bill two weeks ago. Gov. Hugh White has indicated he will sign the measure.

Passage came after two hours' debate on the bill and another 40 minutes debate on four amendments that were defeated.

The first amendment would have penalized any employer who used the bill to break down racial segregation in work.

Sponsors of the bill said the amendment was introduced to kill the bill by slowing down the legislative process on irrelevant matters.

The amendment was defeated by an 85-46 vote. Similar votes turned down the other three amendments.



One hundred fifty colored employees of Mississippi Power & Light Company gathered in Jackson recently for an annual statewide meeting. Purpose of the annual event was to congratulate the employees for their past achievements and acquaint them with "Full Steam Ahead," the company's theme for 1954.

Mississippi Power & Light Company Is Host To Negro Employees

Mississippi Power & Light Company was host to approximately 150 colored employees at an informal luncheon meeting at Willie Stevens' Restaurant in Jackson, Wednesday, February 3, according to C. E. Jones, personnel manager.

The annual division meeting, held to review past achievements and explain future objectives, was keynoted by Baxter Wilson, executive vice president. "You are to be commended," Mr. Wilson told the group, "for your efforts in helping build the communities in which you live, as well as for your capable and loyal contributions toward the company's progress through the past 30 years."

In telling of aims and objectives for 1954, Mr. Wilson called on all members of Mississippi Power & Light Company's family for a renewed consciousness in helping fulfill the company's policy, "to render first class service to customers at the lowest rates which are economically sound; to give stable employment at fair wages and under good working conditions, and to pay those who have invested their savings in this enterprise a fair wage on their investment."

Following the keynote address Joe Willie Beard of Yazoo City was presented with a service award in recognition of 15 years continuous employment with the company. Charlie White of Jackson received a 5 year pin.

Special guests at the club were: Dr. C. L. Barnes, President Colored Chamber of Commerce; E. W. Banks, Proprietor, Peoples Undertaking Company; Prof. James Gooden, Director of colored schools; Editor Willie J. Miller, Mississippi Enterprise; Dr. H. P. Wilburn, President, Campbell College; Dr. J. L. Reddix, President, Jackson College; and Editor Percy Greene, Jackson Advocate.

Then, delivering a message for President Rex I. Brown, who, because of business, missed the annual meeting for the first time in 20 years, he said, "Our obligations extend beyond that of just rendering adequate and dependable electric power. As citizens of Mississippi we must pioneer in agricultural and industrial development and fully assume our civic responsibilities."

Mississippi's 'Right-to-Work' Issue Faces Legislative Vote

Business, Civic Leaders 'for' Policy, CIO, AFL, Rail Brotherhoods 'Anti'

By KENNETH TOLER

Mississippi Bureau Chief, Memphis Commercial Appeal
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 13—Mississippi will decide next week whether its official public policy will be "that the right of persons to work shall NOT be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in a labor union or labor organization."

The highly controversial and politically potent issue is before the current biennial session of the legislature and has been set for special order in the House of Representatives Wednesday afternoon. It is contained in a Senate bill setting down that public policy.

The Senate voted 34 to 11 last week to back the so-called "right to work" mandate, and sent it to the House for its consideration. When the Senate had the bill on the floor, an estimated 500 laborers, many in work clothes, jampacked the chamber.

Pro and Con

Leading the movement for adoption of the "right to work" policy are such organizations as the Mississippi Manufacturers Assn., Mississippi Economic Council, composed of business and civic leaders, the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation and the Delta Council.

Opponents include both major labor unions, the CIO and AFL, along with the Railroad Brotherhoods, although the latter are expressly exempt from provisions of the anti-closed shop proposal.

Senate action on the measure caught the labor leaders off guard. They had centered their efforts on the House where a similar bill had been offered by a group of representatives headed by Icey Day, the blind member-attorney of Kosciusko.

With the labor lobby busy on the House side, Sen. Brinkley Morton, attorney and World War II veteran of Senatobia, interrupted Senate routine to introduce the bill last Wednesday, and then moved for its immediate consideration by the Senate sitting as a committee of the whole.

Despite objections from opponents over the procedure of bypassing the labor committee, the Senate went in committee of the whole and reported the bill favorably. It was set for special order the following morning and passed.

Quick Action Sought

The maneuver to by-pass the labor committee headed by Sen. Clarence Stoddard of Amory, was due to its pro-labor makeup. Proponents felt they could gain a minority report, but they wanted a favorable report and a place on the calendar ahead of other measures.

Under the calendar makeup of both branches, minority reports go to the heel and cannot be called up until measures ahead of it have been cleared; except by two-thirds vote for suspension of the rules. The proponents were not certain of that strength, and they gained immediate action.

Opponents said the bill, if enacted, will stir strife between labor and management and cost management "more than it will benefit from the anti-union, anti-closed shop provisions." One opponent said it will force candidates in the future to label themselves "labor or Republican."

House Divided Evenly

House sentiment is more evenly divided. The house bill gained a favorable report, 8 to 6 from the 15 member committee, with Chairman Carl Allen of DeSoto county not voting.

With a friendly House Speaker, proponents gained immediate referral of the Senate bill to the labor committee when it was received Wednesday. The committee then called a hurried meeting and approved the Senate measure, 11 to 1.

Rather than consider its own bill, the House voted to call up the Senate measure next Wednesday for a show-down. House approval of the measure will send it to Gov. Hugh White for approval, veto, or to become law without his signature.

MISSISSIPPI

Although proponents of the anti-union shop measure contend its enactment will aid Gov. White's industrial subsidy program, the governor has made no comment. However, he will likely sign it if it reaches his desk.

Labor Opposes Bill

Labor leaders contend the bill is aimed at their destruction by cutting off finances derived from initiation fees, dues and assessments for special causes. They say such a law will permit those not members of the union to "ride free" and derive benefits from expensive collective bargaining and settlement of grievances without helping defray their costs.

The proposal is patterned after the Virginia law.

Mississippi's version provides:

"Any agreement or combination between any employer and any labor union or labor organization whereby any person not a member of such union shall be denied the right to work for an employer, or whereby such membership is made a condition of employment or continuation of employment by such employer or whereby any such union acquires an employment monopoly in any enterprise, is hereby declared to be an illegal combination or conspiracy and against public policy."

Opponents contend that will force firms requiring full union employment in order to gain the "union label" for their products in competition with other commodities to leave the state. Proponents said there is nothing to prevent all employers from being members of a union "on their own."

Miss. Postal Worker Quits After 46 Yrs.

CLARKSDALE, Miss. — Marland David Upchurch retired from the Post Office here recently after more than 46 years of service.

Upchurch, who will now devote his time to religious, civic and fraternal work, started with the Post Office in 1907, after taking an examination in Cairo, Ill. He was appointed to the postal transportation service, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. He was later assigned to the Tennessee Central Railroad and then transferred to the Louisville and Nashville R. R.

In 1913 he transferred to the Illinois Central branch of what was formerly known as the "Yellow Dog" line from Clarksdale to Yazoo City.

Upon the establishment of the Highway Post Office line in 1949, Upchurch was the senior clerk in charge of operations from Clarksdale to Jackson, Miss.



EUGENE WHITLOCK, former athlete at Brown university has been appointed to the staff of National Broadcasting system as page. Whitlock is the first of his race to land a job as NBC page.

Eugene Whitlock Named As 'Page' On NBC Staff

NEW YORK—Eugene E. Whitlock Jr., former star athlete at Brown University, has been appointed the first Negro page on the staff of the National Broadcasting Company, it was announced this week.

The page staff is a proving ground for young men who have selected the radio and television industry as a career.

Former NBC pages are today among the leading performers and executives in radio, television and allied fields. Among them are Dave Garroway of "Today," NBC-TV early morning show of entertainment and news; TV star Eddie Albert, singers Gordon MacRae and Earl Wrightson; announcers Tex Antoine and Hugh James and television executives Sloch[illegible] Chapin, Thomas Velotta and Bob Rich.

Whitlock, who is 21, graduated from Brown in June of this year. A history major, he was captain of th e Brown varsity track team, manager of the varsity cross-country team and New England AAU 600-yard-champion and recordholder in 1952.

Whitlock is a member of the New York Pioneer Track Club and the Alpha Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity. He lives with his parents in the Bronx, N. Y.

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NATIONAL NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Campaign For 30,000 Jobs In Louisville

Defender Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT—The National Negro Labor Council today announced, from its headquarters in Detroit, the opening of a drive to win equal job opportunities for Negro workers in Louisville, Ky. p.9

Under the slogan "Let Freedom crash the gateway to the South campaign," Plans were laid during a recent three-day session of the NNLC Resident Committee held at the Wedgewood Towers in Chicago. Sat. 11-20-54

The campaign includes the immediate raising of $15,000 in support of the effort to win equal job opportunities in the railroad, General Electric and Ford Motor industries. The latter two are new plants established in Louisville.

Keynoting the campaign, Coleman A. Young, NNLC Executive Secretary, declared "The right of Negro workers to equal access to production jobs in the South has become a critical test of Democracy in America today in view of the increasing runaway of big plants from industrial cities of the North.

"As a result of this vast runaway movement, Louisville, "The Gateway to the South," has emerged as a new and growing industrial center with at least 30,000 new jobs opening up in the next six months.

"Present unemployment figures reveal that three-quarters of the jobless in Louisville are Negro men and women. If the present undemocratic employment policies of industry in that area are allowed to continue, white workers from outside the city will have to be brought in to fill these 30,000 jobs, while thousands of Negro citizens of Louisville, vainly search for employment.

"The hiring policies at the Giant General Electric Appliance Plant, recently opened in Louisville, are good example of what these new industries have in mind for Negroes in the South. This GE plant, now employing 5,000, will go to 11,000 by summer. Of the 150 Negro workers now employed, the great majority work as janitors, with a mere handful of Negro men on production jobs. In spite of the fact that the majority of the several thousand production workers now on the job are women, the three or four Negro women employed in this giant factory, are forced to work as maids.

"Another example, is the Ford Motor Company. Ford is building a large plant in Louisville, which is expected to open by the first of next year and to employ at least 5,000 new workers.

"The Ford Motor Company runs ads in the Negro Newspapers and Magazines, assuring the prospective Negro automobile buyer that 'There is a Ford in your future.' Unless present policies change drastically, there is certainly no 'Ford job' in the future of the Negro unemployed in Louisville.

"Ford already has an assembly plant in Louisville, employing some 500 workers, of this number, only four are Negroes, all of whom are employed as janitors.

Study of 5 Southern Firms Shows Break in Segregation

By Neil MacNeil
United Press

A private nonprofit, nonpolitical research organization yesterday disclosed new cracks in the wall of Negro segregation in Southern industries.

The group reported that Negro workers have seized their new opportunities and performed their better jobs "satisfactorily."

The research organization, the National Planning Association, noted that Southern employers have made "significant departures from traditional bi-racial employment practices."

The NPA's Special Committee of the South based its findings on a close study of five companies—three in New Orleans and two in Little Rock.

The group cautioned that its findings "of necessity" were "very limited" and did not necessarily reflect labor conditions in the South.

But the committee, composed of 81 leaders in the South's agriculture, business, industry, labor, press and government, said its report indicates "what is possible in the way of bi-racial employment patterns and relations" in the South.

It emphasized that in none of the five companies has any of the increased opportunities for Negroes caused "friction" with white workers.

It also said most of the opportunities for Negroes to get better jobs resulted from the severe labor shortages caused by World War II.

The Negro workers in the five companies received "identical" or equal pay with the white workers in the plants, the committee said.

In Little Rock, the two companies studied manufacture low-cost women's clothing and are owned by the same family. One is the Ottenheimer Bros. Co., and the other the Rocket Manufacturing Co.

The committee found that through "careful planning" the employer has been able to hire "a carefully selected group of Negro women" for the skilled jobs in the plants.

None of the Negroes was given supervisory or clerical work and none worked "side by side" at the same jobs with whites. But "the two races intermingle constantly in the course of their work" and intermingle without "unpleasant incidents," it said.

The committee said the Negro women averaged two years more education than white women handling the same jobs—70 percent of the Negroes completed high school and 20 percent had been to college—but that "there was no significant correlation between educational training and efficiency or earnings."

NEGRO GAIN SHOWN IN SOUTH'S PLANTS

Research Study of 5 Concerns Cites Equal Pay Rates and Lack of Friction

WASHINGTON, May 23 (UP)—A private nonprofit, nonpolitical research organization today disclosed new cracks in the wall of Negro segregation in Southern industries.

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The research organization, the National Planning Association, noted that Southern employers had made "significant departures from traditional bi-racial employment practices."

The association's Special Committee of the South based its findings on a study of five Southern companies—three in New Orleans and two in Little Rock, Ark. The group cautioned that its findings "of necessity" were "very limited" and did not necessarily reflect over-all labor conditions in the South.

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Rates of Pay Equal

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The Negro workers in the five companies received "identical" or equal rates of pay with the white workers in the plants, the committee said.

The group's aim is to help develop the "great reservoir of undeveloped resources" in the South, its "untapped markets and manpower available for jobs in new industries and business."

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The report noted that the few attempts the companies made to promote Negroes to supervisory posts failed "apparently because the workers did not like to work under the supervision of members of their won race."

Incentive System Lifts Pay

It quoted the manager of one of the plants as saying the Negro and white women were about equally capable of handling the same work if it was the same task "for a long period." He said, however, that the Negro women showed "less speed" in adapting themselves to new routines.

The three New Orleans companies were not named in the report. One manufacturers roofing and siding materials, one clothing and the third processes food.

The committee said one company has an "incentive system" and as a result some Negroes earned more than whites doing the same work. Negroes generally, however, earned less because the higher paying jobs were given "predominantly" to whites.

In another, unionization has had "far-reaching effects" in modifying pre-war promotion and lay-off policies, in raising Negroes' eligibility for better jobs and in "altering the status of Negroes as employes," the report said. The union "buttressed" these changes with a "no discrimination" clause in the company contract, it said.

But in no cases, the report said, have Negroes supervised white workers.

"Wheer whites and Negroes worked in the same groups," it said, "Negroes were automatically barred from any job that entailed even the smallest degree of delegated authority or direction."

Urban League Places 10,625 Workers In '53

NEW YORK — Negro workers found 10,625 jobs during 1953 thru Urban League employment and welfare activities in 47 cities, the National Urban League reported this week after an inventory of the work of its forty locals.

The report included 273 new jobs openings with employees who had not previously hired Negroes.

These new jobs, described by the National Urban League as "pilot placements" included a wide range of skills, such as chemists, machinists, accountants, linotypists, toolmakers, electronic engineers.

"First placements" were also made of Negro firemen in several cities, bus and street-car drivers in others, and office workers in a wide spread of financial, commercial and retail businesses.

TO STRESS OPENINGS

This emphasis on the new jobs not previously held by Negroes, Lester B. Granger, the League's National Executive Director explained, has meant a reduction of Urban League general employment office services.

"We can see our way clear in the next few years to stepping out of general placement and leaving this job for the public employment services entirely. This will allow us to concentrate all of our employment resources on making new openings for Negroes in new jobs," Granger said.

High on the list of local Urban Leagues making reports were Chicago with 2,828 jobs; Milwaukee, 2,124; and New York, 1,034.

INTEGRATION PLAN

League - sponsored manpower utilization conferences to widen employment opportunities for Negro workers held in Akron and Dayton Ohio, Pittsburgh and New York.

Top management and organized labor leadership teamed with Urban League staff to explore plans for fuller integration of Negro workers at all levels of skills and to upgrade Negroes now in their present work force. A number of significant changes are cited, as a result of this program, in these three cities.



FIRST NEGRO BUS DRIVERS in Omaha, Neb., are (left to right) Bobbye L. Jones, Jack Lee Williams, Charles Abram, jr., and Frank (Lucy) Longstreet. The men were selected through the persistent efforts of many civic organizations in Omaha. Jones is working toward the Master of Seience degree. Williams attended Boyles Business college, is a Mason and the father of three children. Abram, who moved from Oklahoma to Omaha in 1921, is the father of six children, and Longstreet, a former Chicago entertainer, has lived in Omaha since 1905.

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NEGRO TRAVEL AGENT
MAJOR STEAMSHIP LINES

Bon Voyage Planned For First Negro Travel Agent

CHICAGO — (ANP) — A series of bon voyage activities is being planned during July for Miss Harriet B. Jones, the nation's first authorized Negro travel agent for major steamship lines.

In August, Miss Jones, who is chief consultant of the Ace "A" Travel bureau, plans to visit several European nations and possibly North Africa for a general inspection tour of travel accommodations in these nations.

Miss Jones currently is engaged in a swelter of activities as she is trying to take care of her various travel activities as well as prepare for her trip which is only a few weeks away.

Last week she announced the establishment of the Ace A Chi scholarship for beautificians. This act was in appreciation of the enthusiasm shown by nearly 200 beauticians this spring for a trip to Europe that Ace A planned for them. This is said to be the largest single group of Negroes ever to take an overseas tour at one time.

The scholarship will be available to all persons connected with beauty schools of the National Association of Beauty owners, both students and faculty.

In current activity, Miss Jones also is cooperating with Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, national president, in planning housing and travel accommodations for the coming national convention of the National Association of Colored women, in Washington, D. C.

On this tour which begins Aug. 1, Miss Jones will visit England, France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, and North Africa, if all details can be arranged. World wide travel agents and top transportation officials are helping Miss Jones plan her itinerary.

During her trip, she will visit at least two great foreign universities, and possibly five. This will be her first overseas voyage in several years. She, however, has travelled throughout the U. S. and Mexico a number of times.

Purpose of her trip is to investigate and study hotel housing accommodations in foreign travel and how they may be utilized by Negroes and the organizations she serves. She explains her thinking on this trip as follows:

"I want to have an ethical understanding of other lands, regard for other peoples' way of life, and learn how to be a guest in another country.

"Foreign travel is a new thing to Negroes as a group. They offer to foreign lands a new market in the tourist trade. Such a market (a $2,000,000,000 annual income) means more American dollars spent in Europe and eventually a more financially stable economy there."



FERRY TICKET COLLECTOR—Walter H. Simmons (uniformed), 531 Jackson ave., Central Railroad of New Jersey employee since 1935, is perhaps the only colored ferry ticket collector for a ra'' d in the country.

Civil rights commission elects staff

Dr. Robert W. Van Houten, president of Newark College of Engineering, was re - elected chairman of the New Jersey Commission on Civil Rights last week.

Miss J. Margaret Warner, Burlington, was elected vice-president; and Dr. John P. Milligan, assistant commissioner of education and director of the Division Against Discrimination, was elected secretary.

Following the election, Commissioner of Education Frederick M. Raubinger expressed appreciation for the work of the commission and satisfaction with the progress which had been made.

Permanent Appointments

Permanent appointments were approved upon recommendation of Commissioner Raubinger for these field representatives: Stewart M. Meyers, Carl W. Glatt, Thomas H. Bogia and Emmett E. Spurlock.

The Commission authorized the director to plan a conference of local civil rights commissions sometime in the Spring.

Summaries of Division activities were presented to members of the commission.

Tom Monk Gets P. O. Promotion

ATLANTIC CITY—Tom Monk, a postal employe for 27 years, has been promoted this week's first Negro post office supervisor.

His title is foreman of the carrier section and his duties include supervising, routing and checking of all mail routes.



FAIR EMPLOYMENT BOOSTED—Miss Constance Laurel takes a look at the FEP Week exhibit in the rotunda of the Newark City Hall and is greeted by members of the Mayor's Commission on Group Relations, sponsor. Left to right: Miss Laurel, Commissioners (the Rev.) Clarence Bleakney, Joel R. Jacobson anad David M. Litwin, commission chairman. Newark held its second annual FEP Week from Feb. 21 to 27.

Atlantic City Gets First Negro P. O. Supervisor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. Y. (ANP) — A postal employee with 27 years service has been appointed the first Negro supervisor on this city's Post Office.

Acting Postmaster Frank Fertig said, "I feel that Tom is a credit to his race and that he will do an excellent job in his new position.

John J. Ryan, president of the local letter carriers association said "We are highly in favor of the appointment of Tom as supervisor and will give him 100 percent co-operation in all he undertakes."

Monk, who finished among the top eight in recent merit promotion tests, assumes his new duties immediately. Monk's title is foreman of the carrier section, and his principal duties involve the supervising, timing, and checking of all mail routes.

Hulan Jack Finds Work For 37 Aids

By Robert A. Poteet

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack put his thirty-seven honorary commissioners to work for the first time yesterday. He announced a plan for playgrounds in some of the "hundreds" of vacant lots owned by the city.

The honorary commissioners, who have always been long on prestige and short on official function, were called upon to solicit funds and to contribute to the private project which Mr. Jack conceived as a move against juvenile delinquency.

Mr. Jack said his idea was to clean up the littered city-owned lots and equip them with modern apparatus "for teen-agers in particular neighborhoods where it is deemed most necessary to decrease the rise in juvenile delinquency."

It was pointed out that these could be developed in many cases right in the heart of run-down sections wheer juvenile delinquency develops.

Group Incorporated

By way of organization, Mr. Jack went into Supreme Court yesterday and incorporated Manhattan Aid to Youth, Inc. (MATY), a private corporation. Mr. Jack and six of his appointees, including two o fthe honorary commissioners, are members. Mr. Jack said he hopes to have MATY "function as a permanent adjunct of the activities of the Borough President's office for years to come."

Mr. Jack did not explain how the private corporation was to be integrated with the public office, or transmitted to a successor in the office. It will own only the playground equipment. The city will keep title to the lots.

MATY will concentrate first on setting up about ten such playgrounds at a cost of about $3,000 each—a total of about $30,000. No estimate was available on the cost of the supervisors planned for each lot.

Mr. Jack said his honorary commissioners agreed to the project at a Sept. 8 meting in his office, which about twenty-five of them attended. The commisioners also decided unanimously to conduct athletic events and present scholarship awards in co-operation with other groups, he said.

Will Raise Funds

"The honorary commissioners will privately raise the necessary funds to permit the completion of transforming the lots into playgrounds," Mr. Jack said.

The plan will be discused with Parks Commissioner Robert Moses, the Board and other interested groups, Mr. Jack said.

The unpaid honorary commisioners are not expected to do the broom and shovel work on the playgrounds.

They will, however, have a function—that of raising the

Bernard M. Baruch turned down an appointment as one of Mr. Jack's honorary commissioners in May. At that time the Citizens Union criticized the honorary offices as an "Order of City Knighthood . . . to distinguish the honorary citizens from the plain citizens," expressing fear that the shields might "confuse" policemen and others as to the status of the owners.

Jack Congratulated

In Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Thomas A. Aurelio congratulated Mr. Jack on his interest in juvenile delinquency and for his public spirit. Other members of Mr. Jack's corporation are Louis A. Cioffi, Boruogh Works Commissioner, and his assistant, George W. Thompson; Mrs. Blossom G. Saxe, executive manager of Mr. Jack's office, and two honorary commissioners, Emery J. Santo and

The honorary commisioners are::

Honorary Commissioners of Borough Works: Mr. Santo, 270 Park Ave., and Sidney S. Barron, 331 Madison Ave.

Honorary Deputy Commissioner of Borough Works: Maynard M. Miller, 41 W. 86th St.

Honorary Assistant Commissioner of Borough works John Mouakad, 730 Fifth Ave.

Honorary Deputy Assistant Commissioners of Borough Works: William A. Roth, 49 W. 72 St.; Hal Lashin, 840 Eighth Ave.; Harold Cohen, 34 W. 28th St.; Murray L. Watt, 24 Fifth Ave.; Hyman Dickstein, 153 Broome St.; Lester L. Wolff, 9 E. 38th St.; Pasquale J. Chimento, 315 W. Houston St.; Joseph A. Webber, 50 Park Terrace; James E. Branigan, 350 Fifth Ave.; also Charles S. Jacobsen, 77 Park Ave.; John E. Hand, 1931 Madison Ave:; Arthur Imerman, 1350 Broadway; the Rev. Dr. David N. Licorish, 18 W. 123 St.; Mr. Finley, 1010 Fifth Ave.; Abraham K. Kaufman, 205 W. 34th St.; Dr. Fey Chu, 47 Mott St.

Also Dr. Samuel M. Bernstein, 1 Gracie Terrace; David A Schulte jr., 501 Fifth Ave.; Jacob Lerner, 140 Riverside Drive; George A. Lederman, 799 Broadway; Dr. James C. Wing, 20 Fifth Ave.; Louis Weintraub, 533 W. 57th St.; John Vanneck, 17 E. 42d St.; Abraham Goodman, 300 Central Park West; Joseph Rabinovich, 2 Pork Ave.; John Viale, 34 W. 28th St.; Sidney J. Ungar, 210 E. 68th St.; Thomas Konicoff, 507 Fifth Ave.; Herbert H. Aptel, 525 Seventh Ave.; Erwin H. Schlicht, 65 W. 54th St.; Leo J. Margolin, 310 W. 106th St.

Retired Brooklynite feted after 47 years of service

NEW YORK — A testimonial scroll in honor of his "unprecedented record" of 47 years of service to New York University was presented Oct. 20 to Samuel Barfield who, until his retirement earlier this year, was supervisor of building service employees at Washington Square Center.

Dr. LeRoy E. Kimball, NYU vice chancellor and comptroller, made the award in a brief ceremony at 10 a.m.

— o O o —

THE 65-YEAR-OLD "Sam" Barfield, in almost five decades of employment, saw NYU's Washington Square Center grow from a two-floor operation in the main building to a branch that includes eight of the university's 14 schools, colleges and divisions.

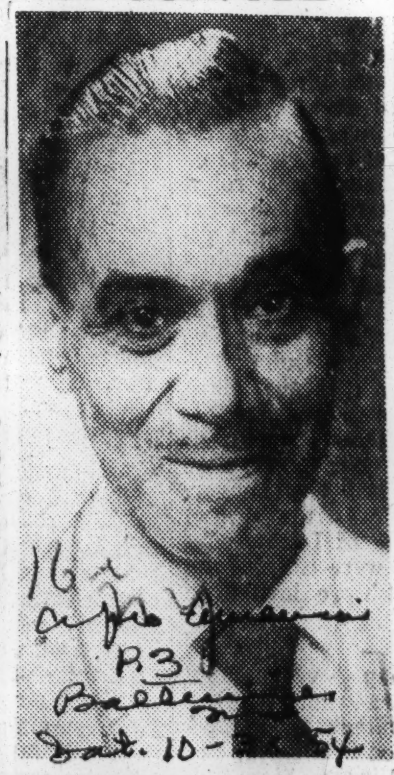
The citation to Mr. Barfield reads, in part:

" . . . to express deep appreciation for your unprecedented record of 47 years of untiring and loyal service to New York University . . . Your cheerful and gentlemanly conduct, your consideration for the comfort and welfare of others and your creation of good will have contributed significantly to our community."

— o O o —

PRINTED ON the same parchment as that used for NYU academic degrees, the scroll was signed by Chancellor Henry T. Heald, Dr. Kimball, and Chester D. Onderdonk, director of personnel and supervisor of property.

A native and still a resident of Brooklyn, Mr. Barfield began his NYU duties in 1907 as a porter and was steadily promoted within the plant department.



SAMUEL BARFIELD

As for the future, Mr. Barfield hopes to travel to see some of the United States. But he plans to spend next summer rooting for his favorite baseball team—the Brooklyn Dodgers. He lives at 348 McDonough St., Brooklyn.

Negro's Role In Skilled Labor And Management Cited

New York, N. Y.—Skilled Negro workers at two P. Lorillard Company plants were featured as illustrations of the important role played by Negro labor in the American tobacco industry in a colorful new exhibit, "Brown Skin and Bright Leaf," which was unveiled here recently by the makers of Old Gold and Kent cigarettes.

Workers engaged in pressing tobacco and cigarette making operations at the 165-year-old tobacco firm's Jersey City, N. J., and Richmond, Va., Plants were displayed in the exhibit, which depicts the Negro's contributions to the tobacco industry from historic times down to the present.

Also featured in the exhibit is Malcolm Yelverton, Assistant to the Production Foreman of the Old Gold Branch at Jersey City, N. J., who typifies the latter-day achievements of Negroes at the management level of the tobacco industry. Yelverton, a 27-year employee of P. Lorillard Company, assists in the supervision of every operation in the Old Gold Cigarette Making Department, the most exacting phase of cigarette manufacturing, and more than a hundred employees are responsible to him.

The exhibit, presented by P. Lorillard Company, America's oldest tobacco manufacturers, will be displayed as a public service to interested groups and conventions throughout the nation.

Three firemen now on crack Diesel trains

BROOKLYN — (ANP) — One of the South's leading railroad unionists visited the Rev. C. L. Franklin, pastor of Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church here last week and brought a message of advancement by railroad men. The visitor was Cleveland Jackson, 43, Jackson, Miss., a nephew of the pastor.

He is a member of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers, 976, AFL. Beginning as a fireman on an old steamboiler local out of Jackson, Miss., 23 years ago, he climbed to the presidency of his union. He is now secretary and treasurer.

He discarded the idea that colored people are not working on the modern diesel engines. He himself is an expert on diesel motors, and named three men who are firemen on crack diesel-powered trains—P. Guild, Panama Limited; Ben Johnson, Louisana and Latimore Suddeth, City Limited, all running between Chicago and New Orleans.



MRS. BEATRICE EVANS

All This Is Embarrassing

Fair Play of Edward Miller Results in 'Good Business'

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

(Second in Series)

NEW YORK—Edward J. Miller, president of New York City's Falcon Buick Co., Inc., has been lauded and cited by a number of Negro organizations. He has been praised for his liberal employment policy and for his spirit of fair play.

All this embarrasses Mr. Miller. "I've never felt I deserved any particular commendation for doing good business," he says.

"A fairly high percentage of our customers are Negro. So when I hired Reuben Patton and others I hoped my Negro customers would like it. And they have." (Mr. Patton, incidentally, was recently awarded the coveted Buick Royal Purple Award and diamond pin for a superior sales record. No other Negro in the country has received this award.)

"WHATEVER I'VE done has been in the interest of good business," Mr. Miller insists.

This inate honesty and sincerity has won both friends and sales for the man who has been in the automotive business for forty-one years. Despite his resistance to accepting praise, it was not a simple matter for Mr. Miller to hire Mr. Patton about five years ago, and later to place him on the floor of his show rooms.

He first had to fight pressure from within in order to hire the Negro salesman. But he stood his ground, just as today he stands his ground when he wants to lend his services and his automobiles to a community project.

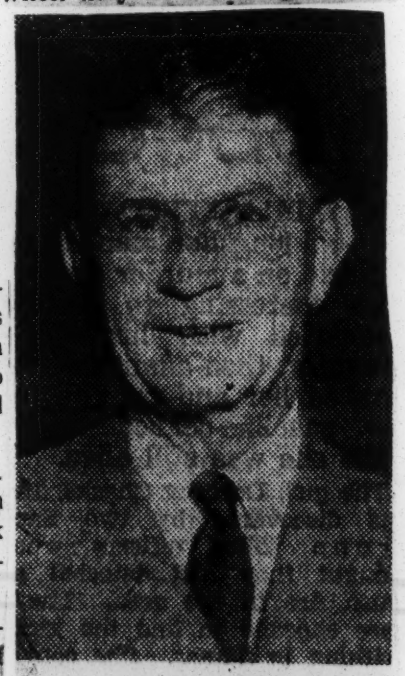
Last month, for instance, the day before Buicks were officially and publicly displayed throughout the nation, he had two of them on display in the heart of Harlem.

* * *

MR. MILLER expresses great pride in his Negro employes.

"They are all doing their job well and they are earning the wages I pay them. One of my men who not long ago was polishing cars is now an inspector. He is handling customers with special service problems."

Call it good business or not, Edward J. Miller is a far cry from those employers who are blind to any association of good business and Negroes, and those who want to appear righteous when they do hire Negroes.



EDWARD J. MILLER

. . . his customers liked it

Ex-Schoolmarm Rated Among Top U. S. Producers In Insurance Field

By LEE BLACKWELL

An aggressive grandmother who still looks young for her age is one of the leading agents of the country's oldest life insurance company Mutual of New York.

She is Mrs. Beatrice Evans, who worked her way through Fisk university magna cum laude in three years and went on to teach concrete geometry at Tuskegee Institute under the late Booker T. Washington.

Mrs. Evans started her career in insurance in 1920 as an agent for old Liberty Life when it was formed in 1920. Liberty later became Supreme Liberty after a merger.

After 10 years with Liberty, Mrs. Evans' pioneer spirit urged her to make a move that has caused many Negro insurance executives to criticize her severly. Armed with her sharp mind and the conviction that within the Negro race there existed a group whose mortality rate would compare with any, she went to New York to offer her services to Mutual.

She got the job even after making it clear that she was a Negro. (Mrs. Evans is fair enough to pass). Twenty three years later she is one of the company's most respected employes, is well on the way to writing more than $400,000 worth of new insurance this year and seems assured of making the Top 50 club for the fourth time. In September of this year she ranked 17th among the company's 3,700 agents throughout the country.

Mrs. Evans is proud of the fact that her clients have the firm's best mortality record. She has had only three deaths in 23 years.

Chances are you won't hear Mrs. Evans speak at your Thursday evening bridge club or make an appeal from the pulpit of your favorite church. She doesn't believe in "taking advantage of the public to gain business."

Her efforts have broken down prejudice in all the big insurance companies who, for several years, practically ignored Negroes. Mrs. Evans said some of her clients now hold individual policies in excess of $75,000.

Though her operations are primarily in Chicago, Mrs. Evans is free to seek business anywhere in the United States. Her Chicago office is in the First National Bank Building.

A native of Macon, Ga., Mrs. Evans was recently given an award for her outstanding work by the Allied Committee for Vocational Achievement.

Much of this easy-smiling matron's aggressiveness rubbed off on her son, Leonard. He is president of the National Negro Radio Network. Leonard went to Fisk for two years before shifting to Illinois to study business administration. A daughter, Evelyn, is married to Dr. Roger R. Spencer.

That Long Cadillac Car People

Lash 'Motorama' for Omitting Negroes

NEW YORK—General Motors carried on in great fashion this week with a fancy display of autos and talents in the "Motorama" show which was presented at the fabulous Waldorf-Astoria here without the services of any Negro talent.

As word passed around show business circles about the great salaries, the great publicity and the other advantages of appearing in the cross country tour to advertise the General Motors products, which are also purchased in Negro communities, the cry was heard from Negro circles that although forty-five performers were hired for the event not one was colored!!

Most show business periodicals were praising the advent of product shows as a new outlet for talent. Few, however, realized what this meant to the Negro performer. Although statistics readily indicate the value of the minority dollar, the producers of these cross-country tours advertising certain products seem unaware of it. In New York, for example, there were numerous protests from artists.

In the meeting of the American Guild of Variety Artists, it had been agreed that AGVA would not okay any show for its performers which was discriminatory. Nevertheless forty-one of the forty-five performers in the General Motors show had to be issued AGVA memberships in order to perform while others among the 5,000 plus AGVA members, including its Negro members, remain unemployed.

It is interesting to note that the latest big advent in show business has been the national tours by major products with a show accompanying a display of products. Although these products, as in the case of General Motors, are used by Negroes, who represent one-tenth of the nation's buying power, no Negro performers are used in these shows.

It is understood that performers in the New York area will be fighting for recognition in these shows. It is anticipated that consumers about the nation will soon resent the fact that they are not represented. In 1953, such shows grossed an income of six million dollars. It is anticipated that this figure will be doubled in 1954. There has been no indication, to date, that such firms as General Motors are willing to recognize the value of the Negro market by using Negro performers in these trade shows.

James T. Hinton Honored For 25 Years Service

NEW YORK—James E. Hinton, manager of the Special Request Department of Metro Associated Services, Inc., of New York, N. Y., was honored during the recent annual meeting of the firm's creative staff with its field representatives, for 25 years of service with the company.

Mr. Hinton was presented with a gold watch by General Manager William Schak on behalf of the firm which publishes syndicated advertising mat services for newspapers in the United States, Canada, and many foreign countries.

Hinton's career with Metro embraces original establishment of the Special Request Department. Under his management the department has become noted for its prompt and efficient response to emergency calls for help from Metro's newspaper clientele everywhere.

Hinton also is supervisor of the many useful special catalogues of advertising illustrations issued from time to time by Metro, including the voluminous catalogue known in the trade as "Cut Book No. 6."

Born in Norfolk, Va., Mr. Hinton likes to think of himself as an "adopted New Yorker." He attended Harlem Evening High School, St. Johns University, and the New School of Social Research.

One of Mr. Hinton's major interests is working with young people. For more than 20 years he has directed juvenile guidance activities at St. James Presbyterian Church.

His successes in this field have been based on broad knowledge and practical experience in religious education, music, and dramatics. His skill as a creative writer also has contributed to his successes in working with young people.

Mr. Hinton likes to call the roll of young people with whom he has worked through the years, and he takes singular pride in their progress.

'Confidential' Aide

Newburgh Names A New Secretary

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A 21-year-old Negro girl has been named "confidential secretary" to Newburgh's City Manager, Donald H. Blatt.

Mr. Blatt announced that the appointment of Hilda G. Best became effective on Monday, March 1. Miss Best, purportedly the first Negro to hold a position in Newburgh's City Hall, is the daughter of the Rev. James A. Best.



HILDA G. BEST
... of a confidential nature

Miss Best's office will be located next to that of the city manager and Mr. Blatt said, will not be classified under civil service because of its confidential nature.

Miss Best finished twenty-seventh in the 1950 graduating class of Newburgh Free Academy in 1950. Last August she completed a two-year course in Business Administration at Providence, R. I.'s Bryant College.

No salary scale has been set for the position which was filled formerly by the late Mrs. Jean Frew. However, Miss Best's will start at the stenographer's minimum of $2700 per annum.

Summer, Beer and Jobs

GOOD NEWS from New York City is that its six largest breweries have expressed their determination to increase employment opportunities for Negroes, after capable General Sessions Judge Harold A. Stevens, chairman of an anti-discrimination committee of employers and unions, had resigned because he felt they were stalling.

For the last two or three years the United African Nationalist Movement headed by James R. Lawson, the New York Urban League, the local weeklies and other civic groups have been pressuring the breweries and the Brewery Workers Joint Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, to lower the color bar and give Negroes a break.

The result was some token employment as drivers and truck helpers, but generally speaking, the reforms have been in slow motion, and the African Nationalist Movement has been talking picketing and other methods of cutting beer consumption in Negro neighborhoods until white brethren see the point.

But now summer is coming when beer consumption reaches its peak, and any decline in Negro imbibing would seriously hurt, so breweries and unions are suddenly becoming reasonable.

This is understandable because, proportionately, Negroes consume more beer than any other American group, all breweries and their salesmen know that colored communities are their choicest markets, and accordingly, the competition for Negro trade is intense.

Almost all the major breweries now have colored salesmen, many of whom make a very good living, and the employment of Negro truck drivers and helpers is very slowly increasing; so, superficially there seems to be progress.

Unfortunately, however, this is not the whole picture by any means, and the rest of the picture is very disappointing indeed, because Negroes elsewhere in the industry are almost completely shut out.

In the 440 U. S. breweries there are around 83,000 employes of whom about 64,000 are production workers, and less than 500 of these key laborers are Negroes, including 200 salesmen and about twenty-five clerical workers. The yearly brewery payroll is nearly $300 million.

Negroes contribute over a half-billion of the four and one-half billion dollars spent annually for beer, including that consumed by the armed forces here and abroad, and much of colored consumption is concentrated in teeming Negro communities from coast to coast which are prizes in the brewers' eyes.

It would be monotonous to chronicle, city by city, the oceans of beer consumed by Negroes, especially in the summer months; and the tiny number of Negroes employed in the production end where wages are the highest and the unions most exclusive (and most adamant against Negro membership).

Boycotting of any particular beer would do no good because the production and administrative employment policies regarding Negroes is the same, no matter what brewery's product one consumes.

Incidentally, the same is true of wineries and distillers, all equally well patronized by our people.

There are several ways of contending with this problem, and we hope some of them will be tried in the interest of increased employment.

Pressure can be put on all local breweries, as in New York, for at least token employment in production and clerical branches; or a nation-wide demonstration could be launched for its educational effect, or a new brewery could be started, as we did the insurance and beauty businesses, and for the same reason.

Summer is the ideal time to think about this beer business and the $500 millions we spend yearly, with so little return.

Herman T. Smith Contracted As Market Expert

NEW YORK, N. Y.— Sylvania Electric Products Corporation, 1740 Broadway, NYC, announced recently that Herman T. Smith, Sales Consultant, has been contracted as Market Specialist for the firm's Radio and Television Division and Photo Flash Sales Department.

Mr. Smith will study and analyze special markets to develop plans and ideas for increasing the sales of Sylvania Products in these markets.

Herman T. Smith, widely known Sales Consultant and Market Analyst, heads his own Sales Consultant firm at 55 W. 42nd Street, NYC. He was one of the pioneer Negro Sales Representatives, and has 20 years' experience in the field of marketing, selling, and field research with several major companies. Through his Sales Consultant firm he now represents a list of important manufacturers. Sylvania Electric Products Corporation is the latest to join this list. Mr. Smith is recognized as being a top expert in his field.

Currently, Sylvania is one of the two largest manufacturers of radio and receiving tubes, one of the largest manufacturers of TV tubes, the largest manufacturer of Photoflash bulbs, second in the manufacture of fluorescent lamps, third in the manufacture of incandescent light bulbs, one of the largest manufacturers of fluorescent light fixtures, one of the three largest manufacturers of automobile radio sets, one of the first ten television set manufacturers, among the world's foremost companies for research and engineering, and is a major participant in a wide variety of research and development projects for the armed services, as well as a principal producer of highly technical equipment items.



afro American P. 11 Baltimore Md.
Sat 10-23-54

A STITCH IN TIME—Mrs. Rosa Kornegay, proprietor, Service Cleaners, Goldsboro, N. C.; repairs a rip in a pair of men's pants. Mrs. Kornegay has been operating her one-woman tailor shop cleaning pick-up station for seven years. Drawing from her long experience, Mrs. Kornegay says that the elbow in a man's coat is the hardest to repair because "you have to open up the sleeve to get to the tear." Rips like she's fixing now are "duck soup," she says.

Columbus, O. Hires Negro Bus Driver

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (ANP) — The first Negro, Marion Iverson, was placed on the payroll of the Columbus Transit Company last week marking the end of a long hard struggle by various organizations and the Columbus NAACP in particular, to get Negro bus drivers.

Commenting on the matter, Atty. John L. Francis, president of the Ohio State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches, said: "We are glad to see this day come, it marks the beginning of many other changes our branch expects to bring about in this community."

Rev. Phale D. Hale, the new president of the Columbus NAACP, stated:

"There were many times when we felt that the company was insincere and non-co-operative. We now feel that the company means business.

Capitol Cleaners Hire 40 Percent Negroes In Plant

The Capitol - Varsity Cleaning Company with its main office and plant in Oxford, has not only set an expansion record, but it has set a record in fair employment practice.

Mr. Verlin L. Pulley founded the first Capitol cleaning store 30 years ago. At the start he employed colored people. Today, Capitol-Varsity Cleaning Company has the largest number of outlets—97 stores—in Ohio and Indiana of any Dry Cleaning Company. Today 40 percent of the Company's employees in its plant are Negroes. You will have to look far before this fair employment record can be surpassed.

Giving employment on merit and not because of the color of one's skin has been good for Capitol.

Several of Capitol stores in Dayton, are owned, operated and managed by Negroes.

The company has never had any reason to regret of having always practiced job fairness towards all alike, despite color of skin. In fact, William Pulley, son of the founder said: "we feel pretty proud of this record, especially since several of our colored folks have been with us since we expanded from a small cleaner."

This fall, Capitol Cleaners will celebrate their 30th Anniversary. Butler County can be proud and wish Mr. Verlin L. Pulley, his son William, all their associates and employees the continued leadership they won on merit.

Local Auto Agency Hires Negro as Floor Salesman

History was made at the new Sheppard Buick agency, in Tulsa's Buick Block, 750 South Lewis avenue, this week as Richard R. Gorham, Jr., 411 East Latimer court, began his second week as the first Negro to sell a General Motors product on a full-time basis, on the floor of a local Buick sales agency.

Gorham, who has had experience in selling another nationally known automobile, works regular hours at the Sheppard Buick company, and serves all customers irrespective of race.

Charles Sheppard, Jr., youthful owner of the agency, declared in an interview this week, "Dick works with us and is treated as just another salesman. He does not ask for preferential treatment because he is a Negro and we don't give it. We hired him to sell Buicks and it doesn't matter who he sells them to."

Sheppard, who recently returned to Tulsa from the West Coast where he was engaged in automobile sales at Sacramento, Calif., emphasized the fact that salesmanship, not race, was the big factor that influenced his hiring of Gorham.

Gorham, who formerly lived in St. Louis and in Berkeley, Calif., is a graduate of Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo., where he majored in sociology. He has done work toward a graduate degree in corrective social work at Washington university in St. Louis.

Recently licensed to preach as a local minister of the African Methodist Episcopal church, he is a member of Vernon AME church in North Tulsa, and serves as recreational director of the State A.M.E. Connectional Youth congress.

A veteran of World War II, Gorham was a member of the famed Ninth Cavalry reconnaissance unit at Ft. Riley, Kansas, and was later a non-commissioned officer with the 93rd and 92nd Infantry divisions at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and Ft. McClellan, Ala. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, and Good Hope lodge, A.F.A.M., of Oakland, Calif.

He is married and has one son, Darryl Theodore. Mrs. Gorham, the former Thelma Rea Thurston of Kansas City, Kans., is managing editor of the Oklahoma Eagle. The family lives at 411 East Latimer court.



NEGRO BUICK SALESMAN—Richard R. (Dick(Gorham Jr., already a popular salesman at the new Sheppard Buick Inc., is shown in the top photo handing the keys of a new Buick Special to Dean O. Mitchell, who lives in the 1100 block on North Main street. Mitchell, who traded in another General Motors product for his new Buick, was one of the Negro salesman's first customers in the Buick Block. Gorham sells both new and used cars and works full-time, regular hours on the floor at Sheppard Buick Inc., 750 South Lewis.

Sparks Against Right-to-Work Law for Okla.

Woodward, Okla.—Reuben Sparks, Republican nominee for governor, reversed his stand favoring "right-to-work" legislation and said "this is not the answer" to bringing industry into Oklahoma.

Sparks abandoned his earlier proposal that the state approve a constitutional amendment outlawing the closed shop. The amendment would make it illegal to deny employment to a nonunion worker.

Raymond Gary, the Democratic nominee, has not supported "right-to-work" legislation although he has not taken a definite stand on the issue. He has said he will not propose anything that would bring a war between labor and industry.

In the 1953 legislature, a move to put the issue on the ballot failed.

In his statement, Sparks said that economic progress can come only if "labor and capital work together."

"As you may recall," he said, "early in the primary campaign I expressed the thought that a 'right-to-work' bill might encourage business to locate in Oklahoma. I have since discussed this matter with leaders of both industry and labor and have concluded this is not the answer."

Negroes Miss Better Jobs in Oklahoma-OSES

Negroes are missing out on the better jobs in Oklahoma, both in private industry and for the government—federal, state and local, according to officials of the Oklahoma State Employment service. This fact was revealed in interviews with G. G. Schuette, manager of the main Tulsa office of the OSES at 812 South Boston, and J. J. Wideman, manager of the Negro branch at 106-08 N. Greenwood.

The following points about Negroes and jobs in the Tulsa area were brought out in these interviews:

1. Negroes are failing to get better posts available to them by refusing to take work classification tests offered by the employment services.

Drought Has Affected Jobs

2. The drought has cut down on the number of harvest jobs and agricultural work available.

3. Construction work is offering plenty of jobs at good pay.

4. More jobs are available now that students are back in school.

5. Domestic jobs, part time positions and chambermaid jobs are open for women.

6. Better positions are opening up to men.

7. Negroes of Tulsa are not taking advantage of civil service jobs posted on the bulletin board of the Greenwood employment office.

Both men also told how the employment offices operate in Tulsa, and both pointed out that Negroes get full service and equal service

American states, will be further disrupted and weakened.

"3. The action of the Mississippi legislature will play directly into the hands of communists and other enemies of American democracy."

Democratic Proposals Rejected

The state legislature earlier in the year rejected an attempt to pass legislation to pave the way for the abolishing of public schools.

It also took steps which it hopes will prevent Negroes from attending the new medical school at the university of Mississippi. Fear that colored students might seek admission came after legislators recently abolished out-of-state medical scholarships to Mississippi students.

Fearful that Negroes might try to enter on grounds no facilities are available for them in the states, the solons last week voted to continue scholarships for colored persons to attend Meharry Medical college in Nashville.

Woman Cripple Thru Tragedy, Operates Employment Agency, Notary Public Service

Eagle Tulsa, Oklahoma Thurs. 10-28-54

A woman who five years ago almost lost her life through a tragedy is now operating a fee charging employment service in N. Tulsa. She is Mrs. Lucille Trice Boozer of 752 East Marshall street. Her business is called Lucille's Employment service, telephone number, 3-3467.

Almost hopeless cripple in 1949, Mrs. Boozer has recovered to the extent that she operates from her home a typing service, a notary public service and the employment agency. Still tied down to a wheel chair, Mrs. Boozer wants to earn her own living. Her job service, she believes, will make her self-sufficient.

This agency, Mrs. Boozer said, seeks better jobs for Negroes, but it does not have enough qualified applicants for the positions. Persons wanting to hire permanent help, including maids, she said, want them to have high school education. She explained:

"White people hiring domestic help don't want any more people who say 'dis' and 'dat.' They realize that their children copy the talk of the help. Today they want the high type of worker who is intelligent and speaks good English before their children.

"The day of the ignorant Negro domestic is past. Yet, I need more persons on my files to fill out positions offered."

She received her license to operate the employment service last April. It is registered with Tulsa's leading department stores and other top South Tulsa firms. Jobs this agency find are on a permanent basis for good workers.



Mrs. Lucille Trice Boozer ...

A native of Tulsa and class of '34, graduate of Booker T. Washington high school, Mrs. Boozer during her career has worked in the Department of the Navy bureau of supplies and accounts as a typist and in filing, and she also has been head typist of the shipping department of the famed top and Shop grocery stores in Chicago.

Currently, she is trying to complete the building of her house through her work as a job finder, a typist and a notary public.

U.S. Steel Hires First Technical Colored Worker

NEW YORK — (NNPA) — The United States Steel Corporation has hired its first colored professional-technical worker at its Fairless Works plant in Morrisville, Pa., the National Urban League announced Friday.

The employee is Leon Fennoy, a chemist, of Brooklyn, who was referred to U. S. Steel by the league. He reported to work on April 12.

Employment of Fennoy at Fairless Works, the league said, ends a three-year effort of the league and other organizations to get U. S. Steel to hire qualified colored workers. The policy of the company was not to hire colored persons in white collar, professional and technical jobs.

As part of the effort to break down job discrimination at Fairless Works, the league, at the request of U. S. Steel, recruited 20 colored workers who were qualified as chemists, mechanical engineers, draftsmen, and stenographers, and referred them to the company.

The league said U. S. Steel has informed it that job offers have been made to some of these applicants.

In a letter to Robert W. Dowling, the league's president, E. E. Moore, vice president of U. S. Steel, said the company has a number of professional openings which will be filled from among the qualified applicants who are now being interviewed by the company.

Mr. Moore also said U. S. Steel "intends to live up to its continuing policy as regards the employment of workers in that applicants for jobs will continue to receive every possible consideration within the limits of their qualifications."

Mr. Dowling called the employment of Mr. Fennoy "an important first step toward the sound and democratic employment policies of forward looking and progressive industrial leadership that has become increasingly concerned about the employment practices that deprive Negro workers of equality of opportunity in our economic life."

U. S. Steel co. hires chemist at Fairless Works plant in Pa.

MORRISVILLE, Pa. — The United States Steel Corporation has hired its first colored professional and technical worker at its Fairless Works plant here.

Leon Fennoy, chemist of 638 Halsey st., Brooklyn, N.Y., who was referred to U. S. Steel by the National Urban League, reported to work April 12.

This precedent follows closely the series of articles by AFRO - AMERICAN reporter, James [illegible] Hicks, who exposed the discriminatory employment policy of U. S. [illegible] at the Morrisville pla[illegible]

U. S. Steel Hires Negro As Chemist

MORRISVILLE, Pa. — The U. S. Steel corporation has hired its first Negro technician at its gigantic, 400 million dollar Fairless plant here.

He is Leroy Sennoy, a chemist, of 638 Halsey st., in Brooklyn, who began work Monday, April 12.

The hiring of Sennoy is the first Negro professional and technical worker at the multi-million dollar plant in this newly developed area comes several weeks after the giant steel company was blasted by a spokesman for the National Urban League in the Defender for discriminating in hiring at the Fairless plant and housing at the new Fairless Hills project adjoining the plant.

The employment of Sennoy culminates almost three years of negotiations between the National Urban league and the steel company in an attempt to secure the employment of Negroes in higher categories at the Fairless plant.

Sennoy was one of 20 qualified Negroes the Urban League referred to the steel company for consideration. The others, chemists, stenographers, draftsmen, and mechanical engineers which the company said they needed, as far as can be learned, were not hired.

He now brings the number of Negroes employed at the Fairless plant to 103 out of 300.

Discharged Postal Clerk Asks Supreme Court Review Of Case

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — William C. Jason, a postal clerk for thirty-one years in the Philadelphia post office, has asked the United States Supreme Court to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding his dismissal on disloyalty charges.

Attorneys for Jason contend that the Court of Appeals erred in holding that the Government, after a final Loyalty Review Board decision that reasonable grounds did not exist to believe that the postal clerk was disloyal, can fire him upon the same charges of which he was previously cleared, where no authorization for a second investigation is provided for in the controlling executive order.

They also contend that the Court of Appeals erred in constructing the executive order as authorizing repeated investigations on identical charges in removal actions from the classified civil service.

George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Law School, and Howard Jenkins, a faculty member, are representing Jason.

In 1948 Jason was served with a notice of proposed removal action on loyalty grounds, containing ten specific charges, under an executive order issued by President Truman on May 21, 1947.

NO "GROUNDS DISCOVERS"

After successive administrative hearings, the Loyalty Review Board found that "reasonable grounds" did not exist for believing Jason to be disloyal.

In 1952 Jason was again served with notice of proposed removal action on loyalty grounds, containing the same charges.

Jason sought to enjoin the second investigation into his loyalty, but his suit was dismissed by the District Court here for failure to exhaust his administrative remedies.

The administrative hearings this time wound up with a finding by the Loyalty Review Board that a "reasonable doubt" existed as to Jason's loyalty.

Authority for the second investigation was based on an executive order issued by President Truman on April 30, 1951, amending the earlier order. The later executive order substituted the "reasonable doubt" test for the "reasonable grounds" test as the standard for loyalty charges.

RE-EXAMINATION ORDER

Under the later order, the Loyalty Review Board, in a memorandum, directed all agencies to re-examine under the new standard all loyalty cases reversed on appeal.

Jason filed suit in the District Court here to have his rights declared under the executive orders, to have the directive of the Loyalty Review Board for re-examination of loyalty cases declared unauthorized, and for an order restoring him to his job in the Philadelpia post office.

The District Court dismissed his complaint on two grounds: Failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted, and lack of jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit.

The Court of Appeals, in a 2-to-1 decision, found that the District Court was in error in deciding that it was without jurisdiction of the subject matter, but affaired the decision that Jason's complaint failed to state a claim upon which relieve could be granted.

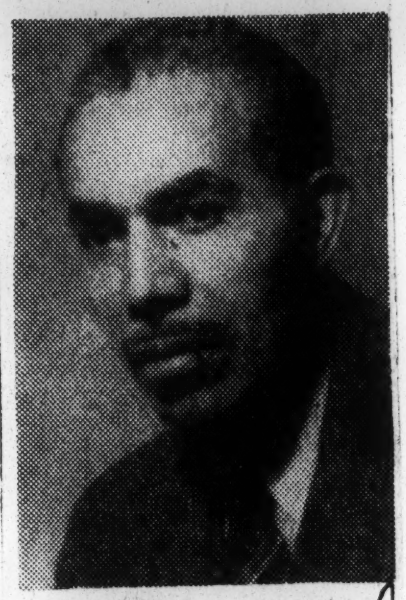
The court ruled that the principle of "res judicata" should not be extended to administrative matters.

It also ruled that the Truman executive order amending his earlier order caused a "markedly differ- (In law, a matter finally decided on its merits cannot be litigated again).

Judge Henry W. Edgerton, in a dissenting opinion, said "nothing less than express language" in a law or executive order should be regarded as authorizing repeated investigations.

Thousands of federal employees will beu affected by the decision of the Court of Appeals if it stands. One estimate is that some 9,300 individuals are involved.

Post Office ups Afro-American Douglas Ragin



DOUGLAS H. RAGIN

PHILADELPHIA — As of Nov. 1, Douglas H. Ragin of 2238 Cross St., general foreman at the 30th Street Post Office, was promoted to coordinator. He is the only colored postal employee in the United States upgraded to this senior supervisory position.

Ragin, who had been general foreman since 1951, has been in the postal service for 31 years. Starting as substitute clerk, he has also worked as distributor, front window clerk, clerk-in-charge and foreman.

HE IS a vestryman at Saint Simon the Cyrenian Episcopal Church, 22nd and Reed Sts., of which the Revs. John R. Logan Sr. and Jr. are rector and vicar, respectively. He is also a member of the Mutual Association of Postal Employees, National Alliance of Postal Employees, United National Association of Post Office Clerks, United Association of Postal Supervisors, and Tuscan Morning Star Lodge of the Masons.

Native of Fort Valley, Ga., Ragin was graduated from State College there and attended Atlanta University.

He and his wife, the former Birdie A. Dinkins, have two daughters, Mrs. June Ballard and Miss Gloria Ragin; one son, Howell, and three grandchildren, Yvonne, 6; Douglas 3rd, 3, and Michael, 10 months.

Weeda Milhouse only girl in fire station

PHILADELPHIA

One of many girls employed in the Department of Public Safety's Bureau of Fire, Weeda F. Milhouse is the only female clerk working out of a fire station.

Miss Milhouse is office assistant to Fire Department Capt. Joseph T. Gibbs, who is administrative officer of the Reserve Fire Force, headquartered at 149 N. Second St.

Although the Kensington High School graduate talks down the importance of her position, she has a job of responsibility. Should an extended emergency occur in the absence of Capt. Gibbs, it would be her duty to set up operations.

AN EXTENDED emergency is a two-alarm fire or more. In such an instance, Miss Milhouse's first move would be to get in touch with the reserve division chief, Eugene Richardson. Within or without the presence of Capt. Gibbs, she acts swiftly and efficiently.

After taking a civil service test on April 9, 1953, Miss Milhouse, the next day, surprisingly found herself employed in her present post. Capt. Gibbs is all but bemoaning the fact that she recently took a second such examination.

MISS MILHOUSE passed the last test with the highest average of any who took the examination. Pending reclassification, she will be promoted to a higher-paying position.

A business administration student at Temple University, she sings in the choir at First Antioch Baptist Church, 1745 N. 19th St., the Rev. Javan L. Jones, pastor. She formerly served as office secretary at the church. She also sang with the school choir at Kensington.

The teenager (she's 19) lives with her mother, Mrs. Oziedell Milhouse, at 1734 N. 16th St. She is a native of Philadelphia.

Both Capt. Gibbs and Miss Milhouse stressed the fact that the Reserve Fire Force is in need of more men. The volunteers are required to purchase only their regulation gray shirts and pants. The city furnishes their protective clothing.

That includes overcoat, helmet, boots, and gloves.

"Although the Reserve Fire Force is more than 600 strong," Capt. Gibbs stated, there is immediate need for more volunteers. They are especially needed to round out the fire department's program, which will be emphasized by observance of Fire Prevention Week Oct. 3-9."



152 YEARS AGO—Fire Department Capt. Joseph T. Gibbs shows his office assistant, Weeda F. Milhouse, headgear worn by firemen in 1802 at headquarters of Reserve Fire Force, 149 N. Second St., where he is administrative officer.

Sun Oil Co. gives retired employee, 72, expense-paid dreamtrip through states

PHILADELPHIA

Waymon Postel, a 72-year-old retired oil refinery worker, is currently fulfilling a life-long ambition by taking a month-long, leisurely sightseeing trip through the United States.

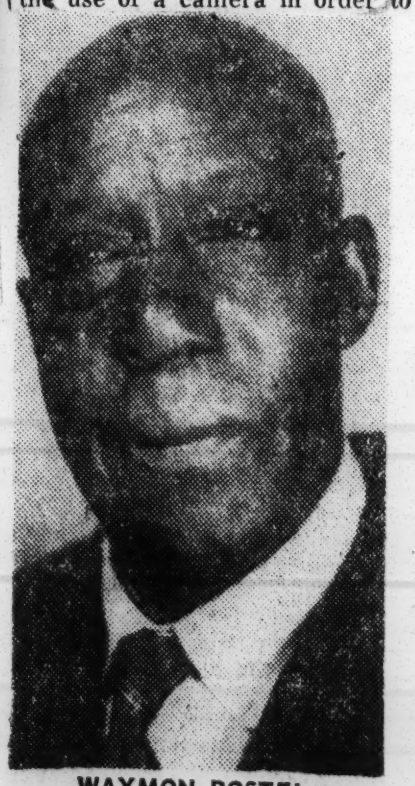
The all-expense-paid trip is a gift to Mr. Postel from the Sun Oil Co.'s refinery at Marcus Hook, Pa., where Mr. Postel had worked for 50 years. He retired on June 10 of this year.

When informed of the company's gift to him, Mr. Postel, who lives at 1213 Market St., Linwood, Pa., expressed a desire to see Florida. He said, however, that he would like someone to accompany him on the trip.

THE SUN OIL CO. immediately made a station wagon available to him and furnished him a driver, in the person of Philip C. Turner of 2132 Blueball Ave., Boothwyn, Pa., a sample collector in the refinery laboratory, who has been employed with the company since January, 1933.

Mr. Turner, however, had not driven a car for several years. The company arranged for driving lessons. He later passed the test and secured a license. He was also supplied with and taught the use of a camera in order to make a pictorial record of the trip.

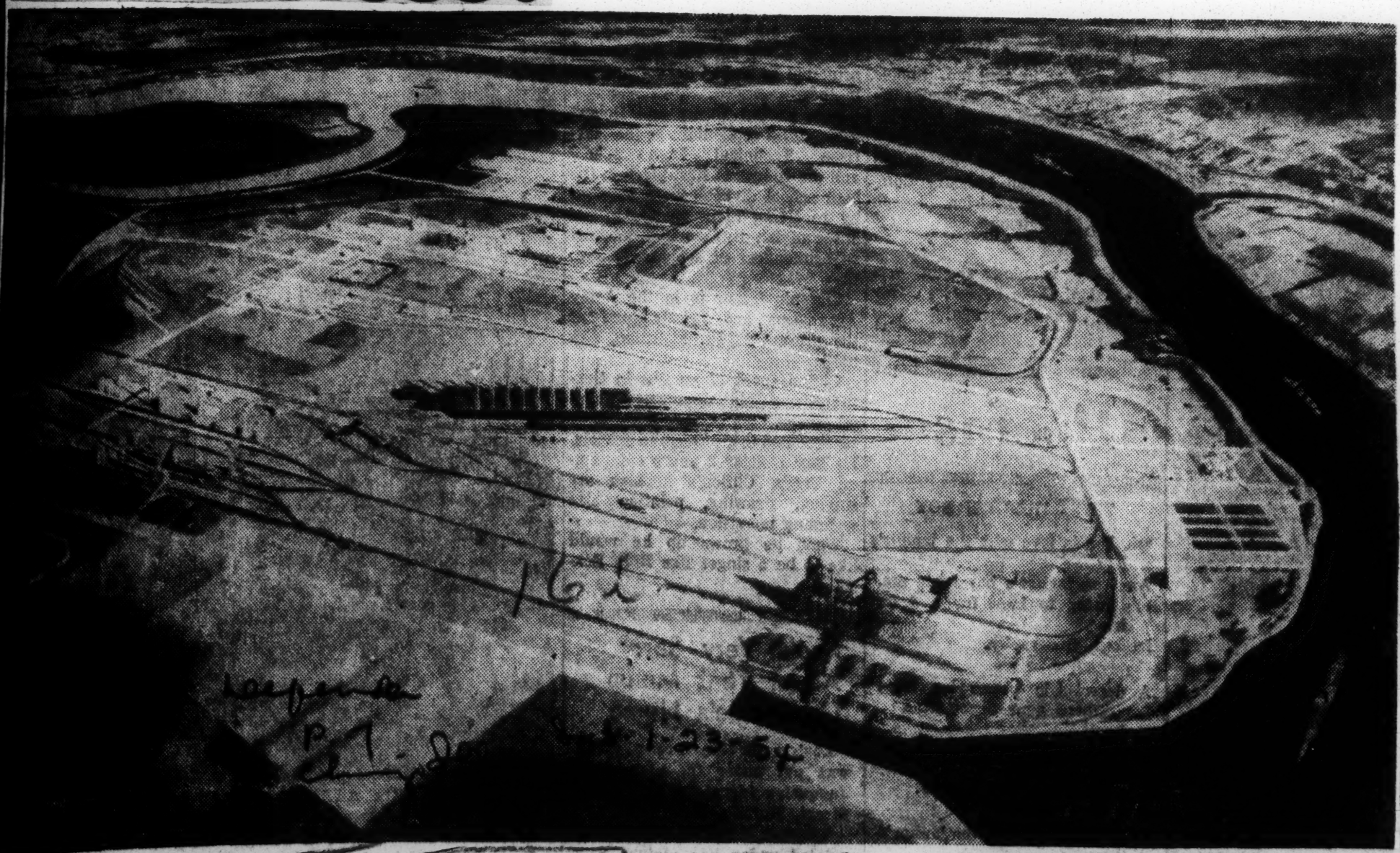
The itinerary is taking the travelers to Florida, Louisiana and Texas on the trip down. Coming back, they will come through St. Louis, Mo.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Toledo, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Gettysburg, Baltimore and Washington.



WAYMON POSTEL
Retires after 50 years

Is All Fair At Fairless?

Will Negroes Live, Work In U.S. Steel's New Half Billion $$$ Industrial Town?



ARTIST'S CONCEPTION of United States Steel's Fairless Works now under construction on the Delaware river near Morrisville, Pa.

Is All Fair At Fairless?

This is the question being asked by the leaders of four important agencies interested in the improvement of race relations.

Fairless refers to the huge new $400,000,000 plant being constructed by the United States Steel corporation on the Delaware river, near Morrisville, Pa., and the 6,000 home city the steel concern is building to house employees at the new plant.

The town, known as Fairless Hills and the plant, to be one of the largest and most modern in the world, are the outcome for a huge industrial community destined to become the tenth largest city in Pennsylvania.

In addition to U. S. Steel's Fairless plant, more than 300 other large industries will be located in the area. Already under construction in addition to Fairless hills is an adjacent community of 16,000 homes being constructed by William Levitt, builder of all-white Levittown, N. Y.

U. S. S. TO DOMINATE

Since U. S. Steel will dominate the whole area, efforts have been underway since 1951 to get the steel concern to endorse a policy of fair employment at its plant and of non-discrimination in the town, Fairless Hills.

Quietly for the last three years officials of the steel company and the organizations have been conferring on what policy is to be followed in regard to Negroes working at the new plant and living in the newly established town.

At present all is not fair at Fairless. But Fairless is not yet complete. It is the hope of the interested organizations that all will be fair at Fairless by the time Fairless is completed.

Here is a report on what has happened to date:

LARGEST NEGRO EMPLOYER

United States Steel corporation which claims to be the largest single employer of Negro labor in the United States, was busy last week denying discriminatory employment practices and policies which deprive Negroes of job opportunities and job ratings.

The big steel corporation was also disclaiming any practice or policy which bars Negroes from the better jobs at the new 400 million dollar modern Fairless Plant in Morrisville, Pa., which employs some 6,000 workers. The corporation also denied trying to exclude. Negro workers from the homes now being built in the newly developed Fairless Hills Housing Project.

The denial was made by E. Earl Moore, assistant to the president of the big steel corporation, in a letter to the heads of four organizations with which the company has had a series of conferences concerning the employment policies at the new plant in Bucks County, Pa.

The letter, dated December 22, was sent to Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP; Robert W. Dowling, president of the National Urban League, the American Friends Service Com-

mittee, Philadelphia, and the Bucks County Human Relations Council in Pennsylvania. Text of it was released to the Negro Press.

The letter reached the offices of the organizations during the holidays and neither had responded late last week.

LETTER A SURPRISE

Apparently, releasing of the letter to the press by U. S. Steel was a surprise to the organizations involved. When told of its contents, heads of the organizations were reluctant to comment. They had lodged no public charge against U. S. Steel.

However, the Defender learned that:

1. Talks on the matter of employment and housing of Negroes in the Fairless plant and Fairless Hills have been in progress since early 1951, shortly after the plans had been made public for the construction of the big U. S. Steel plant on the Delaware River opposite Trenton, N. J.

Def 1-23-54

2. The four interested organizations had appointed representatives to act as a committee to carry on conferences with representatives of the Steel corporation.

3. The committee's basic goals with U. S. Steel are:

(a) An employment policy that will assure to every employe an equal opportunity for work at his highest skill.

(b) A housing program that will assure to every resident adequate shelter, without restrictions based upon race or color.

(c) A total community pattern that will guarantee to all equal access to health, educational, recreational, and all other facilities now established or to be established in the community.

NO CHARGE MADE

4. The committee, while not accusing U. S. Steel of job discrimination, did question the corporation's statement that its employment policy was beyond reproach.

5. The committee did mention the fact that while U. S. Steel did not exclude Negroes from its job rating program, it did not include them in the program.

6. A U. S. Steel official is reported to have stated that the corporation did not intend to hire but a very limited number of Negroes at the new Fairless plant so that there would be no Negro housing problem at Fairless Hills.

7. Fairless Hills will be a housing project of 6,000 homes when completed and adjoins the Fairless Plant in Morrisville. It is being constructed by a private corporation, but it is reported that U. S. Steel lent it some 10 or 15 million dollars.

8. U. S. Steel is said to have admitted that it does have some voice regarding a large portion of Fairless Hills, which is supposed to be reserved for "key employees," at the Fairless Plant.

NEGRO IN PERSONNEL

9. U. S. Steel does have a Negro in its personnel department, who, it is supposed, is one of the "key employees," but he has to commute 80 miles daily to and from Philadelphia despite the fact that the Fairless Hills Homes are well on the way to completion and many other "key employees" are now living there.

10. A recent accounting at the Fairless plant shows 6,000 employes, 70 of them Negroes. However, U. S. Steel claims to be the largest single employer of Negro labor in the United States with no discriminatory policy, a fact which the committee is not in the position to dispute at this point.

11. The builder of the adjoining housing project, Levittown, of 16,000 homes, went out of his way to bar Negroes from the project. William Levitt is also builder of a project in Long Island bearing his name and he has never swayed in his discriminatory practices. His plans are all outside government regulations and he has not only refused to give a Negro an application but also refuses to give any applicant a blank unless he appears in person.

12. While U. S. Steel has voiced an interest in obtaining housing for its "key employees" it voiced no interest in the rank and file, does not care where they live or how they get to work and has no interest in their welfare.

13. U. S. Steel is accused of failing to recognize that it is the key to "the installation of fully democratic practices" in a community which is destined to be the tenth largest city in Pennsylvania.

300 OTHER FIRMS

More than 300 other large manufacturing firms will be located in the area within the next five or 10 years, including several housing projects, and whatever position U. S. Steel takes will influence the position others will take.

14. U. S. Steel is also accused of refusing to publicly announce that Fairless will be a truly democratic community, and of subscribing to a policy purposely designed to exclude Negroes from the world's newest and most modern industrial community with all of its modern housing, educational and recreational facilities.

15. The committee did agree to appoint a special group to discuss the whole matter with the president of U. S. Steel at an early date and is now in the process of drafting the points to be discussed. Members to the special committee have not yet been named.

The matter of the employment and housing policies was first brought to the attention of the officials of U. S. Steel in 1951 by the National Urban League.

The first official meeting was held November 18, 1952, at the Fairless plant in Morrisville. Attending were C. F. Hood, president of U. S. Steel and Moore. Hood was then executive vice president and Moore was vice president in charge of industrial relations.

ROCKEFELLER INTERESTED

Representing the National Urban League were Dowling, as president of the League, Winthrop Rockefeller, chairman of the League's Commerce and Industrial Council; Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, League's vice president; Mrs. Samuel Roseman, chairman of the League's Housing Committee; R. Maurice Ross, associate executive director; Julius Thomas, director of labor relations, and Roy E. Norris, field secretary who had worked in the area for almost a year before the meeting was called.

Baruch Firm Names Negro

PHILADELPHIA—Philip M. Jenkins has been appointed manager of the Mutual Fund Department of the Wall Street investment firm of Baruch Brothers and Company.

This is the family corporation of Bernard Baruch, distinguished elder statesman and advisor to presidents of the United States.

Mr. Jenkins will be remembered in the Quaker City as the brother of the late Dr. George Alvin Jenkins, former dentist, and as the brother-in-law of Mrs. Laura D. Nichols, widely-known in social work circles.

Is All Fair At Fairless?

Will Negro Live, Work In US Steel's New Half Billion $ Industrial Town?

(Final Installment)

Is all fair at Fairless?

There is still no complete answer to this question. However recommendations have been made to the United States Steel corporation which could make things fair at the new multimillion dollar industrial and housing development now under construction.

In a article last week the Democrat reported on behind the scenes negotiations concerning the employment and housing of Negroes in United States Steel corporation's new 400 million dollar plant and housing development at [illegible], Pa.

When completed the development will be the 10th largest city in Pennsylvania. However U. S. Steel reportedly has made no effort to integrate Negroes in the development.

More than two years ago representatives of the NAACP, the National Urban league, the American Friends Service committee, and the Bucks County (Pa.) Human Relations council entered into negotiations in an effort to persuade U. S. Steel to establish a policy of non-discrimination in employment and housing in the development.

Following is a report of the results of a meeting early last fall with C. F. Hood, U. S. Steel president, other officers of the corporation and representatives of the human relations groups.

* * *

The group was asked by U. S. Steel to submit a written memo making certain recommendations for greater utilization of Negro personnel and for housing.

The recommendations were:

1. The transfer of several presently employed Negro workers.

(A) "We believe that at least one person now employed in your personnel department should be transferred to the Fairless plant. The presence of at least one Negro face in the office which will be dealing with the hiring and handling of personnel for the new plant will serve to underwrite the company's intent to employ on the basis of merit without regard to race or color," the League committee wrote.

SEEK MORE FOREMEN

(B) "We believe that several Negro foreman should be transferred, even though you are not transferring many foremen. Furthermore, it should be the policy of the United States Steel Corporation, in the immediate future, to lay greater stress upon the up-grading of Negro foremen and other personnel so that Negroes will in the future be integrated in your more advance positions. Because this has not been done in the past, it becomes necessary to move several Negro foremen so that some top Negro personnel may be transferred to the Fairless plant.

(C) "To implement the efforts of the United States Steel Corporation to find skilled Negro workers, we offer the pilot placement service of the National Urban League. This service will cooperate with you in endeavoring to discover and recruit persons with skills and talents in the several areas which will be required for the operation of the Fairless plant. Our pilot placement service has rendered such assistance to other large [illegible] including Radio Corporation of America, General Cable, R. H. Macy and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

2. "The National Urban League believes that the United States Steel Corporation is a key factor in establishing a proper housing policy in the area. The corporation can implement the policy:

(A) "By recommendations of qualified Negro personnel to houses in Fairless Hills in the same way that other employes are now being recommended. This should apply particularly to the employes to be transferred into the Morrisville area according to the above suggestions.

(B) "By seeing to it that not all of these Negro residents are housed in any one section but that there be full integration in housing as well as in employment."

A number of telephone calls and communications were passed between the League and officials of U. S. Steel.

On September 24, 1953, a meeting was called in Philadelphia, at which representatives from the four organizations were present. Representing U. S. Steel were Hood and eight other top executives. NAACP was represented by Robert C. Weaver, executive director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation, Walter White, Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington bureau, and Charles Shorter, executive secretary of the Philadelphia NAACP.

The Urban League was represented by Dowling, Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Philadelphia City solicitor; Theodore Brown, director of research of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Lester Granger, executive director of the League, and Julius Thomas.

Richard Bennett, Jacques E. Wilmore and June Reinheimer were for the American Friends Service Committee and Paul Blanchard, director, and Dr. George McPhilly for the Bucks County Human Relations Council.

At the meeting U. S. Steel officials insisted on three things:

1. Their employment policy was above reproach.

2. They had no responsibiity for the occupancy policy established by Levittown Housing Project or other builders, except Fairless Hills where a large portion of it is reserved for U. S. Steel key employes.

3. That they would prefer working whatever solution to the problem with a single committee composed of representatives of the four organizations.

The committee took the position that since U. S. Steel was the key operator of the industry in the new developed area it could not escape playing a basis and fundamental role in the moulding of the coming city, including not only employment policies, but also the institution of housing policies and policies pertaining to public policies.

The committee pointed out that whatever position U. S. Steel takes in the matter, others coming into the area will follow.

The only recommendation the committee made that was carried out, it was said, is the transfer of a Negro from the Harrisburg plant to Fairless. He is now in the personnel department.

However, he has not been provided with a home in the section which was supposed to be reserved for U. S. Steel key people. He is forced to commute daily to Philadelphia where he lives.

However, it was pointed out that despite U. S Steel's claim that they have made use of all available qualified employees at their disposal, it is strange that they could find only 70 Negroes in the entire area and within its own plants to employ at the Fairless plant, and not one Negro who could qualify for a white collar job.

Ex-Philadelphia postman asks high court review of dismissal for disloyalty

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — William C. Jason, a postal clerk for 31 years in the Philadelphia Post Office, has asked the United States Supreme Court to review the judgment of the United State Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia upholding his dismissal on disloyalty charges.

Attorneys for Mr. Jason contend that the Court of Appeals erred in holding that the government, after a final Loyalty Review Board decision that reasonable grounds did not exist to believe that the postal clerk was disloyal, can fire him upon the same charges of which he was previously cleared, where no authorization for a second investigation is provided for in the controlling executive order.

They also contend that the Court of Appeals erred in construing the executive order as authorizing repeated investigations on identical charges in removal actions from the classified civil service.

Team of Lawyers

George M. Johnson, dean of the Howard University Law School, and Howard Jenkins, a faculty member, are representing Mr. Jason.

In 1948, Mr. Jason was served with a notice of proposed removal action on loyalty grounds, containing ten specific charges under an executive order issued by President Truman on May 21, 1947.

After successive administrative hearings, the Loyalty Review Board found that "reasonable grounds" did not exist for believing Mr. Jason to be disloyal.

In 1952, Mr. Jason was again served with a notice of proposed removal action on loyalty grounds, containing the same charges.

Mr. Jason sought to enjoin the second investigation into his loyalty, but his suit was dismissed by the District Court here for failure to exhaust his administrative remedies.

The administrative hearings this time wound up with a finding by the Loyalty Review Board that a "reasonable doubt" existed as to Mr. Jason's loyalty.

Authority For Probe

Authority for the second investigation was based on an executive order issued by President Truman on April 30, 1951, amending the earlier order. The later executive order substituted the "reasonable doubt" test for the "reasonable grounds" test as the standard for loyalty.

Under the later order, the Loyalty Review Board, in a memorandum, directed all agencies to reexamine under the new standard all loyalty cases reversed on appeal.

Mr. Jason filed suit in the District Court here to have his rights declared under the executive orders; to have the directive of the Loyalty Review Board for re-examination of loyalty cases declared unauthorized, and for an order restoring him to his job in the Philadelphia Post Office.

Complaint Dismissed

The District Court dismissed his complaint on two grounds: failure to state a claim upon which relief could be granted, and lack of jurisdiction of the subject matter of the suit.

The Court of Appeals, in a 2-to-1 decision, found that the District Court was in error in deciding that it was without jurisdiction of the subject matter, but affirmed the decision that Mr. Jason's complaint failed to state a claim upon which relief could be granted.

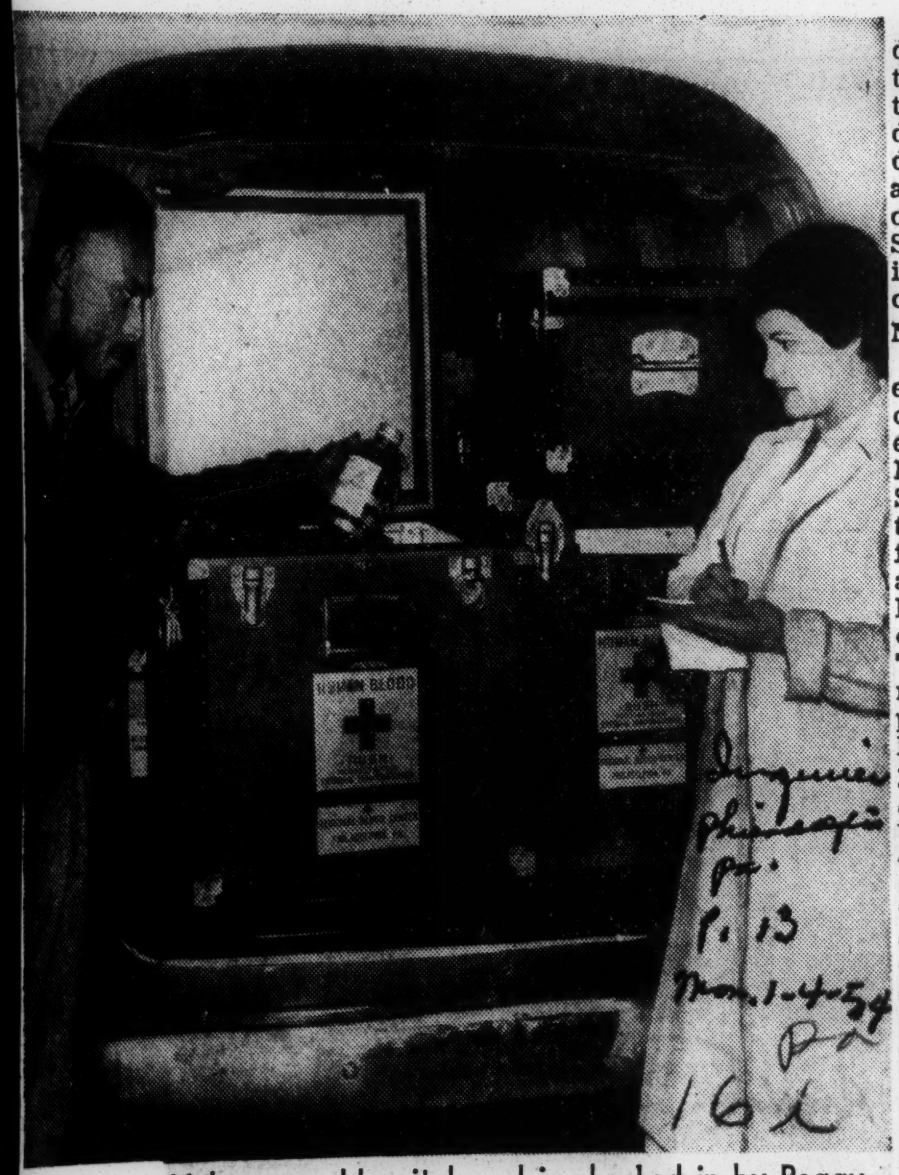
The court ruled that the principle of "res judicata" should not be extended to administrative matters. (In law, a matter finally decided on its merits cannot be litigated again.)

No Vested Right

It also ruled that the Truman executive order amending his earlier order caused a "markedly different legal situation" to be presented and there was no vested right in federal employment."

Judge Henry W. Edgerton, in a dissenting opinion, said "nothing less than express language" in a law or executive order should be regarded as authorizing repeated investigations.

Thousands of federal employees will be affected by the decision of the Court of Appeals if it stands. One estimate is that some 9,300 individuals are involved.



Hahnemann Hospital, and is checked in by Peggy Morro, of Havertown, a technician there, as Charles Saile, Red Cross blood custodian, looks on.

30,000 Negroes Employed

U.S. Steel Policy: 'No Job Bias!'

United States Steel Corporation, one of the largest employers of Negroes in the country, firmly adheres to a policy of no discrimination in the employment of workers, according to a statement made public by the corporation recently. The corporation's position, which has long been in effect, was reiterated in letters to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Bucks County Council on Human Relations and the American Friends Service Committee.

In reply to inquiries addressed to the corporation by these four important organizations, E. E. Moore, vice president and assistant to the president, said that the presence of approximately 30,000 Negroes on the payroll of United States Steel operating companies is, in itself, strong testimony to the corporation's policy.

NO RACE BIAS

In a letter to Walter White, executive head of the NAACP, copies of which were forwarded to the other organizations, Mr. Moore said: "United States Steel Corporation will continue to seek and employ manpower for the production of steel in all of its facilities, wherever located, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. This is not a new policy. It merely is a restatement of a policy this corporation has followed for more than thirty years."

Reiteration of the corporation's policy followed a series of conversations with the four social welfare organizations to which the statement was directed. While these talks had to do principally with working conditions incident to the opening of the new Fairless Works on the Delaware River, near Trenton, N. J., the corporation said it welcomed the opportunity to restate its national policy regarding the employment of Negroes.

Mr. Moore said the corporation believes that the very large number of Negroes employed in U. S. Steel plants is an outstanding record in American industry. Furthermore, it is obvious, he said, that such employment could not have been accomplished unless there had been complete absence of discrimination of any kind.

Finally, the statement declared that the country's largest manufacturer of steel assured the four organizations that "we believe the constant pursuance of this policy not only to be in the best interest of all the groups concerned, but one that is wholly compatible with the principles of equity underlying the private enterprise system."

US Steel Employs Many Negroes; No Discrimination

PITTSBURG, PA.—Jan. 3—United States Steel Corporation, one of the largest employers of Negroes in the country, firmly adheres to a policy of no discrimination in the employment of workers, according to a statement made public by the Corporation here today. The Corporation's position, which has long been in effect, was reiterated in letters to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Bucks County Council on Human Relations and the American Friends Service Committee.

Corporation will continue to seek and employ manpower for the production of steel in all of its facilities, wherever located, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. This is not a new policy. It merely is a restatement of a policy this Corporation has followed for more than 30 years."

Reiteration of the Corporation's policy followed a series of conversations with the four social welfare organizations to which the statement was directed. While these talks had to do principally with working conditions incident to the opening of the new Fairless Works on the Delaware River, near Trenton, New Jersey, the Corporation said it welcomed the opportunity to restate its national policy regarding the employment of Negroes.

Mr. Moore said the Corporation believes that the very large number of Negroes employed in U. S. Steel plants is an outstanding record in American industry. Further more, it is obvious, he said, that such employment could not have been complete absence of discrimination of any kind.

Finally the statement declared that the country's largest manufacturer of steel assured the four organizations that "we believe the constant pursuance of this policy not only to be in the best interest of all the groups concerned, but one that is wholly compatible with the principles and equity underlying the private enterprise system."

Del. valley probe by Hicks forces pledge

Revealing series of articles to begin next week

BALTIMORE — The United States Steel Corporation this week, in a release to the weekly press, has announced that it "[does] adheres to a policy of no [discrimination] in the employment of workers because of race."

The announcement comes as the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers has just completed an extensive survey of U.S. Steel's employment practices in the Delaware valley expansion program near Morrisville, Pa., which will show that U.S. Steel is not practicing in the Delaware valley what it has been preaching on the hilltops of Pittsburgh.

AFRO reporter James L. Hicks who made the study for the AFRO, has reported to his editors that he feels that the press release sent out by U.S. Steel was aimed to "take the edge" off the series which steel officials knew he was preparing on U.S. Steel policies and to "soften" any blows which the series might deal to the company's unfair tactics toward colored people in the area.

Talks with Steel Men

Hicks spent ten days studying the area and then flew to Pittsburgh and confronted U.S. Steel officials with his findings after stating that "in the interest of fair reporting" he did not feel he should write the series without first giving steel officials opportunity to comment on the evidence he had found.

He agreed not to publish his story until after talks with steel officials. When he arrived in Pittsburgh, U.S. Steel officials who knew he had been working on the series greeted him with a press release which they announced would be sent to all colored newspapers.

When Hicks noted that the release date on the press release was Jan. 3, it became clear not a new policy," the press re- It merely is a re- policy this ad had not held up statement reportingly agreed corporation has with steel officials more than 30 years."

Says 'Nothing New'

This would not have been the case if Hicks had not reported his story and sporting to sit down with steel and get both sides of the story. The question posed by reporter Hicks appears to be a good before publishing it. The steel corporation itself ad-one: "What caused U.S. Steel to relations office had op- portunity to carry the story on its press release does suddenly restate its policy?" steel's "fair employment" practices. mitted that its press not say anything new. "This is Steel's answer to this query is

that the restatement followed talks with four social welfare groups which have expressed interest in the plight of colored people in Delaware valley.

Why 2-Year Delay?

Mr. Hicks' series in the AFRO will show that these groups first approached steel officials on this matter as far back as 1951. Why did steel wait until now to restate its policy? Mr. Hicks feels that the press release is designed to throw up a smoke screen before the facts which his series will reveal.

In the interest of fair reporting the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers this week is publishing the press release sent out by U.S. Steel. But the AFRO will also publish the series just completed by Mr. Hicks' beginning next week.

AFRO readers then may decide for themselves whether U.S. Steel is living up to the policy which it has laid down for itself.

Text of Statement

The text of the U.S. Steel statement, dated for release on Jan. 3, a Sunday when no colored newspapers are published, follows:

"PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 3—United States Steel Corporation, one of the largest employers of colored people in the country, firmly adheres to a policy of no discrimination in the employment of workers, according to a statement made public by the corporation here today.

"The Corporation's position, which has long been in effect, was reiterated in letters to the NAACP, the National Urban League, the Bucks County Council on Human Rights and the American Friends Service Committee.

"Strong Testimony"

"In reply to inquiries addressed to the corporation by these four important organizations, E. E. Moore, vice president and assistant to the president, said that the presence of approximately 30,000 colored persons on the payroll of U.S. Steel operating companies is, in itself, strong testimony to the corporation's policy.

"In a letter to Walter White, executive head of the NAACP, copies of which were forwarded to the other organizations, Mr. Moore said 'United States Steel Corporation will continue to seek and employ manpower for the production of steel in all of its facilities wherever located, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. This is not a new policy. It merely is a restatement of a policy this corporation has followed for more than 30 years.'

"Reiteration of the corporation's policy followed a series of conversations with the four social welfare organizations to which the statement was directed. While these talks had to do principally with working conditions incident to the opening of Fairless Works on the Delaware River near Trenton, N.J., the corporation said it welcomed the opportunity to restate its national policy regarding the employment of colored people.

"Outstanding Record

Mr. Moore said the corporation believes that the very large number of colored persons employed in U.S. Steel plants is an outstanding record in American industry.

"Furthermore, it is obvious, he said, that such employment could not have been accomplished unless there had been complete absence of discrimination of any kind.

"Finally, the statement declared that the country's largest manufacturer of steel assured the four organizations that 'We believe the constant pursuance of this policy not only to be in the best interests of all groups concerned, but one that is wholly compatible with the principles of equity underlying the private enterprise system.'"

U. S. Steel boasts 30,000 Negro workers

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — United States Steel is one of the largest single employers of Negroes in the country and firmly adheres to a 30-year-old policy of no discrimination in employment, according to a statement made public by the Corporation today. The position was reiterated in letters to the Naacp, National Urban League, Bucks County Council on Human Relations and American Friends Service Committee.

In reply to inquiries addressed to the Corporation by the four organizations, E. E. Moore, vice president and assistant to the president, said that the presence of approximately 30,000 Negroes on the payroll of United States Steel operating companies is, in itself, "strong testimony to the Corporation's policy."

"United States Steel Corporation will continue to seek and employ manpower for the production of steel in all of its facilities, wherever located, without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. This is not a new policy. It merely is a restatement of a policy this Corporation has followed for more than 30 years," Moore stated.

Reiteration of the Corporation's policy followed a series of conversations with the four organizations. While these talks had to do principally with working conditions incident to the opening of the new Fairless Works on the Delaware River, near Trenton, N. J., the Corporation said it welcomed the opportunity to restate its national policy regarding the employment of Negroes.

Moore said the Corporation believes the number of Negroes employed in U. S. Steel plants is an outstanding record in American industry. Furthermore, he said, it is obvious that such employment could not have been accomplished unless there had been complete absence of discrimination of any kind.

Finally, the statement declared, "We believe the constant pursuance of this policy not only to be in the best interest of all the groups concerned, but one that is wholly compatible with the principles of equity underlying the private enterprise system."



Steel Clerk—

Charles E. Broadfield, personnel clerk, Duquesne Works, is shown checking a co-worker's employment record. Charley's good humor, broad smile and congenial personality have stayed with him during his thirty-one years with U. S. Steel.

Afro bares unequal job situation at U. S. Steel

Afro American Pub Baltimore, Md
Date 1-16-54 16 P

By JAMES L. HICKS

DELAWARE VALLEY, U.S.A.—One of the most cruel and damaging blows dealt to the colored man since he was first enslaved by the white man is being dealt to him behind a curtain of steel and a smokscreen of industry here in this fertile farm valley where Quaker William Penn once knelt and prayed with the Indians and preached the doctrine that all men are created equal.

The blows are being dealt by giant multi-billion-dollar corporations with steel fists. The uneven struggle may be likened unto a boxing match between a heavyweight champion and a defenseless boy in which the champion is wearing brass knuckles.

The fighting style of the steel champion in the uneven battle is a deadly "one-two" punch delivered in a smooth professional style under which no man or race can long endure.

Weakening Body Blows

First comes the economic or body blow delivered to the midsection of the working man designed to weaken him physically by cutting off the avenues of employment through which he gains food and strength for his body.

Next comes the sociology punch, a stinging blow to the head aimed at stullifying and confusing the senses of the employee through denying him the right to decent housing and hammering home the idea that he is inferior.

Over and over again the pattern is the same. One, two; one, two! Hard blows of social and economic discrimination. Deadly blows delivered with a steel fist by a steel giant behind a steel curtain, through which none may see except those who are party to the plot.

This is Delaware Valley, U.S.A.

It's impossible to give a name to this steel champion who is delivering such an unjust beating to fellow Americans. He has no name because he is a composite of many men. Men who, despite the nearness of their deadly arena to the birthplace of William Penn, still do not believe that before God all men are equal.

Names 'Fight Promoters'

But if it's impossible to name the champion in the ring—if it's impossible to name the leading actor in the drama—it truly can be said that the giant U.S.



MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PLANT — Aerial view of U.S. Steel's Fairless Works at Morrisville, Pa., now under construction, shows the giant steel plant rapidly taking shape. In the foreground is the water-filled slip where ocean going carriers will bring ore from foreign countries. In the distance is Trenton, N.J. Some 30,000 of the 300,000 employees of U.S. Steel are colored.

Steel Corporation and Levitt and sons, are the promoters of the show.

The giant-sized U. S. Steel corporation delivers the body blow—the damaging job-killing punch before which no man can long stand. The Levitt corporation follows this with the social blow by refusing to sell a colored man a decent home whether he is employed or not.

Let's take the two blows of this one-two punch separately. First, let's look at U. S. Steel.

U. S. Steel is a Goliath standing among a world of giants on the American scene of industry. It employs some 300,000 persons in its far-flung empire and in so doing it employs more colored people than any other industry in the United States.

30,000 Colored Employees

It is estimated that some 30,000 colored people work for U. S. Steel.

In one of its Illinois mills, colored workers make up almost 23 per cent of the total number of workers employed. The company has had an impressive record in the employment of colored people up to the time it first began to move into the Delaware Valley.

An unthinking person might argue that when a company's past record shows the employment of so many colored people, that company should not be criticized for failing to hire large numbers of them in a new development.

Anyone who accepts such an argument seals the doom of the colored industrial worker. For a look at the new development of the Delaware Valley by U. S. Steel is a look into the pattern of industry for the world of tomorrow!

Delaware Valley, USA, is the world of tomorrow in the field of industry. U. S. Steel in its own words has pointed to this fact.

Words From Own Mouth

In referring to its new steel plant in Delaware Valley as "the steel plant of tomorrow," U. S. Steel has this to say: "The new Fairless works is a major development in a nationwide expansion undertaken by United States Steel to help meet this demand (The demand referred to is the demand for more steel).

This is the pattern of things to come. And the crux of the article is that despite the fact that U. S. Steel has a good record of employment of colored people in the past, colored people are definitely not things to come which U. S. Steel is shaping in Delaware Valley.

What is this pattern? What is this shape of things to come?

In recognition of the fact that big industry must get out of the crowded large cities and seek sites in undeveloped areas, U. S. Steel has built a 400 million-dollar steel mill a few milles from Morrisville, Pa., on the Delawere River.

In Strategic Location

The site of the plant is strategic enough to take advantage of the labor markets in nearby Bristol, Trenton and Philadelphia and, at the same time, take advantage of the little used but navigable part of the Delaware River which runs through the area.

This steel mill is the largest ever erected at one time in the world! It is expected that in 1954 the production workers serving in this mill will reach a figure of 6,200. There are already roughly 5,800 workers employed at the mill. .....

When the mill is operating at peak strength it will hit an annual capacity of 1,800,000 tons of ingots! This is enough steel to make ten aircraft carriers, 300,000 autos, a half million 3-inch shells 2 heavy cruisers, 10,000 freight cars, 500 airplanes, 500 Army tanks and 574,000 household refrigerators!

How Many Jobs For Us?

How many colored people will be employed in turning out these billions of dollars worth of production?

The answer is less than 100!

Actually, a most extensive study by this reporter disclosed that the figure is nearer to 60 and this figure is supported by employment agencies, the NAACP, the Urban League, the American Friends Society and other colored social groups which are concerned about the lockout of the colored worker.

But U. S. Steel officials say "we know its more than 60," but even E. E. Moore, assistant to the president of U. S. Steel, will not say the figure is above 100.

By simple arithmetic, we arrive at the conclusion that the most liberal estimates show that colored employees represent less than 2 per cent of the workers employed in an industry which is being internationally hailed as the pattern of industry for the world of tomorrow. Less than 2 per cent!

The question is why? What is happening? The answer seems to be that U. S. Steel has joined with other powerful interests in a program of barring colored people from making further employment inroads into one of America's gratest and richest industries.

There are those who will say "After all, they only employ 5,800 people in the Morrisville plant. It's not fair to expect that there will be very many colored workers in that group."

Pattern Important Issue

Here again the reader is reminded that in many respects figures in this case are secondary. The important thing—the crux of the whole thing—is that a pattern is being set for the world of tomorrow.

Again, it may be argued that this pattern may be changed overnight. The answer to that is found merely by taking a look at the pattern.

U. S. Steel, in setting up its new mill, imported 1,600 key workers into the area.

To make sure that these workers had good homes and became satisfied employees, Benjamin Fairless, chairman of the board of U. S. Steel, agreed to put up $15,000,000 to finance the building of an entire community, named Fairless Hills after Fairless, and consisting of 4,000 of the most modern homes in America, located a few miles from the plant.

These 1,600 workers were recruited from U. S. Steel's empire all over the U. S.

How many colored workers did U. S. Steel import into the Delaware Valley?

Only one!

Fairless Hills Lily-White

Did that one get one of the new homes in Fairless Hills. He did not!

No colored man can live in Fairless Hills because Fairless Hills follows the pattern of selling to white people only—a pattern set by the Levitt corporation which has built an all-white community of 67,000 people just across the highway from Fairless Hills.

Now the pattern begins to take shape. Industries move to the outskirts of a vast labor market and pour money into an area to make it an industrial center. But you can't have an industrial center without convenient labor.

So the world's largest builders are called in to build homes for the workers. A city springs up at the rate of one house every 17 minutes! The workers are moved in from everywhere.

In front of homes in Fairless Hills and Levittown I found jalopies with licenses from the hills of West Virginia, sharecroppers from Georgia, mountaineers from Tennessee, but nowhere was I able to find a colored man because none is permitted to live there.

The net result is that at the present time—not in the future—at the present time, the largest integrated steel mill in the United States today is operated by people from the largest community in America today which has no colored population.

This is the shape of things to come!

Moore Cites Past Record

After this reporter had spent 10 days studying the situation regarding colored people in Delaware Valley, he flew to Pittsburgh for an interview with E. E. Moore, assistant to the president of U. S. Steel.

Mr. Moore greeted me with a recital of the past record of U. S. Steel in hiring colored people in other places.

When I asked him why only one colored person had been imported into the area along with the 1,600 key personnel, he said white people had held the seniority in most cases and the key jobs had simply been given to them on the basis of seniority. I then asked him why the one colored person who had been sent to the area had not been permitted to buy a home in Fairless Hills, where all the other sent there were living.

Admits Making Mistake

I made the mistake of telling Mr. Moore that the real estate salesman at Fairless Hills had told me that the question had never been raised before and he did not see fit to answer a question that had never been raised

Mr. Moore amazed me by telling me that the answer the Fairless Hills' salesman had given me was "good enough" for him and refused to comment further on the matter. He said he had written the answer to Walter White and if Mr. White saw fit to let me see the letter he (Moore) had written him, it was all right with him.

Mr. Moore added that U. S. Steel is busy making steel and is not in the housing business.

That's the way U. S. Steel dismissed the fact that no colored workers are permitted to live in Fairless Hills.

But, while Mr. Moore was dismissing the housing of colored workers in that manner, Mr. Fairless in a public relations group in the area in which his plant was being built was saying this:

Fairless Lets Cat Out

"But our primary concern from the very start has been the matter of housing.

"Many of our neighbors at Morrisville were gravely disturbed by the fear that we would import steel workers from all parts of the country and let them fend for themselves in shacks and tents and trailer camps and jerry-build housing that would be a menace to health and an affront to the dignity of the entire community.

"Well, we, on our part, have been fully determined that no such thing should happen."

Mr. Fairless didn't let it happen either. He saw to it that Fairless Hills was built. He saw to everything but employment and housing for colored steel workers.

What is the pattern of the few colored people who have jobs in the new steel mill of tomorrow? What kind of work are they doing? With one known exception, they are performing unskilled and semi-skilled labor.

One Office Worker

The known exception is a single colored man employed in the personnel office. Officials of the Urban League swear that this man was a janitor whom U. S. Steel made a white collar worker after protests were made that they had no white collar workers in the new plant. I asked Mr. Moore about this. He told me that the big difficulty had been in finding "qualified" colored people for such jobs. He made much of a report given them by his personnel which had failed in four colored high school girls had failed in four tests.

'City of Tomorrow?'

United States Steel, one of the largest and most powerful corporations in the world, is the prime mover in the development and expansion of a 90-mile stretch of the Delaware River Valley, extending roughly from Wilmington, Del., to Trenton, N.J., and embracing Bucks county, Pa., where U.S. Steel has built the largest integrated steel mill in the world.

The plant heralded as the "Steel Mill of Tomorrow," was built at the cost of 400 million dollars, covers 3,939 acres and can produce one million, eight hundred thousand tons of ingots per year.

With steel showing the way, 47 other huge manufacturing concerns have set up plants in the valley between June 1, 1951, and July 1, 1953. These industries have invested, or are planning to invest, two billion, 865 million, one hundred forty thousand dollars in this by the end of 1955.

Housing For Whites Only

To house workers in the area, Levitt & Sons, largest builders in the United States, are building new homes at the rate of one house every 17 minutes. But only white persons can buy homes either in Levittown or any other housing developments being built here including those of Fairless Hills, built for steel workers.

Less than 2 per cent of the workers employed in the new U.S. Steel mill are colored and only one is holding down a professional or white collar post.

The area now is an all-white community, with nearly 100,000 residents, representing the largest city in the U.S. having no colored population, and authorties predict that by 1965, the area will be a city larger than Detroit—with no colored residents, if the present pattern is continued!

The value of land around Morrisville has jumped from $100 an acre to $2,800 an acre; but colored persons can't buy any of it.

This is the city of tomorrow! Or is it?



MRS. LOUISE PROTHRO, home economist for the Pet Milk company and one of the first of her race to be employed as a home economist by a big business, gives demonstration to economics teacher, students and homemakers using both non-fat dry and Pet evaporated milk at Alcorn college, Miss. During the past year, Mrs. Prothro's activities for the Pet Milk company have included food demonstrations, and meal planning and nutrition lectures to school groups, women's club groups and nutritionists in Southeastern states.

Negro Economist For Pet Milk Co. Gives Dem. At Alcorn College

ALCORN, Miss. Feb. 1 (Special) — Mrs. Louise Protho, home economist for the Pet Milk Company, and one of the first Negroes to be employed as a home ecenomist by big businesses, gave a demonstration to home ecenomics teachers, students, and homemakers using both nonfat and Pet evaporated milk, Friday, January 15, in the home ecenomics laboratory of Alcorn College.

Receiving her training in home economics at Framingham Teachers College, Massachusetts and Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, Mrs. Prothro has held previous positions as a teacher of Home Economics at Florida A. & M.; as a dietitian at a state institution for women in Massachusetts, with the New Jersey Urban League and the Durham, North Carolina USO-YWCA.

During the past year, Mrs. Prothro's activities for the Pet Milk Company have included food demonstrations, meal planning and nutrition lectures to school groups, woman's club groups and nutritionist in the Southeastern states. She often demonstrates to school groups and homemaker groups how favorite foods can be made more wholesome by using Pet Milk in cooking.

Mrs. Prothro makes her headquarters in Atlanta, where she lives with her husband and their young daughter.

First to Advertise in Race Publications

Philip Morris First to Hire Race Men in Executive Jobs

Philip Morris was the first cigarette company to reach into the Negro market by advertising their products in Negro newspapers. It was the first cigarette firm to employ Negro salesmen. Today, these men are at work in all the major markets and two of them, Herbert Wright and Robert Hyatt, hold executive positions of assistant to sales promotion manager and assistant on the staff of the chief consulting chemist of the company.

* * *

ON MARCH 30, 1953, Philip Morris made history in the tobacco industry when it became the first company to extend security benefits to seasonal employes—the majority of whom are Negroes. John O'Hare, the president of the Tobacco Workers, paid tribute to the company at the contract signing by saying, "Philip Morris has long been recognized as a leader for all industry and particularly the tobacco industry, in its employe human relations."

The constant drive of Philip Morris to further human relations is similarly reflected in the entertainment field.

Philip Morris broke the color line back in 1947 when it sponsored Horace Heidt's "Original Youth Opportunity" broadcasts and brought into the limelight such outstanding Negro personalities as talented Halyard Patterson of Fresno, Calif.; trombonist Stanley Morse of Zanesville, Ohio, and singer Jesse Owens of Akron, Ohio.

The Philip Morris series, "Eddie Cantor-Show Business," saluted famous Negro greats in show business. Under this company's sponsorship, Ralph Edwards' "This Is Your Life" broadcasts paid tribute to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune and Walter Gordon. In the exciting intercollegiate acting competition on the "Philip Morris Playhouse on Broadway," Ed Hall of Howard University co-starred with Boris Karloff in "Outward Bound" and was hailed as one of the outstanding college contestants in the entire series.

* * *

MORE RECENTLY, in January of this year, Philip Morris was the first to sponsor a program on the new National Negro Network. The daytime radio series, "The Story of Ruby Valentine," features an all-Negro cast and stars Juanita Hall, the original Bloody Mary of "South Pacific."

This precedent-shattering human relations policy of Philip Morris is best reflected in their philosophy: "People and not machines make cigarettes."

Infantry Vet chief aide in Philip Morris production

NEW YORK — William R. Hyatt, as assistant on the staff of the chief consulting chemist for Philip Morris Company, contributes greatly to providing the scientific basis the company's production of a milder, less irritating cigarette.



Mr. Hyatt

Hyatt is a veteran of World War II. He entered the Army in 1943 after a year's study at Howard University. He trained with the infantry at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Hyatt served overseas in England, France, Belgium and Germany. He holds five Bronze Stars and reports Hyatt, "various Service Ribbons." He was discharged on November 28, 1945.

Graduated in 1948

After his Army service, Hyatt attended Louisville Municipal College, then returned to Howard University where he was graduated in June, 1948.

He is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, and while at Howard, the husky six-foot-three Hyatt played baseball and basketball with the fraternity team.

The Philip Morris researcher is a native Louisville, Kentucky. He graduated from Louisville Central High where he won his letter in football. Hyatt's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clay Elmore reside in Louisville at 643 S. 20th St.

Pullman Company Agrees To Employ Negro Conductors

BOSTON, May 13 (AP)—The Pullman Co. has agreed to hire Negroes as conductors and whites as porters, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination announced today.

Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney in announcing the terms of a conciliation agreement with the nationwide sleeping car service corporation said they "may change the 90-year-old employment policies of the Pullman Co.

The agreement stemmed from a complaint by a Pullman worker that the company had failed to upgrade him to a job previously held only by white persons.

McKenney said negotiations before the Massachusetts Commission have been under close observation by other states which have fair employment practice laws.

Massachusetts law prohibits an employer to refuse to hire, employ or upgrade a person solely because of his race, color, religious creed, national origin, age or ancestry.

Curtailed hiring by Pullman because of business conditions plus union seniority and upgrading job rights, he explained, would require some time for the change to take effect on a large scale.

Ending Bias in Hiring

Big Decision Also Means Whites Can Hold Jobs as Porters

BOSTON, Mass.—Elwood S. McKinney, commissioner of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, announced this week that Pullman Company has agreed to hire Negroes as conductors and whites as porters for its operation within the state of Massachusetts.

In making the announcement, Commissioner McKinney said it was probable that because of geographic and economic requirements the Pullman Company might well adopt this agreement for its entire system within next five to ten years.

Pullman Company said that in Massachusetts it would not discriminate against anyone seeking a position as a porter or conductor simply because of his race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

THE AGREEMENT stems from a complaint filed several years ago by George Greenidge, 46 Waumbeck Street, Roxbury.

Greenidge claimed that the company failed to upgrade him on basis of his skill and seniority. Since originating the complaint Greenidge has been upgraded to carman helper, a job previously held by white workers.

Commissioner McKinney said it would be two to four years before effects of the employment change became noticeable. Curtailed hiring by the Pullman Company, plus union seniority and upgrading job practices would operate against Negroes immediately moving into the higher bracketed jobs.

The Pullman Company has agreed that in the future it will hire colored men and white men as porters or conductors making no distinctions among employees on account of race, color or creed.

Ends 90-Year-Old Policy

In announcing terms of the conciliation agreement, Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney, said they "may change the 90-year-old employment policies of the Pullman Company, nationwide sleeping car service organization."

The agreement stemmed from a complaint brought before the commission by a Pullman Company employee who charged that the company had failed to upgrade him to a job previously held only by white persons.

According to Mr. McKenney, the negotiations between the company and the Massachusetts commission have been under close observation by representatives of other states that have fair employment practice laws.

Massachusetts law prohibits an employer from refusing to hire, employ or upgrade an employee solely because of his race, color, religious creed, national origin, age or ancestry.

The three major points agreed to by the company, according to the commission spokesman, are:

... It (the company) will not discriminate against anyone seeking a position as porter or conductor solely because of his race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry.

Man Promoted Already

2. It will promote the complainant, George Greenidge, to the position (which he sought) of "carman helper (mechanic) apprentice, a position which in Boston) "was filled only by white employees previously."

3. The company's employing officers in Massachusetts "shall be notified to comply with the state's fair employment practice statutes."

The complaint against the company was filed by Mr. Greenidge, who lives in the Roxbury section of Boston. He has been upgraded since the complaint was filed and prior to the announcement of the agreement.

Lawyers Sidestep Issue

Although Pullman company lawyers expressed willingness to conciliation, Mr. McKenney said, they denied that the company had actually violated the 1946 state law against discrimination.

Commissioner McKenney found, however, that the Pullman Company, "in fact, had not opened porter jobs to white persons or conductor jobs to colored persons."

He added:

In Effect Since Founding

"The policy of the respondent (Pullman Company) to restrict the employment of colored and white personnel, as alleged in the complaint, has been in effect since the establishment of the respondent (company).

"It is therefore no answer on the part of the respondent to claim that there has been no violation of the statute inasmuch as there is no record of colored applicants for conductors' positions or white applicants for porters' positions since Aug. 21, 1946, the effective date of the statute.

"The facts are that a restrictive racial policy of employment has been implicit in the conduct of the respondent since its beginning, that such conduct has been and is admitted by official representatives of the respondent that said policy is well known.

'Can't Wait For Denial

"This commission cannot wait for a specific denial of opportunity to an individual under the circumstances before it must seek to eliminate this unlawful employment conduct."

Describing the effect of the agreement, the commissioner said it would probably be two to four years before effects of the employment policy change becomes noticeable on a wide scale.

He explained that curtailed hiring by the company because of current business conditions, plus union seniority and upgrading job rights would require some time for the change to be effected.

Conductor jobs opened

FEPC agreement ends 90-year ban

BOSTON—Pullman conductors with brown faces may be seen on the nation's railroads within the next few months.

Jobs as Pullman conductors will no longer be restricted to "white men only" under an agreement reached here this week between the Pullman Company and the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination.

Pullman's New Look: Negro Conductors, White Porters

BOSTON — The Pullman company has agreed to a plan which could place Negro conductors and white porters on Pullman trains.

In a conciliation with the Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination, the company agreed to change its 50-year-old hiring policy. Specifically, the company said it would not use restrictions based on race, color, religious creed or national origin in hiring in Massachusetts.

The plan will probably extend into Pullman hiring practices in other states.

The conciliation came out of a complaint by George C. Greenidge of Roxbury, Mass., that the company had failed to promote him to the job of carman helper apprentice. The job usually leads to a position as conductor and has been open only to whites in the past.

The negotiations have been in progress for more than a year. An opening occurring last Jan. 8 was given to Greenidge. The Pullman agreement was announced last week by the Commission.

Negro Commissioner Elwood S. McKenney heard the case. He held that Greenidge, a former radar instructor in the army, was qualified for the promotion. Greenidge had been a car cleaner.

The Pullman company agreed to conciliate the case although it contended its policy did not violate the anti-discrimination statutes of Massachusetts.

McKenny held, "The facts are that a restrictive, racial policy of employment has been implicit in the respondent since its beginning, that such conduct has been and is admitted by official representatives of respondent, that said policy is well known and that in conformity therewith at least twenty-five and possibly more personnel have been hired in the Boston district to be employed as conductors, porters, or attendants since 1949."

The announcement of the new policy was accompanied by a statement that it would probably be several weeks before its effect company agreed to change is noticeable. This was said to be due to curtailed hiring by Pullman, business conditions, union seniority and upgrading job rights.

Boost Pullman Porters' Pay

NEW YORK — The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters last week [illegible] agreements with the Pullman company and a number of other railroads providing for an increase in pay of five cents an hour with back pay extending to Dec. 16, 1953; and an additional week's vacation for porters with 15 years or more of service which will enable porters now to receive a vacation period of three weeks.

NEW YORK—It was stated at the international headquarters of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters by A. Philip Randolph, international president, that the Brotherhood had just signed agreements with the Pullman Company and a number of other railroads providing for an increase in pay of five cents an hour with back pay extending to Dec. 16, 1953; and an additional week's vacation for porters with fifteen years or more of service which will enable porters now to receive a vacation period of three weeks.

In addition to the aforementioned concessions, the agreement provides for the integration of cost of living adjustments, that now amount to thirteen cents, as a part of the basic wage structure which will prevent porters from losing any part of the cost of living adjustment as a result of changes downward in the price levels.

Mr. Randolph pointed out that the significance of the additional week vacation consists in the fact that not only more rest time will be received by porters but additional jobs will be provided for extra men.



R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO company salesmen from all sections of the United States meeting in Chicago last week pose, cigarettes in hand, as they are being saluted by James Carr, (holding class), president of the Bottle and Cork club at the Sutherland hotel. Bottle and Cork club members, composing principally Chicago liquor and beer salesmen and representatives entertained visiting tobacco salesmen at smoker.

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MITCHELL RIPS UNION SHOP BAN IN 17 STATES

Daily Tribune

p. 6

Urges Repeal in Speech to CIO Convention

Chicago, Ill.

Los Angeles, Dec. 7 (AP)—Labor Secretary Mitchell today came out against state "right to work" laws outlawing labor contract provisions that workers must become union members.

Wed. 12-8-54

Mitchell's assertion that he was opposed to such laws now in effect in 17 states, mostly in the south and west, came as a surprise in a speech prepared for the annual CIO convention.

Labor unions are as much or more concerned with getting such laws repealed and preventing enactment of new ones in other states as they are with changing or repealing the federal Taft-Hartley law.

Both the CIO and AFL have outlined campaigns to have state legislatures ditch the "right to work" laws next year. They generally make illegal any labor contract arrangement for the "union shop" or similar proviso requiring workers to join unions.

"Do More Harm than Good

Mitchell, whose speech also conveyed "warm personal greetings" to the CIO from President Eisenhower, not only expressed opposition to the "right to work" laws but practically invited their repeal by recommending they be "further considered" by states.

"They will find that these laws do more harm than good," Mitchell said. "In the first place, these 'right-to-work' laws do not create any jobs at all. In the second place, they result in undesirable and unnecessary limitations upon the freedom of working men and women and their employers to bargain collectively.

"Thirdly, they restrict union security and thereby undermine the basic strength of labor organizations. I oppose such laws categorically."

Main Union Goal

Freedom to negotiate various types of contract clauses to require workers to become union members is probably the greatest single legislative goal of labor unions. The Taft-Hartley law permits such provisos but specifically says they are illegal in any state which prohibits them.

The "right-to-work" laws are presently in effect in Arizona, Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nevada, Nebraska, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and North and South Dakota.

7 Convicted Under Right To Work Law

Post-Herald

Wed. 10-6-54

Pickens Defendants File Appeal Notice

Birmingham, Ala.

CARROLLTON, Oct. 5 (AP)—Seven persons were convicted in Pickens County Court today of violation of Alabama's right-to-work law, and immediately filed notice of appeal to Circuit Court.

Judge W. E. Farrar fined each $300 and sentenced them to six months in jail. They were released on bond of $500 each.

The seven were charged with driving telephone linemen away from a line repair job during a labor dispute involving the Fayette Telephone Co.

The right-to-work law was passed by the last session of the Legislature, and provides that persons do not have to be members of a union to work.

Those convicted were:

N. E. Martin, Stacey Cargile Derry R. Farley, James Powell J. Leonard Nichols, John S. Smith and Walter Ashley.

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RIGHT -TO-WORK LAWS

Catholic Educator Criticizes 'Right-To-Work' Legislation

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (AP)—A Catholic educator and labor relations expert said today the "right-to-work" laws in effect in 17 states are "immoral according to Catholic social teaching."

The Rev. William J. Kelley, lecturer at Catholic University here and former chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board, wrote his views in The Machinist, weekly publication of the AFL's Machinist's Union.

He said the "right-to-work laws may well be an invitation to disaster of the general welfare," and urged their repeal.

The laws prohibit union shops or similar employer-union arrangements which require workers to join a labor union to abtain or keep a job.

Father Kelley said the theory of these laws is that a person should have the individual freedom to work where and how he pleases. He said, "a right to work is a relative right and is related to the other rights of individuals and groups—man doesn't have an absolute right . . ."

"It seems to me that this right-to-work legislation defies the majority rule of our democracy and even goes to the extent of placing an individual right before the group rights of fellow workers," he said.

Father Kelley said that as a practicable matter if workers are able to secure union benefits without paying union dues "members would tend to drop out and unions would become ineffective."

"I hold that these right-to-work laws take away from man a necessary means to achieve and protect his God-given right of association," the cleric said.

The right-to-work laws are in effect mostly in the South and West, including Nevada, Nebraska, Arkansas, Alabama, Arizona, Iowa, Louisiana, Florida, North and South Dakota, Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee.

Blackout on Progress



NCCW Assails 'Right-to-Work,' Urges Repeal

Boston, Mass.—Delegates representing 8 million members of the National Council of Catholic Women in convention here expressed opposition to the so-called "right-to-work" laws in states where they are now being considered, and urged the repeal of such laws in the 17 states where they have been enacted.

The NCCW also expressed approval of efforts of American labor leaders to eliminate abuses in administration of health and welfare funds.

Forces Conflict

The text of the resolution follows:

"We recognize the right of workers to organize into unions of their own free choosing and to bargain collectively with their employers. We also recognize the duty of Government and society to facilitate the exercise of this right. We therefore are opposed to the enactment of so-called 'right-to-work' bills in the several states in which they are now being considered, and urge the repeal of such laws in those states in which they have already been enacted.

"The basic objection to a 'right-to-work' law is that it practically forces conflict between labor and management. If union security provisions are prohibited by law, labor is forced to be perpetually on the defensive in its dealings with employers.

Laud Labor Leaders

"We also take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the constructive leadership provided by Catholic authorities in Louisiana and Missouri in opposition to the enactment of such legislation in these two states, and we recommend that all of our affiliates cooperate with local Catholic social action organization in opposing the enactment or in working for the repeal of similar laws in their own states."

Today in Washington

Congress Is Urged to Adopt State Right to Work Laws

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—When an American citizen has his constitutional rights violated it is natural that his fellow citizens should set up a clamor. But apparently only when a citizen is accused of holding Communist beliefs does there arise any clamor. Then the people who call themselves "liberals" demand that freedom of belief be protected.

No such protest arises, however, from these same quarters when an American citizen exercises his constitutional rights to refuse to join a labor union and is thrown out of his job because of it. He may have conscientious beliefs about and objections to joining such an organization, but today in free America he can be deprived of his job and even prevented in many instances from earning a livelihood in his trade anywhere else if he declines to surrender his conscientious beliefs.

The foregoing is the true meaning of the controversy which has just arisen over the speech made before the C. I. O. national convention by James P. Mitchell, the Secretary of Labor in President Eisenhower's Cabinet.

Mr. Mitchell deplored the fact that seventeen states have enacted what are known as "right to work" laws. He said:

"Actually these are laws which make it impossible for an employer to bargain collectively with a majority of his employees about the security of their union."

Eisenhower's Position

Promptly after the speech was made Mr. Eisenhower at his press conference said that Secretary Mitchell was not speaking for the Administration but only for himself and that such differences of opinion are permitted in the Eisenhower administration.

As a matter of fact the President ruled hastly on the issue. the 'union or be fired from his Strictly speaking, if he believes job by order of the union. in the Taft-Hartley act he should have been upholding Mr. Mitchell's position.

For what Secretary Mitchell said, in effect, was that the states ought not deviate from the Taft-Hartley act which legalizes compulsory unionization. The so-called "union shop" provisions of that law give a new employee thirty days to decide whether he will join

is right on the state level. Thi
of course, is the view of his Sec
retary of Labor.

The "right to w[illegible] laws nullify the Taft-Hartley law or this point in seventeen states Eleven are in the South and the others are Iowa, Nebraska Nevada, Arizona, North Dakota and South Dakota. Congress specifically permitted the states to vary their labor laws from the Federal statute.

Labor union bosses want compulsory unionization for the same reason that corporations used to want monopoly—it is easier for them to rule that way. In fact compulsory unionization means a form of private government with power over the livelihood of workers delegated to a few union bosses in every industry.

Mr. Mitchell thinks of compulsory unionization as a form of "union security" and necessary for "union strength." But the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that a union which is the agent of the majority in a craft or plant can by agreement with the employer set the wage pattern for the minority. Refusal of the minority to join a union does not, therefore "undermine union security."

The Supreme Court also has said with regard to the protection afforded under the Fourteenth Amendment: "It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the amendment to secure."

State Laws Called Right

The seventeen states therefore are right. The President and Congress should make the Federal law conform to that of the states. The latter have blazed the trail in defense of the Constitutional right of the individual to believe as he pleases when faced with the question of whether to join or not join a labor union. For in most cases today a union is a subsidiary unit of a larger political organization whose principles and beliefs a worker may not wish to support.

This is an issue which concerns the dignity of the individual and constitutes a form of discrimination based on beliefs. It is a moral issue. But some of the same churchmen who speak out so vehemently—when witnesses entangled in the Communist controversy are alleged-

ly deprived of their rights fore Congressional commi[illegible] —are strangely silent about the actual loss of individual rights by millions of American working men.

CIO Attacks 'Right To Work'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The CIO said Saturday that state "right-to-work" laws are "a threat to sound industrial relations and economic progress" as well as a menace to trade unions.

In a booklet discussing laws now in effect in 17 states which ban compulsory membership arrangements between unions and employers, the CIO said they are being advocated "by antilabor forces in other state legislatures."

Secretary of Labor Mitchell recently advocated the repeal of such state laws. His stand drew criticism from a number of business organizations. President Eisenhower said Mitchell was speaking on his own and that the White House had not made up its mind on the subject.

'Right to Work'

(From The Christian Science Monitor)

A few days ago, quoting from 1947 editorials on the framing of the Taft-Hartley Act, we set for this newspaper's position as believing "it wise to permit the union shop" but also that "the open shop represents the democratic ideal" which maturing labor-management relations will establish "ultimately as the norm."

The seeming contradiction in our policy statement offers a clue to our believing in one thing and tolerating another: We are dealing both with an ideal and with a present situation.

A union that is comfortable to deal with is a union which is not worried about its status. Many employers create this comfortable relationship by accepting their union, whether they like it or not, as one of the accompaniments of an industrial age which had best be lived with happily. Others go further and find union organization a convenient channel through which to deal with large numbers of employees.

On the other hand, there are some pushing for more state "right to work" laws whose records lead unions to suspect they are out not merely to check the power of unions but to destroy them. When this sort of employer ceases to exist on a scale sufficient to make union labor uneasy, then maturing labor-management relations will, without legislative aid, make the open shop the norm.

Then unions should be content to stand upon their own merits, as they have done in a number of major industries, confident that their value to the workers will be sufficiently apparent to attract membership and safeguard union security.

Whether sta[illegible] or the federal government should lay down conditions for collective bargaining is a very large question of itself. The Taft-Hartley Act, except for the union shop question, reserves this right to the federal government. Where the T-H Act does govern, the union ship is permissible where a majority of employees choose by a supervised ballot a union to represent all the employees. On the whole, this permissive legislation has worked satisfactorily.

S.C. plant hires one race only

FLORENCE, S.C. — A new garment factory with an entire force of colored workers began operations here last week.

The Wenworth Manufacturing Co., unable to recruit sufficient white skilled laborers, opened the plant as an experiment. South Carolina state law prohibits mixing of races as factory workers.

White Supervisors

The 35 cutters and seamstresses are being paid the same wages as white garment workers in the area. Their handful of supervisors are white.

The Florence plant expects eventually to employ 300 workers with an annual payroll of $500,000.

If the Wenworth plan works, it is possible that other factor in the state may follow their lead.

Integration succeeding in Charleston Shipyard

By CLARENCE MITCHELL

CHARLESTON, S.C. — At any time of the year a shipyard is a hot place. Last Tuesday was no exception at the Charleston Navy Yard when I took a look at the progress of racial integration.

This is the yard where there was a rigid line of separation based on race. If a man wanted to take a drink of water it came from a colored or white fountain.

When he ate lunch, he munched his food on the upper floor in the section for Caucasians or the lower floor for non-whites.

Then came the day when the workers at the yard could stand it no longer. They called upon the NAACP to help them get rid of the evil vestiges of second class citizenship.

By a stroke of fate at that time the southern point of view was represented in Washington by a Navy secretary who was fully in accord with segregation.

He said that the Navy was interested in production and could not afford to risk any slowdowns because of integration.

After a long campaign by the NAACP jim crow was finally ousted from the Navy Yard. Texas born Secretary Anderson of the Navy was the instrument used to cut down the stars and bars of the Confederacy and to hoist instead the flag of the United States.

There were dire threats of what would happen when the racial bars were lowered. As usual there were those who predicted that the "edict from Washington" would bring the "end to harmonious relations between the races that had existed for years."

As I moved about the yard men were busily at work on a wide variety of jobs. There was no gang that did not include at least one colored man and some had more.

This does not imply, however, that there is no occupational discrimination at the yard. It was not possible to determine this in one visit and without talking with many of the men.

There was a spirit of good fellowship that could not be missed by even the most casual observation. Often the employees could be seen sharing a bit of information or enjoying a joke with gusto.

Lack Of Customers

The only remaining problem at the yard is an alleged lack of enough customers for the integrated dining room. There is no real evidence that there has been a falling off of patronage, but yard officials say that there has been.

Charleston daily papers have tried to say that integration has caused the restaurant opertors to lose money. What they do not report is the system under which the eating facilities are handled.

Actually, the food served at the numerous canteens in the yard is also under the direction of the same company that runs the restaurant. Thus the only fair way to compute profit or loss would be to take the total food receipts into consideration.

Total Receipts

When the total receipts are counted the income is slightly greater than it was previously. The management says this is due to the higher cost of sandwiches, which are the chief types of food sold in the canteens. Hot foods on sale in the dining room are actually cheaper for employees in the long run.

There is no segregation in the canteens and, for that reason, it cannot be said that use of them provides an avenue of escape from the non-segregated dining room.

The net result of recent events at the yard shows that even in the deep South integration will work. There is no doubt that it would work out swiftly and painlessly, if the daily press and other opinion shaping forces would give affirmative support instead of doing everything possible to hold back progress.

S. Carolina U. professor urges more job opportunities for minority group

COLUMBIA, S.C. (ANP) — A University of South Carolina economics professor said in a survey released last week that training programs and increased opportunity for colored people must be made available if the state is to push its per capita income to anywhere near the national level.

Writing on "Population Changes by Race," Dr. Robert W. Patterson concludes that "since colored people form the group with extremely low incomes, it is obvious that any efforts to improve relative income position of South Carolina will have to be directed toward this group."

South Carolina ranks 45th in the nation on the basis of per capita income. It follows, said Patterson, that productivity and consumption in the state are proportionately low.

* * *

THE PROFESSOR pointed out, however, that white median income in the state closely approaches the total average income for the nation. The reason for the state's total per capita income being so low, he said, is the low colored income.

"To appreciably raise colored persons' incomes, even in the cities, will require training programs and opportunities for them to prove their capacity for highly technical employment.

"Only in this way will the power of the state to increase its production and consumption levels be firmly harnessed," he asserted.

Patterson said the problem of "low colored productivity" is being remedied to some extent by limited state and "great private enterprise. Prosperous conditions in other states are attracting some colored people, while industrial employment in the cities of the state is inducing others to move a way from the state.

ANOTHER PART of the study indicated that the proportion of colored people is on the decline in the state. The proportion was highest in 1880—61 of every 100 persons were colored then as compared to 39 out of every 100 in 1950.

However, from 1890 to the present, the number of colored people has increased, and the trend is expected to continue said Patterson Statistics released also revealed that Clarendon County is in second place in the state in percentage of colored people.

The county received nationwide attention as one of the original five defendants in segregation cases before the Supreme Court. Colored people account for 71 per cent of the people in the county.

GSU Employees To Be Honored

BEAUMONT — Joe Morrow of Gulf States Utilities Company will be special guest of honor at a dinner meeting to be held in Beaumont, May 7, for veteran GSU employees and their families. The meeting, an annual event for the utility firm's employees who have been with tht company ten or more years, will be held at Gulf States Service Center auditorium and will commence at 7 p.m., according to E. L. Robinson, Beaumont division manager.



JOE MORROW

Mr. Morrow, a member of the accounting department staff, is employed at the company's down town office. He is being honored on this occasion for having attained his ten-year service mark and by virtue of this service record he becomes a member of the firm's Texas operations to be S. Nelson, president of Gulf States, will present Mr. Murow with a gold emblem signifying his ten years of service. Mr. Morrow is the only Negro employee in the firm's Texas operations to be so honored this year, Robinson said.

Approximately 100 employees of the GSU Texas division plus those in the Lake Charles division, together with their wives and husbands have made reservations to attend the Saturday meeting. A program of entertainment, featuring the "McKinley Echos" has been scheduled, Robinson said.

With a total of 2384 employees, Gulf States has 879 of this number, or approximately 37 per cent, with ten or more years of service, Robinson said. Of this total 525 have been with the company over 20 years. Three hundred thirty-seven of the 897 with ten or more years of service work in or out of the Beaumont division offices.

Job Improvement For Negroes Reported In Chattanooga Area

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (U.P.)—There is definite evidence of a slow decline of race prejudice and gradual improvement of jobs for Negroes in the Chattanooga, Tenn., area, the Committee of The South reported today.

The committee, composed of 61 Southern leaders in farm, business, labor, finance and other fields, is a subsidiary of the National Planning Assn., national non-profit research group.

Its report on Negro employment in the Chattanooga area, released today, is the last in a series on gradual improvement of Negro job opportunities in the South.

R. R. Gilbert, acting chairman of the Committee of the South, said indications of improved Negro opportunities in Chattanooga are "symbols of change" although "they affect relatively few Negro workers at present."

The Chattanooga report was written by William H. Wesson Jr., professor of economics and commerce at the University of Chattanooga. The Tennessee city was chosen as one of the South's more economically important areas.

Wesson studied practices of 25 manufacturers and found none voiced a strong policy against hiring Negroes, or felt Negroes should be "kept in their place."

A number said they followed Southern regional practices, which they said prohibited mixing Negro and white workers in the same job classification and work groups.

The report found over half the Negroes in the 25 firms were unskilled workers, with semi-skilled ones in eight.

In 10 firms Negroes held "limited" supervisory jobs, usually directing 1 to 6 members of their own race but lacking hiring or firing power.

Wesson said there was evidence of a slow decline of prejudice against use of Negroes in some types of construction work in the area.

The report noted "unusual" job opportunities for a few Negroes, such as seven Negro policemen in Chattanooga.

Eighteen out of 28 AFL unions of skilled workers in the area had all-white membership, seven were mixed and one was all-Negro, the report found.

It said Negro workers had their greatest membership in 10 CIO Steelworkers Union. Which represented the bulwark of CIO strength in the area.

More than half the members were Negroes, three of whom served as presidents of locals in 1952.

None of the firms studied reported wage differentials between Negro and white workers; all reported equal "fringe" benefits and grievance handling.

Study Finds Less Prejudice, Better Job Opportunities for Negroes In Chattanooga

Planning Group Is Sponsoring Survey Series

Washington, Dec. 9 (AP)—The National Planning Association says there are definite indications of slowly declining prejudices and better job opportunities for Negroes in the metropolitan area of Chattanooga.

These observations are contained in a study by the association's Committee of The South into Negro employment practices in the Chattanooga area, termed "one of the South's more productive areas."

The committee is making a series of studies of Negro employment in the South to get a picture of just what the situation is and what trends might be developing.

As to the Chattanooga study, R. R. Gilbert, acting chairman of the committee of the South, said:

"These indications, although they affect relatively few Negro workers at present, are symbols of change in an area where employment practices generally follow regional and traditional patterns and do not tend toward extremes in either increasing or limiting job opportunities for Negroes."

He said the economic importance of the Chattanooga area, where manufacturing and a diversified group of other industries provide many types of jobs and where there is a large percentage of Negroes, led the committee to choose it for the study.

39 Firms Checked

The report was written by William H. Wesson, Jr., professor of economics and commerce of the University of Chattanooga, who made on-the-spot studies and interviewed management and labor officials.

Wesson studied practices of 39 firms, 25 of them manufacturing companies.

Employment in manufacturing was emphasized in the report, the committee said, because it supports the largest number of Negroes with "reasonably good wages and steady work, and often requires a considerable amount of skill."

The statement said that none of the 25 manufacturing firms "expressed a strong policy against the hiring of Negroes, or explained lack of equality in hiring practices as due to belief that Negroes are inferior as a race, that they have no right to equality, or that they should be 'kept in their place.'

Wage Scale Same

"Two of the firms reported a policy of equality between the two races in hiring and promotion. A number of firms, however, stated that their hiring practices followed what they regarded as Southern regional custom, which prohibits the mixing of whites and Negro workers in the same job classifications and work groups and, formally or informally, designates certain jobs as 'white jobs' or 'Negro jobs.'"

The report said substantial numbers of Negroes were found in the professions, where they serve members of their own race.

"Lack of vocational training facilities for Negroes was noted in the 25 manufacturing firms studied in the area," said the report. "Formal training facilities varied greatly among the firms but, except in the case of informal on-the-job training, none of the firms claimed to provide equal training facilities for white and Negro workers."

It said none of the firms reported wage differentials between white and Negro workers and all reported equality in handling of grievances.

"Wage supplements and fringe benefits, while varying a great deal from firm to firm, were, without exception, provided equally for the two races."

Union Help Cited

The study said the types and levels of jobs generally open to Negroes underwent little change during the period of increased employment and higher wages from 1938 to 1952. However, it said, labor unions have helped achieve economic gains for their members of both races and have given Negro workers the opportunity to have a stronger voice in their working conditions."

It also said there had been important changes in the relationship between Negro workers and management during the same period.

"Some employers mentioned increases in absenteeism and turnover and the growing difficulty in the last decade in obtaining Negro workers with the desired qualifications," said the report. "Others, however, had taken specific, positive steps to reduce and prevent such problems and reported good relationships with their Negro workers."

The Chattanooga metropolitan area consists of the city and surrounding territory in Hamilton County, Tennessee, and Walker County, Georgia. The 1950 population was 246,453, of which 81.8 per cent was white and 18.2 Negro.

Extent Varies

Wesson said about a fifth of the jobs in the area are held by Negroes. This proportion is greater than the percentage of Negro representation in the area population, partly because it is more common for Negro women than for white women to work outside the home, he said.

"The extent of Negro employment varies greatly from one industrial classification to another," he wrote. "The largest number of colored workers are in service occupations of various types. Manufacturing stands second in total Negro employment. Percentage-wise, railroads and construction utilize more colored people than manufacturing, although totals for these classifications are not as large."

Wesson found that the pattern of employment by industrial classifications of Negro males is very different from that for females.

"There are many jobs for men in nearly all classifications," he said, "but women find limited employment opportunities outside of service work, the Negro schools, and eating establishments."

Southern Economy Burdened by Jobless Back From North

By the Associated Press

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10 (AP).—There are signs that the South's economic stream is being complicated by an undercurrent of "driftback" jobseekers.

These unemployed are Southerners, most of them laborers and former farm workers, who went North during the 1940s, lured by high wages.

During the last few months a lot of them—in the wake of Northern industrial layoffs and other reasons—are coming home.

Any sizable driftback would add to pressure already felt in the Cotton Belt, coming on top of cotton acreage cutbacks, mechanization and "day cropping."

8,000 Near Hunger.

Some farm leaders believe the homing workers are the underlying cause of the situation in upper East Arkansas and part of the Missouri Bootheel, where about 8,000 are reported on the edge of hunger.

"I think the biggest trouble is that a lot of people who went up North are coming back," Hilton Bracey, manager of the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association, said today.

"And a lot of people who usually move on somewhere else stuck around. There are lots of factors. Drought, maybe, but it's hard to put a finger on it."

April Will Tell.

There won't be any clear picture until about April, when planting is underway and seasonal layoffs in industry usually end.

For unemployed farm workers, another factor is the cotton acreage cutback imposed by law because of the cotton surplus.

Reduced cotton acreage has put an undetermined number of tenant farm families on the road. There isn't enough cotton land to go around. Some farm owners have turned to "day cropping."

Under this method, the farmer hires workers by the day when he needs them. Under the old sharecropping system, the worker remained on the farm. If he ran out of money in midwinter, the planter would advance credit on the next crop.

Unemployment Claims.

Louisiana and South Carolina reported a normal seasonal increase in interstate claims. Arkansas noted an increase, but "not too great a trend."

Sharp increases in such claims were counted, however, by Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida and North Carolina.

In Tennessee, about 8,000 interstate claims are on file, double last year's total.

Alabama—Interstate claims up to 2,839 for January, 100 per cent over the previous four-month period.

Georgia—A steady increase of claims over the past five months, ranging from 770 in September to 1,873 in January.

Florida—January claims 4,865, about 1,000 more than for the same period in 1953.

North Carolina—2,745 new interstate claims in January, a 91.4 per cent increase over 1953.

State Finding Work For Unemployed, Says E. C. Commissioner

Employment Security Commissioner Donald M. McSween recently reported to Governor Frank G. Clement that despite current reports of widespread unemployment his agency made 6,094 non-farm and 4,476 agricultural job placements during January, a total of 10,570 for the month.

"In the non-farm groups," McSween said, "were nearly 3,000 who were helped to find employment in professional and managerial, clerical, sales, and service occupations, while 3,100 were placed in jobs requiring varied skills from common labor to expert craftsmen."

The commissioner explained that the agricultural placements included about 500 who were recruited for citrus and vegetable growers in Florida but that a large number of placements were made on state farms for both temporary and permanent jobs.

He said that farmers are now making contracts with tenants and sharecroppers for the coming year and that the local employment offices maintained registers for farmers needing help as well as workers desiring jobs.

State Employment Department Finds Jobs For 12,627

The State Department of Employment Security today reported its local offices had made 12,627 placements in jobs during April as compared to 9,572 for the previous month.

"The placements for April," Commissioner Donald M. McSween said, "included 8,869 in non-agricultural and 3,758 in farm jobs."

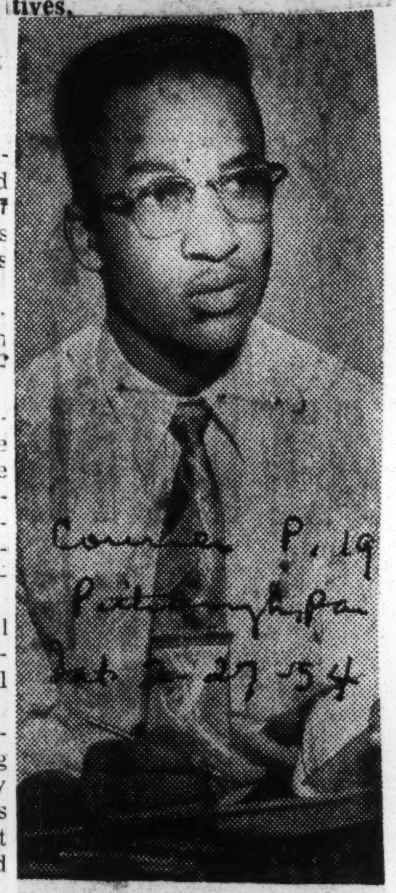
"There has been a gradual increase," McSween said, "in the non-farm placements during the past three months, the job openings including professional, managerial, clerical, sales, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled classifications."

The commissioner said the local offices reported 2,034 counseling interviews and 2,250 tests to reveal qualifications for employment.

"The counseling service," he explained, "is designed to help young workers, veterans, the physically handicapped and older workers with their special employment problems so that they may find places in business and industry."



MRS. MABLE W. HARRISON has been appointed city manager for Memphis, Tenn., and vicinity for the exclusive quality line of New Lucky Heart cosmetics. Her appointment is part of the Memphis manufacturer's new national program of closer personal supervision for its cosmetic sales representatives throughout the country. As city manager Mrs. Harrison will spearhead the company's drive in the training, supervising and counseling of its representatives.



ASPIRANT—Robert Wesley Taylor of Monroe, La., was one of the two high school graduates to pass the Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners for Scientific and Technical personnel of the Potomac River Naval Command in his region. At present he is a freshman engineering student at Tennesee State.

15 To Get Census Posts In Memphis

MEMPHIS — Appointment of some 15 enumerators to take the agricultural census in this district is expected momentarily, according to Mrs. M. S. Stuart, crew chief in charge of a division of the agricultural census.

The following persons have been listed for employment: Mesdames Eloise Case, Matty Day, Julia M. Gillis, Inez Glenn, Bertha Hooks, Juanita Moore, Alva Patton, Idella McNichols, Gladys Taylor and Ruth Ward; I. J. Graham, Charles A. Griffin, Samuel Shaw, Elihu Stanback and Hilton Robinson.

Another GOP appointee here is Raymond Lynom, deputy U. S. marshall. According to political observers, more colored persons have been appointed to federal positions in recent years than ever before.

Tenn. Governor Asked for Jobs By Church Unit

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Although given scant hope for the fulfillment of their unprecedented but entirely logical list of requests, a group of seven delegated members of the Tennessee Baptist Ministers Conference called on recently-elected Gov. Frank G. Clement and asked him to aid in making it possible for Negro citizens of the state to be employed on state jobs supported by public taxes.

The detailed request, in summation, prayed that the gubernatorial office would see to it that a Negro chaplain would be added in supplement to the white chaplain now employed by the state penitentiary.

It asked that clerks and other skilled employes be given opportunity to show what they can do; that engineers now being trained at Tennessee A. and I. University be given jobs in Tennessee where, at present, they can find no state employment following graduation.

They ask that these graduates "be given opportunity to make a contribution to their own state."

Similarly, the request cited the need for positions in highway employment rosters, as members of state boards and commissions; as state welfare and advisory functionaries, and in other special capacities.

* * *

THE MEMO was signed by the Revs. L. Evans, chairman; Charles L. Dinkins and J. Lewis Powell.

The group was received by the new governor who advised that he would make no comments respecting the plea, but that he would take the matter "under advisement."

They Spend $2,500,000 Annually

Memphians Demand Southern Bell Jobs

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Memphis Negroes through the Bluff City Council of Civic Clubs are demanding that the Southern Bell Telephone Company hire Negroes "above the shop level."

Led by Atty. J. F. Estes, the Negro group is pointing out that Memphis Negroes are spending close to $2,500,000 annually in telephone bills.

Roy Freeman, head of the local branch of the Southern Bell combine said recently that his company follows community patterns in hiring.

* * *

MR. FREEMAN said that his company would be neither "the first nor the last" to hire Negroes in higher capacities.

He said, "We can't be a pacesetter. We are going to straddle the fence on all controversial issues until such time as the community (the area which the local branch serves) adopts the trend of hiring Negroes in higher-rated jobs."

Memphis' population is close to the half-million mark and close to 40 per cent of its citizenry are Negroes.

The estimated number of phones leased by Negroes in Memphis is 58,333.

4 VETERAN EMPLOYES TO LEAVE ENGINEERS

Retiring Quartet's Tenure Adds To About 150 Years

FAREWELL PARTY HELD

Four veteran employes of the Memphis District Engineers looked back on a cumulative total of nearly a century and a half of service yesterday and faced ahead to retirement years.

Running the occupational gamut from river-boat crewmen to civil engineers, the quartet was honored at a farewell party attended by Col. Allen F. Clark Jr., former Memphis district engineer who left yesterday to become Philadelphia district engineer, and Col. F. B. Downing, who has assumed the engineer post here.

Mor than 33 years of service stretched behind Luther G. McHalffey of 946 Faxon, who retired as a marine maintenance foreman. He entered the Corps of Engineers service at Memphis in 1912 as a carpenter, then left the service in 1913. Mr. McHalffey rejoined the corps in 1921 in that capacity, assuming the post from which he retired in 1935.



Arthur Draper

In his youth, Mr. McHalffey learned the trade of ship carpenter when practically all river boats were made of wood. This knowledge enabled him on many occasions to dry-dock Engineer craft for which no hull drawings were available. He was born at Center, Ark., 69 years ago.

36 Years Of Service

Clyde M. Hogue of Cairo, Ill., 58-year-old civil engineer, was born in Saline County, Ark., and is retired after 36 years of service with the Corps of Engineers. He joined the service in 1917 and was assigned as axman with a survey party on the Arkansas River, going from that stream to the St. Francis River before enlisting in the Army in September, 1918.

Upon discharge from the Army, Mr. Hogue became a foreman with the McGeorge Construction Co. of Pine Bluff, Ark., a firm engaged in bank-protection work on the Arkansas River. In April, 1919, he worked as rodman and chainman in parties surveying highway locations in Saline and Pulaski Counties, Ark., and also served as highway construction inspector on the road between England and Stuttgart, Ark.

Served 42 Years

Mr. Hogue re-entered Government service in mid-1919, serving continuously in levee building and bank revetment programs until retirement.

With 42 years of service behind him, Charles Morris of 1806 Autumn retired from his post as maintenance foreman of yards and docks. Born at Burnside, Ill., 65 years ago, he entered the Corps of Engineers service in 1912.

Twenty-seven years of service was credited to Arthur Draper, Negro deckhand with the Memphis District Engineer fleet. Born at Marion, Ark., he lives at 1112 Indiana.

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U.S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Job Preparation Essential, Says Roberta Church

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — Solid preparation by young people for job opportunities is more vital now than ever before, Miss Roberta Church, top-ranking Negro official in the U. S. Employment Service, asserted here last week.

Now minority group consultant in USES, Miss Church delivered the keynote address to a career clinic for high school and college students. She stressed good work habits, proper job decorum and ability to get along with people as the most important qualities for persons, regardless of their vocations.

Miss Church said that job opportunities are available almost for the asking in the engineering and electronics fields. She added that there also is a shortage of workers in the teaching profession, social work, the public health field and the specialized clerical field.

There is an acute scarcity of women workers in the age group of 18 to 25, Miss Church added. She said experts point out that the paucity of young women employables is the result of the low birth rate in the depression.

The conference, held in the Indiana Avenue YMCA, was sponsored by Alpha Lambda chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Tops, a club group of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, Beta Gamma chapter, Indiana Avenue YMCA, and the Toledo office of the Ohio Employment Service.

Panel participants included Mrs. Mayola Senior, moderator; Edmund A. Brooks, personnel counselor, Doehler-Jarvis Division, National Lead Co., Chicago; Miss Virginia Ford, U. S. Health Department employee; Charles J. Kirchner, director of summer sessions at the University of Toledo; Mrs. Florence Wells, vocational counselor at Whitney Vocational High School; Miss Marcena Garwood, testing supervisor of the Toledo office, OSES; Mel Smylie, personnel director, LaSalle's department store, and William A. Brower, Toledo Blade reporter.

The steering committee included E. Garfield Weathers, Miss Joyce Grannon, Harold Strickland, Alexander Richmond and Mrs. Senior.

DELAWARE VALLEY, U.S.A.:

Will government aid U.S. Steel's policy?

By JAMES L. HICKS

DELAWARE VALLEY, U.S.A.—While the United States Steel corp. is barring colored people from living in its "City of Tomorrow" and holding their employment down to less than 2 per cent in its "Steel Mill of Tomorrow," the corporation is, at the same time, trying to get the Federal Government to spend 18 million dollars of taxpayers' money to safeguard the company's anti-colored investments.

Insofar as U.S. Steel is concerned, the key to the further expansion and development of its $400,000,000 investment in Delaware Valley is the increasing of the depth of the Delaware River channel from its present 35 feet to 40 feet.

This would mean that huge boats which carry ore to the mill could sail right up to the new plant's door and save the company thousands of dollars.

U.S. Steel wants the channel deepened. But U.S. Steel doesn't want to pay the $18,000,000 it will cost to deepen it. The corporation wants the government to deepen the channel with taxpayers' money.

At the present time the giant corporation is even opposed to picking up half the check for the deepening of the channel.

Maj. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis, chief of the U.S. Army Engineers, says that U.S. Steel will be the only company, operating in the Delaware Valley, which will benefit by the deepening of the channel and that therefore U.S. Steel should at least pay half of the $18.000.000 it would cost to deepen it. U.S. Steel says "No dice."

General Sturgis appears to be on sound ground when he makes such a statement. The 35-foot channel is deep enough for any boats servicing the other industries in the valley to come and go at will. But the ore carriers can't make it in 35 feet of water. And the ore carriers will be serving U.S. Steel.

U.S. Steel's giant public relations organization, however, is wasting no time in drumming up support from all sides to show that what is good for U.S. Steel "is good for the rest of the Valley."

Steel's Statement

Months ago its publicity men and high - powered speakers were on the scene speaking to key community groups in an attempt to get them behind the move to deepen the channel.

Thus, in an address before the editors and publishers of New Jersey at Camden on May 2, 1952, Ross L. Leffler, then an assistant to the executive vice-president of U.S. Steel said:

"The deepening of the Delaware River cannot be considered, by thinking people, as a project proposed for the sole benefit of our new steel plant near Morrisville. There is conclusive evidence that full utilization of this natural resource will be an important factor in the measure of development and economic progress which will take place here within the next few years.

"Every person residing in the Delaware Valley will benefit, either directly or indirectly, from completion of this project."

Bars Not Mentioned

But what Mr. Leffler failed to say in his speech is that under the present plan of operation in the Valley by U.S. Steel and Levitt and Sons, colored Americans couldn't possibly benefit from the deepening of the channel because colored people can't buy property in the valley and can't buy or rent the homes which U.S. Steel and Levitt are building.

Yet even if the government only spent $1,000 of taxpayers' money to aid the project, it would be discrimination against colored people because they pay taxes too.

Despite the clear cut evidence of discrimination against colored taxpayers, the public relations campaign of U.S. Steel is already bearing fruit.



THIS IS A VIEW — Of the Number One blast furnace at Fairless Works of U.S. Steel at Morrisville, Pa., where few jobs are available for minority workers. This and a sister furnace have an annual capacity of 1,200,000 tons of iron.

Left - Handed Support

The powerful Philadelphia Inquirer has given left-handed editorial support to the Steel campaign by raising the question: If U.S. Steel is made to pay half the cost of deepening the channel, wouldn't U.S. Steel be entitled to charge a toll to other ships on the river?

J. Harry LaBrum, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, has gone all out for the deepening of the channel. There are many others.

But nowhere among those who advocate the deepening of the channel has this writer found one who at the same time criticizes U.S. Steel for its discrimination against colored people along the river!

Everything Not Considered

The public relations campaign, conducted in Delaware Valley by U.S. Steel, would have residents of the Valley believe that the corporation "thought of everything" before it made a move in the direction of the community. And if one looks he will conclude that U.S. Steel thought of everything — but the colored man.

According to Ben Fairless, chairman of the board at U.S. Steel:

"No matter how great the financial blessing resulting from this transition may be, we recognize fully that we have a deep and compelling responsibility to see that it is accomplished with the least possible disturbance to the community life and the enjoyment of it by our neighbors.

Basis For Judgement

"We know that in the last analysis our real worth will be measured by the manner in which we discharge that responsibility and it is on that basis that we expect to be judged."

Mr. Fairless, himself, thus handed us the yardstick by which he admits that the corporation expects to be judged in Delaware Valley. Let us now measure U.S. Steel by its own yardstick before turning our attention to the Levitt Corporation:

Has the community of Bucks County been disturbed by the steel invasion? The answer is Y e s! Previous articles have shown that segregation and discrimination have been fostered where they never existed before in the community.

Pattern Of Segregation

What kind of problems does this pose: Drayton Bryant, assistant to the executive director of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, in commenting on the exclusion of colored people from Housing in Bucks County said:

". . . Separate housing, separate schools, plus lines of tension in home and community facilities . . . The steps are short from separation and ignorance to suspicion; from fear to hatred and then violence."

The New York Times, on Dec. 26, quoted Kent Larrabee, executive secretary of the Friends Service association in Delaware Valley, as saying:

Cannot Buy Homes

"But we do have a racial problem. The problem is that colored families, despite the fact that colored persons have skilled jobs and are respected in the professions of Bucks county, are unable to buy homes in the new area."

Does this appear that U.S. Steel was interested in not disrupting nor disturbing the community? It does not!

Read Mr. Fairless' statement again: "We know that in the last analysis our real worth will be measured by the manner in which we discharge that responsibility and it is on that bas-

is that we expect to be judged."
It's time to pass judgement on U.S. Steel in Delaware Valley!

DELAWARE VALLEY, U.S.A.:

U.S. Steel's hiring practices examined

By JAMES L. HICKS

(Second in a series on Delaware Valley, U.S.A.)

DELAWARE VALLEY, U.S.A.—The United States Steel corp. states that it is one of the largest employers of colored people in America and in the same breath it says: "It is obvious that such employment could not have been accomplished unless there has been complete absence of discrimination of any kind."

Now read the whole sentence over again carefully.

The sentence says in effect that U.S. Steel employs as many or more colored persons as any other corporation and it also says that this alone is proof that the company does not discriminate against them.

This is the old trick of trying to use one fact to prove another fact not implicit in the first. But the colored man of 1954 no longer can be fooled by such tricks of argumentation.

Does it necessarily follow that the company which employs the most colored people is the company which practices fair employment? It does not.

If one were to follow this rule, the slave owners of the great southern plantations back in the pre-Civil War days would have claimed that they practiced fair employment. Most colored people in the United States worked for them.

By the same rule the white companies who run the diamond and gold mines of South Africa could make the same claim. They certainly employ thousands and thousands of natives in their mines.

But will anyone say they practice fair employment?

Numbers don't mean very much when it comes to fair employment. United States Steel employs about 33,000 colored persons throughout its vast empire.

Few White Collar Workers

But the National Urban League, the watchdog of employment for minority group people in this nation, reports that out of that 33,000 U.S. Steel employees throughout its vast empire, it can only show these figures for white collar workers:

One woman in Gary, Ind.

One personnel man in the new plant at Delaware Valley.

One stenographer at the home office in Pittsburgh.

There is a group of uniformed messengers working at the home office in Pittsburgh but you can't classify messengers as "white collar workers."

That leaves us with a total of three colored workers out of the 33,000 such persons employed. In the overall picture, it means three white collar workers out of a total of 300,000 workers, for U.S. Steel employes a total of 300,000 persons of both races.

Express Surprise

Three is what percentage of 300,000? It figures out to about .001 per cent.

Now is there anyone in America other than U.S. Steel who will say that a company whose white collar workers represent only .001 per cent of its total workers is giving its minority group employees a fair chance at its white collar jobs?

Officials of U.S. Steel pointed to the employment of 33,000 and expressed surprise that the AFRO-AMERICAN would even question whether its employment practices are fair in Delaware Valley.

But U.S. Steel was not surprised.

It is a matter of record that the National Urban League, the NAACP, the American Friends Society and other groups had called the company's attention to this matter even before the first shovel of earth was moved to build the new plant.

Rockefeller Effort Cited

The AFRO-AMERICAN can show that Winthrop Rockefeller, one of the richest men in the nation, took time out to journey with a group to Delaware Valley in an attempt to have U.S. steel implments fari employment practices in the Valley!

When Rockefeller led the group into the valley for talks with U.S. Steel officials he was not asking that the company set up something new in Delaware Valley by affording fair employment opportunities.

On the contrary, he was asking that U.S. Steel, in setting its "pattern of tomorrow" for industry, simply follow the pattern being followed by industries already in the valley.

Kaiser Pattern Praised

The largest single employer in the Delaware Valley today is not U.S. Steel but the Kaiser Metal Products co., located in Bristol. This firm employs some 10,000 workers.

What kind of employment pattern has it set for the valley?

The best proof of what Kaiser has done can be found in the fact that last year the state of Pennsylvania's Industrial Relations Commission, headed by Dr. W. H. Gray, awarded Kaiser a plaque for its fair employment policies in the hiring of workers, regardless of race.

Kaiser was not the only employer in the area to receive such an award either. There were others.

Francis L. Matthews, manager of the Bristol office of the Pennsylvania State Employment Service, in an interview with this writer, named a half-dozen industries in the area which have always followed a policy of fair employment in hiring.

First-Hand Information

But the word of state officials and the awarding of plaques are often not enough proof to show that our people are getting a fair deal in employment.

The best proof is to get out on the streets and ask the workers themselves now they feel about the deal they are getting on their jobs.

This is what the AFRO did. This writer stood outside the Kaiser plant, the Rhom and Haas company (second largest employers in the valley), and several other plants and buttonholed workers as they left or went to their jobs. In all cases the question was the same:

"Do you feel your firm gives colored workers a fair opportunity at employment?"

Treatment Regarded Fair

In all cases the answers were the same for the plants named above. "Yes. We hire across the board and if you can do the job up higher you get the chance to do it."

Most of the workers I talked to were new to the area. I wanted to talk with someone born in the area and working at Kaiser—someone with the "before" and "after" picture.

She finally came along—pert pretty Mrs. Cora Compton of 510 Pond st., Bristol, Pa., who was born in Bristol, married in Bristol and works as a riveter at Kaiser.

I asked her how conditions were there before and after U.S. Steel.

She said she lives in a white neighborhood and has never had trouble because of her race until recently.

Colored and whites work across the board in both white collar and unskilled jobs, and "I know there is no prejudice in our plant," she declared.

Tension In Bristol

She added, however, that with the coming of the steel plant and the housing discrimination in Levittown and Fairless Hills, she has begun to notice a racial tension in Bristol which has never been there before.

"We don't know what to do about it," she said; "everyone is worried about it."

Mrs. Compton could have said "everyone is worried but U.S. Steel," because U.S. Steel couldn't be worried or otherwise it would have taken steps long before this to set up a policy of fair employment in Delaware Valley.

Neither can steel officials say they didn't know, for as far back as July, 1952, Drayton S. Bryant, assistant to the director of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, had this to say in an article published in the highly respected magazine "The American City:"

"Bucks County, Pa., is now a front line for the growth of democracy, an area with tremendous national significance.

"Employment in a vast new steel industry will soon bring 100,000 people, forcing immediate decisions on land planning, shousing, racial integration and policies for schools, hospitals and other community facilities."

Problems Spelled Out

Further down in his article, Mr. Bryant says:

"The physical pattern of land use has been the concern of professional planners. But at least equally crucial will be the resulting structure of human pattern.

"A hundred thousand Americans from a wide variety of backgrounds, areas, economic strata and racial groups will be thrown into a new proximity.

"What architecture for democracy will emerge? Keystone in the entire structure involved will be the degree of acceptance of incoming colored families. The success of integration will be a measure of America's maturity in understanding itself and making its democratic beliefs work and work well."

Mr. Bryant then went on to point out that Bucks county has always had a liberal attitude towards the various races.

U.S. Steel erecting 'steel curtain' at housing project

DELAWARE VALLEY, U.S.A.—Spending $400,000,000 in building the "steel mill of tomorrow" in Delaware Valley, 25 miles from Philadelphia, the U.S. Steel corporation is employing less than two per cent colored workers in its plant and has thrown up a "steel curtain" against them living in its "homes of tomorrow" in Fairless Hills, new $15,000,000 housing development for white steel workers.

Although steel officials insist that their industry carefully guards against changing the pattern of any community into which it moves, this article shows that historically Delaware Valley has always had good race relations, fair employment practices and no restriction on housing.

The article further shows that despite steel's claim that it explored all phases of impact it would have on community, outstanding citizens and organizations, led by Winthrop Rockefeller, called steel officials' attention to the harmonious pattern of living in Delaware Valley before ground was broken for the new steel plant.

Despite protests of the NAACP, the National Urban League, the American Friends Society and the Bucks County Human Relations Council, the giant corporation is proceeding with its "city of tomorrow" without considering the plight of minority group workers.

Bristol Democratic Place

He cited the city of Bristol as a story of "hope for the white problems of America" and points to the success of Texas-born Dr. Ewart McGruder, a Howard university graduate, who came to the community ten years ago and finds that today the bulk of his patients are white.

Dr. McGruder is a member of the Bristol Medical Association and donors to the Bristol hospital insisted that he be allowed to serve an equal turn on week-end rotation emergency calls before they would give money for the building of the hospital.

This is the kind of community into which U.S. Steel has stepped with its "steel mill of tomorrow" in which less than 2 per cent of its employees are colored and from which U.S. Steel bars colored people from living in its "houses of tomorrow" in Fairless Hills.

Next Week: Read how U.S. Steel with less than two percent of colored workers on its new steel mill's payroll and a policy of "no colored" in its fifteen million dollar Fairless Hills housing development, is demanding that the Federal Government use eighteen million dollars of the taxpayer's money to help it build its "City of Tomorrow without colored people."

Negroes Apply For City Jobs In Virginia

Alexandria, Va. (C N S) — Since the City Council stated its new policy of no segregating in the hiring of city personnel, there's already been a marked increase in job applications.

In the last week, the police department announced that it's usual five-a-week applications jumped to 27, with 18 from Negroes. The department is only three men short of the maximum, however.



HE TRIBUTE—Postmaster Aubrey Graham, center, paid a glowing tribute to H. S. Davenport, left, at a gathering of fellow postal workers in the Miland station located at 38th street and Colley avenue, last Wednesday morning, when Mr. Davenport bade farewell to his fellow workers to retire from active duty after nearly 48 years in the post office department.

M. M. Nash, right, assistant postmaster, extended a hearty handshake and best wishes to the honoree. Mr. Nash is the second oldest postal employee in point o service, having entered the service one month behind Mr. Davenport.



WILL SHARE FUTURE—H. S. Davenport, who retired after 48 years in the postal service at Norfolk recently, will have a lot of time to spend with his wife, his grandchild and his pet dog during the ensuing years.

He is pictured here in the back yard of his Fremont street home with Mrs. Davenport, granddaughter, Sandra Coltron and "Bouncer." (Journal and Guide photos by J. Andrew Bowler).



MAKING BETTER BREADS—Miss Mabel Evans, nutritionist, Wheat Flour Institute of Chicago, demonstrates ways of making more appetizing breads for the school lunchroom. The demonstration was made at the School Lunch Personnel Workshop at A. and T. College. Interested observers are cafeteria managers attending the conference. They are, from left to right: Mrs. Nora Nichols, Hallsboro, N.C.; Mrs. Doris Dillihunt, New Bern, N.C., and Mrs. Margaret Allsbrook, Greensboro, N.C.

Put bread-making in your cooking fun

"Bread-making is an art worth mastering. It is fun and satisfying as well," says Miss Mabel Evans, expert nutritionist.

In this day when housewives have gladly accepted the convenience of picking up their breads from the wide varieties offered at stores, it is a pleasant jolt to be reminded of the pleasure of turning out a crisp fragrant loaf of bread or a pan of fancy rolls.

And Miss Evans well demonstrated the fun at a clinic held at A. and T. State College, Greensboro, recently. She showed that good breads also turn plain menus into delightful meals, as well as led the way to an adequate diet in the thriftiest possible way.

—oOo—

MISS EVANS is regional home economist for the Wheat Flour Institute, Chicago, where she works with educators and students in providing technical information about wheat flour and interprets the nutrition program of the Institute.

Her educational background includes attendance at the public schools in Terre Haute, Indiana, undergraduate study at Indiana State Teachers College, Terre Haute, and, in 1946, a Master's degree from the University of Wisconsin. Miss Evans has also completed one year of advance study at Columbia University.

Miss Evans was head of the department of foods and nutrition at Tuskegee Institute. She acquired teaching experience at Ind., and at Tennessee A. and I. State Teachers College, Nashville, Tenn.

Miss Evans has also served as food editor of a New York magazine. She conducted a nutrition workshop at Howard University and has participated on numerous programs, panels and symposiums over the country. For two years, she conducted the "Better Pattern of Living Food Clinic" in Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Evans is a member of Pi Lambda Theta and Kappa Delta Pi, honorary sororities.

—oOo—

BECAUSE ENRICHMENT means better nutrition at no extra cost. Miss Evans stresses the use of enriched flour. "Not only is it important to use enriched flour in bread making, and other cooking, but it is also wise to look for enriched breads when buying bread products from the baker or grocer," points out Miss Evans.

Miss Evans believes that large quantity baking is easy and gives these five rules for success:

1. Choose a suitable recipe.
2. Read it through.
3. Assemble all the ingredients before starting to mix.
4. Measure or weigh ingredients accurately.
5. Follow the directions.

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ALABAMA

Seven, held on slavery counts, face trial Monday

Seven white farmers accused of holding Negroes in slavery on their Sumter County farm face trial in Federal District Court here Monday.

The trial date was disclosed yesterday.

The seven, all members of the Dial family, were indicted on peonage charges by a Federal Grand Jury last September. They were accused of paying fines for Negroes held in Mississippi jails and forcing them to work on a large farm west of Livingston, near the Mississippi line.

THE INDICTMENT charged the seven flogged the Negroes if they attempted to escape from the enforced servitude. One count said a Negro beaten after he was caught escaping in May, 1953, died two days later.

An autopsy report filed by Assistant State Toxicologist Nelson E. Grubbs said the Negro, Herbert (Monk) Thompson, died last May 9 from pneumonia.

The seven defendants were arrested late September and released under bond. They are Oscar Edwin Dial, 34; Fred N. Dial, 25; Grady Clarence Dial, 28; Robert Mitchell Dial, 44; Arthur Arnold Dial, 27; and Lindsay Winyard Dial, 43, all of Sumter County, and Charles Harper, also known as Francis Harper, Portersville, Miss.

The Dials are either brothers or cousins. Harper is related to the family by marriage.

their will and forcing them, through threats and violence, to work out debts.

The two Dials, last of seven men originally indicted, were charged with baiting C. B. Tankersly and Herbert (Monk) Thompson, out of jails and making them work "in peonage" to pay the fines. Thompson allegedly died of beating while working for one of the Dials. Other Negroes were involved in counts against the other five men originally indicted, but the government has dropped those charges on grounds of insufficient evidence to prove cases.

Judge Lynne delivered the case to the 12-man jury Thursday afternoon and the panel deliberated more than three hours before recessing for the night. They went back to their study of the case yesterday morning at nine o'clock and recessed only briefly for lunch.

NO VERDICT IN PEONAGE CASE IN 'ALA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — (INS) — A Federal Court jury still had no verdict Friday after a day's deliberations in the case of two South Alabama farmers charged with peonage at Birmingham.

The jury received the case Thursday after being charged by District Judge Seybourne H. Lynne on each of the eight counts remaining against Oscar and Fred Dial, Sumter county farm owners.

The indictments against the Dials charged them with holding two Negro men on their farms against

Many citizens eager to talk—

Peonage reports may bring FBI in Phenix picture

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND
News staff writer

PHENIX CITY, Aug. 14—The probe of crime and rackets in this city is spreading in all directions in the biggest cleanup campaign ever seen in any American city.

In this cleanup, a new phase has been reached, which may bring the FBI into the picture in a big way.

Widespread reports of peonage and violation of civil rights of prisoners, undoubtedly will get a thorough airing by the Grand Jury now in session as well as FBI agents.

Two FBI agents visited Phenix City briefly last week, and were believed to be checking on a case in which a Negro woman allegedly has been held in the Russell County Jail illegally because she was a good cook.

That case touched off a chain reaction, and interested citizens here know of a number of cases which apparently violate federal statutes.

SOME O FTHESE citizens are eager to talk to federal officers about what they know. Their information is in shape to be quickly checked by trained investigators.

Residents here who want to talk to FBI agents as soon as possible, will tell of reports that prisoners were taken from the Russell County Jail to work on farms in the area. Others, according to reports, were put to work constructing fish ponds, houses and farm buildings.

The agents will hear of beatings allegedly administered to some of these workers who reportedly were worked in exchange for "bond" from jail.

Many of the substantial citizens here are going to be disappointed if investigation on this type of violation is not pushed through to the limit.

ACCORDING TO information now available to investigators, a thorough probe of such federal law infractions could net some of the "big fish" who so far have managed to swim free of the vice and gambling net spread by National Guardsmen and state officers.

People here also want to see a complete investigation of reports that girls from the honky-tonks of Phenix City were often picked up and forced into prostitution for certain persons.

These girls were, according to reports, made the victims of "shakedowns" which were operated with the cooperation of certain law enforcement officers.

In some cases the girls reportedly were used in much the same manner as were persons taken out of jail for private work. They would be arrested and charged with some offense, usually vagrancy, and then bonded out by a procuror for a prostitution racket.

SOME GIRLS who worked as entertainers or employes as Phenix City hot spots are known to have told ingestigators that "shakedowns" were more or less expected by them.

In some instances, if the girls had or could get considerable cash, they would avoid "working it out" by paying off.

Despite the availability of such evidence, this one phase of the many-pronged investigation that is believed to be largely unexplored to date.

THE RACKET reportedly worked in this manner:

A man would get in jail and be unable immediately to post bond.

He would be visited in jail by someone with "pull" and told that he would be released on bond, or in some cases his fine would be paid, and he could "work it out."

Putting up bond did not usually involve the outlay of any money on the part of the "employer." He could merely sign the bond on his own surety and get the prisoner.

But the released prisoner would find himself indebted to his employer for a "fine" or "bond fee" which never seemed to decrease appreciably.

If the prisoner got disgusted and tried to leave, he usually would be arrested as a bond jumper and put back into jail.

INVESTIGATORS HAVE also heard reports of prisoners being placed on probation, and the terms of that probation would provide for work of a certain nature, or for a certain individual.

The prisoners, according to present information, were paid very little, if anything, as wages.

There are also some well-substantiated cases of the beating of prisoners, some nearly to the point of death.

The brief visit of the FBI agents spurred public reaction and evidence of cases believed to be in violation of federal peonage or civil rights laws, is being piled up.

WHILE BUSY investigators are known to have been picking up such evidence in the course of the massive mopping up operations, there just hasn't enough time to develop fully all phases of the probe.

There is an impression and belief here, however, that violations of federal statutes will be closely examined before many days have passed.

The investigators will find ready and able assistance from citizens here.

FBI Checks Report Of Woman Held In Peonage At Phenix City Prison

Woman Says She Was Kept In Involuntary Servitude

BY PAUL W. BURTON

PHENIX CITY, Ala. — (INS) — Two FBI agents were in Phenix City checking the bizarre story of a 29-year-old Negro woman who said she was held a virtual slave for three months in the Russell County jail.

Lt. Col. Jack Warren, acting Russell County sheriff, said the FBI agents were called in to Phenix City to see if civil rights had been violated in the case.

The woman, Mrs. Bertha Lee Henry, told Russell County law enforcement officers that she was locked in jail and forced to cook for the prisoners for three months without salary, merely because she tried to quit her job there.

Warren said the Federal agents were "just checking" the woman's story. He added, however:

NO WARRANT

"We can't find any warrant for the woman or any complaints filed against her. We just want to get to the bottom of this matter."

The Henry woman told officers she had been held in the Russell County jail since early June of this year on "trumped up" charges.

A check by Capt. Lewey Stephens, Warren's legal aide, revealed that the Negro woman had been booked by Phenix police in "early June" and had been held in jail until now on a charge of assault with intent to murder.

Stephens added, however, there is no record of a warrant, committance or any legal paper to back up the charge."

Under Alabama law, a prisoner may be held a maximum of 72 hours on a police "blotter" charge.

NO FBI COMMENT

The FBI men assigned to the case refused to make any comment, but Warren confirmed they were working on civil right cases.

Mrs. Henry was released from the Russell County jail May 10, 1954, after serving a year for a manslaughter conviction.

When she was released, she said, she consented to take a job as the jail cook at a salary of $15 a week. However, she said, she decided to quit the job in early June.

Mrs. Henry told Phenix City investigators that she was placed back in jail on "trumped up" charges and ordered to continue her job as cook without salary—a virtual slave.

2 Brothers Draw 18-Month Terms In Peonage Case

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 16 (AP)—Two Sumter County, Ala., brothers today were sentenced to 18 months in federal prison for holding Negroes in slavery.

U. S. District Judge Seybourne H. Lynne imposed sentence on Oscar Edwin Dial, 34, and Fred Dial, 25, prosperous white farmers of west central Alabama.

Federal peonage indictments originally were returned against seven brothers and cousins in Alabama and Mississippi, but U. S. Atty. Frank M. Johnson Jr., had asked dismissal of the other cases.

Lynne ordered Oscar Dial to begin serving his term Dec. 24, but allowed Fred Dial to postpone start of his term until next August.

One of the brothers was needed on their farm and Fred Dial also is in ill health, his attorneys said.

FARMERS SENTENCED ON SLAVERY CHARGES

Sumter Brothers Get Terms For Holding Negroes

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 17.—(AP)—Two prosperous white farmers were sentenced to Federal prison terms of 18 months each Thursday for holding Negroes in slavery.

The sentences imposed on Fred N. Dial, 25, and Oscar Edwin Dial, 34, brothers who operate a Sumter County, Ala., farm, may have ended a case which originally involved seven white brothers and cousins.

U. S. Atty. Frank M. Johnson Jr., said that "in all probability" he will ask dismissal of two remaining counts alleging civil rights violations still on file against the pair.

Charges against the other five residents of Alabama and Mississippi were withdrawn after their indictment in Sept. 1953.

Fred Dial and Oscar Dial were convicted last May. They have been accused of holding Negroes in slavery and beating them. Government witnesses testified that Hubert Thompson was beaten so severely when he tried to escape in May, 1953, that he died three days later.

An autopsy report showed pneumonia as the cause of Thompson's death, but associate state toxicologist Nelson Grubbs said he found wounds on Thompson's legs and left thigh.

Both Dial brothers were convicted of conspiring to hold Thompson and Coy Lee Tanksley 25, of Klondike, Miss., in involuntary servitude, compelling them to work by acts of force and violence.

The jury in addition found Fred Dial guilty of peonage by forcing Thompson to work for him in payment of an alleged debt.

Tanksley testified that he was beaten on the Dial farm and forced to join in whipping other Negro farm hands who tried to escape.

He said Oscar Dial paid his $21.25 fine for drunkenness to get him released from a Meridian, Miss., jail—promising to pay him $3 a day in wages. Tanksley said he never received any money during the 2½ months he worked on the farm.

In U. S. Court here—

Peonage trial witnesses tell of brutal beatings

Six Sumter County farmers charged with keeping three Negro farm hands in peonage and whipping them with a heavy rope, are on trial this week in U. S. District Court here.

The trial began yesterday before a jury in Judge Seybourn H. Lynne's court.

More than 120 witnesses have been called by the government and defense.

In an opening statement to the jury, U. S. Dist. Atty. Frank Johnson Jr. said the government will attempt to prove that one Negro died two days after being administered a severe beating for "running away."

The defendants are Oscar Edwin Diel, Fred Nichele Dial, Lindsay Winyard Dial, Robert Mitchell Dial, Arthur Arnold Dial and Grady Clarence Dial.

A seventh defendant, Charles Harper, was named in only one count which is not being tried at this time.

THE FIRST TWO witnesses in the trial testified of alleged beatings. One of them, Coy Lee Tanksley, said he was whipped on two occasions and once was knocked in the head with a single-tree.

He displayed scars on his back he said were caused by the beatings.

Tanksley said he first came to know Oscar Dial when the latter paid a fine for him in a Mississippi jail, and took him to a farm near Boyd, Ala.

He worked there, Tanksley said, for two and a half months in the Spring of 1953.

During that time, he testified, he was whipped on two occasions, once for being late for work.

After one of the beatings, he said, he was taken by Fred Dial to York, where he was attended by a physician.

Tanksley also testified that on one occasion he was forced to help whip Herbert Thompson, known as "Monk" or "Monkey."

He said he was ordered to whip "Monkey" while the latter was tied hand and foot to a bale of hay.

THE GOVERNMENT contends that Thompson died two days later as results of the beatings administered.

Leroy Brown, known as "Lee Baby," testified he was forced to help whip both Tanksley and Thompson. The latter died at the house where Brown lived, he testified.

Brown said on the occasion Thompson was whipped, May 7, 1953, he was called to the barn by Fred Dial, and when he got there he found Thompson bound to the bale of hay.

3 Sumter Men Freed Here In Slave Case

Charges Remain Against 3 Others

Slavery charges against three Sumter County landowners were dismissed in Federal Court here yesterday, but three others will remain on trial on those charges.

Federal Judge Seybourne Lynne dismissed charges against Arthur, Robert and Lindsay Winyard Dial on recommendation of U. S. District Attorney Frank Johnson who said he didn't believe the government could present enough evidence for conviction.

'Still Face Charges'

Oscar Edwin, Fred N. and Grady Dial, brothers, will continue to face charges of operating a salve system on their plantations, using jails in surrounding communities and in Mississippi as a source of labor.

Charges against three of the men were dismissed when two counts of the original indictment were eliminated.

The government has claimed the six men operated a slave system that had as its source of supply the jails in the surrounding communities and the adjoining state.

Heard Testimony

Earlier the court heard testimony by Jimmy Lee Ivey, Negro tenant on Fred Dial's farm, and that of Lee Red Rutledge of Gordo, a resident in the Dial community for 10 years.

Previous witnesses have testified to alleged beatings and to being forced to whip one Negro who the government charged died last year after he was beaten following an escape attempt.

120 Witnesses Called

Both the defense and government have called more than 120 witnesses including a U. S. senator, state senator and several judges.

Jimmy Lee Ivy testified that he was present when Monk Thompson died after an alleged escape attempt.

Rutledge testified Fred Dial had told him Monk Thompson had pneumonia.

He also said Dial told him, "If I don't know nothing, don't say nothing.

Slavery Trial Told Negroes Were Beaten

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 11 (AP).—The Government today offered testimony concerning beatings of Negro farm hands allegedly held in slavery by six related white farmers in Sumter County, Ala.

The six, all members of the Dial family, were indicted by a Federal grand jury here last fall on peonage charges.

They were charged with paying fines of prisoners in nearby jails in Alabama and Mississippi and forcing the Negroes to work on their large farm west of Livingston, Ala., near the Mississippi line.

Two Negroes, Coy Lee Tanksly, 24, Klondike, Miss., and Leroy (Lee Baby) Brown, both testified they were beaten on the Dial farm and also forced to join in beating the other Negro farm hands who had sought to escape.

United States District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne is presiding over the trial.

Both Tanksly and Brown said they were forced to join with six others in beating Monl Thompson, a farm hand who had tried to run away in May 1953.

An autopsy report said Thompson died of pneumonia three days after the whipping.

Those being tried are Oscar Edwin Dial, 34; Fred N. Dial, 25; Grady Dial, 28; and Robert Dial, 44, brothers; and two cousins, Arthur Arnold Dial, 27; and Lindsay Winyard Dial, 43. All live in Sumter County in West Central Alabama.

Defense attorney Roderick Beddow said a subpena had been issued for United States Senator John Stennis (D-Miss.) to appear as a character witness.

Peonage is issue—

Jury is still deliberating case of slavery defendants

A jury in federal court here this afternoon was still deliberating the case of two Sumter County farmers who are accused of keeping Negroes in slavery.

The case went to the jury about 2:30 p.m. yesterday after a lengthy charge from Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne.

The jurist charged the jurors that if they believed the two named Negroes, Coy Lee Tankersly and Herbert Thompson, were held against their will by threats or violence and forced to perform work for debts, the verdict should be guilty.

Judge Lynne observed that if the jury should find beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendants were guilty on any count in the indictment, then "such shameless brutality" and "base dishonor to citizenship" should be punished with vigor.

HE CHARGED separately on each of eight counts remaining in the indictment. Two counts of the indictment were dropped during the trial and this eliminated all the defendants except Oscar Edwin Dial and Fred Nichele Dial.

Originally there were seven defendants charged with peonage or conspiracy and kidnaping.

Two more counts of the 12-count indictment were reserved for trial at a later date. It will involve two more of the seven original defendants, while three of them have been cleared of charges.

The government charged in the indictment that Fred and Oscar Dial obtained Negroes from jails or from county convict camps in nearby Mississippi, and subsequently forced them to perform labor on the Dial farms.

They are further charged with beating and assaulting Tankersly and Thompson by whipping them with ropes.

THOMPSON, the government charges, died two days after a severe beating on May 7, 1953.

Witnesses said Thompson was tied by the neck, feet and waist with rope to a bale of hay and beaten by eight men with ropes.

During the beating, the charges state, Fred Dial held a shotgun to force Negroes to beat Thompson, and later participated in the beating himself, along with another white man, Lee Rutledge.

Tankersly said he was whipped on two occasions, once after a chain had been put around his neck. He charged that Fred and Oscar participated in the beatings.

The government has tried to show through testimony that Negroes on the Dial farms occupied no more than a slave status; were worked, threatened and assaulted.

THE DEFENSE, led by Roderick Beddow, Bob Gwin and Thomas Seale, of Livingston, presented testimony to show the workers on the Dial farms enjoyed freedom of action and never complained of mistreatment.

The trial is the second of this nature to be tried in Alabama since Civil War days when slavery was abolished. tI has attracted widespread attention and Judge Lynne's courtroom has been filled during the four days of trial.

The Dials are prominent farmers in the community of Boyd, Ala., which abuts the Mississippi line. Scores of relatives and acquaintances have attended the hearings.

BOTH FRED and Oscar Dial have denied from the witness stand that they ever whipped or beat Tankersly or Thompson. They both said they knew of no beatings of Negroes on their farms.

One character witness called by the defense, J. W. Boyd, of Livingston, testified on cross examination that he had "heard" the Dial brothers had reputations for beating Negro farm hands.

Maximum punishment that could be given on conviction is 10 years imprisonment on each count on which the defendants might be found guilty.

Ala. Farmers On Trial For Peonage

Government Says Men Bailed Out Of Jails Were Kept Enslaved And Used As Laborers On Huge Farms

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (INS) — Seven Alabama farmers went on trial here Monday on charges of keeping Negroes in "virtual slavery" on their farmlands in Sumter county.

The defendants are six members of the Dial family and a Mississippi man related to them through marriage.

THEY ARE accused of paying fines for jailed Negroes in Mississippi and other places and then forcing them through threats and beatings to work out the fines at hard labor in a state of peonage.

The government charges that the men carried on the "slavery" practice for several years.

A U. S. GRAND jury returned the indictments last September after one of the Negroes allegedly died of a beating with a rope.

The coroner later ruled that the man, Herbert (Monk) Thompson, died of natural causes

From Sumter County—

Six men on trial here on charges of peonage

Trial of six Sumter County men on charges of holding Negroes in peonage resulting in the death of one of the Negroes, was scheduled to begin in federal court in Birmingham today.

Four of the men scheduled to be tried are brothers. The men are charged with paying fines of Negroes who were in Mississippi jails and then forcing the Negroes to work on a large farm west of Livingston near the Mississippi line.

Floggings were given the Negroes if they attempted to escape, an indictment against the men charged. Other Negroes were forced to take part in the alleged beatings, according to the indictment.

One Negro died fro pneumonia in May of last year after he had been allegedly beaten, the government also charges.

The seven defendants are: Oscar Edwin Dial, 34; Fred N. Dial, 25; Grady Dial, 28; Robert Mitchell Dial, 44; Arthur Arnold Dial, 27, and Winyard Dial, 43, all of Sumter County.

Grady, Robert, Oscar and Fred Dial are bothers. Winyard is a first cousin and Arthur Arnold Dial is a second cousin.

Fall on charges of paying fines of Negro prisoners held in nearby jails in Alabama and Mississippi and holding them in servitude on their large farm near Livingston, Ala.

Jimmy L. Ivey, a tenant on Fred Dial's farm, testified Tuesday that a man named Monk Thompson died three days after he was reported beaten for attempting to escape in May, 1953.

Two other men testified Monday that they were beaten and forced to join in beating other farm hands on the Dial farm.

Two Guilty Of Peonage

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (INS)—Two wealthy Alabama brothers who were found guilty of holding Negro workers in slavery on their farm, will be sentenced on June 4.

A Federal court found Fred N. Dial, 25, and Oscar Edwin Dial, 34, guilty of keeping two Negro men on their farm

Free 3 Of 6 Farmers On Trial For Peonage

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne has dismissed peonage charges against three of six related farmers on trial here for holding Negro farm hands in slavery.

The judge directed the charges be dropped after Dist. Atty. Frank Johnson jr., told the court there was not sufficient evidence to convict the three. Released were Robert Dial, 44, and two cousins, Arthur Dial, 27, and Lindsay Dial, 43.

Charges still are pending against Oscar E. Dial, 34; Fred N Dial, 25, and Grady Dial, 28; brothers of Robert.

All six men were indicted last against their will and forcing them, through threats and violence, to work out debts.

FRED DIAL also was convicted on a peonage count involving Hubert Thompson, who died three days after he attempted to escape from the brothers' farm last year.

The state charged that he was beaten, but the charge was dropped after an autopsy report showed the cause of death was pneumonia.

The other person held by the Dials was Coy Lee Tankersly, 25, of Klindike, Miss.

The jury received the case Wednesday afternoon after a four-day trial.

Convict 2 White Men of 'Slavery'

Birmingham, Ala. (ANP).—Two well-to-do white farmers were found guilty last week of flouting the 13th amendment to the U. S. Constitution and forcing Negro workers into slavery. Found guilty by a federal court jury were Fred N. Dial, 25, and his brother, Oscar Edwin Dial, 34.

Federal jury convicts two of peonage

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Accused of enslaving men whose fines they had paid to get them out of jail, two wealthy white farmers were convicted by a U.S. District Court jury Thursday night after a four-day trial.

Sentencing of the men, Fred N. Dial, 25, and his brother, Oscar D., 34, both of whom swore innocence of the charges against them, was postponed until June 4. Both are free on bond.

Both brothers were convicted of conspiring to hold Hubert Thompson and Leroy Tanksly, 25, Klondike, Miss., in involuntary servitude (slavery) and compelling them to work by acts of force and violence.

Guilty Of Peonage

The jury also found Fred Dial guilty of peonage by forcing Thompson to work in payment of an alleged debt. Oscar faces a maximum of 10 years and Fred, 15 years in prison, in addition to fines.

In his charge to the jurors, Judge Seybourn H. Lynne had told them that if they felt that the Dial brothers were guilty of one of the charges made in the indictment:

"Then I think it may be fairly observed that such flagrant violation of the law and such shameless inhumanity and brutality; such base dishonor to American citizenship can be deliberately practiced in a civilized and Christian community by intelligent men is a reproach to our civilization."

Tries To Flee, Beaten

The brothers were accused of paying the fines of colored prisoners being held in Alabama and Mississippi jails, transporting them to their Sumter County farm and forcing them to work.

The government charged that Thompson was beaten so severely when he attempted to escape that he died three days later.

An autopsy report showed pneumonia as the cause of death, but Nelson Grubbs, associate state toxicologist, said he found wounds on Thompson's legs and left thigh.

Tanksly testified that he was beaten and forced to join in whipping other colored farmhands who tried to escape.

Didn't Get A Cent

He told the court that Oscar Dial paid his $21.25 fine for drunkenness to get him out of a Meridian (Miss.) jail, promising to pay him $3 a day. But, he said, he didn't receive a cent during the two and one-half months he worked on the farm and was released when he took sick.

The government charged specifically that Thompson died three days after a beating in May. Witnesses testified that he was tied by the neck, feet and waist to a bale of hay and beaten with ropes by eight men.

A total of seven men—all in the same family — had been indicted in the case, but U.S. Attorney Frank M. Johnson Jr., said charges against three were withdrawn "for the time being" and others would be tried later.

16j 1954 D.C.

Capital dime stores hire first salesgirls

WASHINGTON (A N P) — There are signs that discrimination in employment is beginning to break down in the District of Columbia, according to reports released last week by the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of D.C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

Two dime stores on Seventh St. in downtown Washington have hired several colored salesgirls during the past week, reported Mrs. Alice Trigg, chairman of the group which is negotiating with management of the stores in an attempt to persuade them to employ colored clerical help.

Under Mrs. Mary Church Terrell's leadership, the committee was instrumental in getting many Seventh St. dime and department stores to start serving colored shopppers at their lunch counters.

16j 1954

Acquitted In Peonage Case

WAYCROSS, Ga. — (SNS) — A South Georgia farmer was acquitted by a federal jury of peonage charges Thursday. Joseph E. Strickland was charged by the U. S. Government of having kept Richard Pressley, a Negro, in a state of involuntary servitude.

The jury which acquitted Strickland had as its foreman Mrs. Joe S. Ray; she was the first woman to serve as foreman of a federal jury in that district.

According to the government case, Strickland forced Pressley to work out an alleged indebtedness. This indebtedness was incurred when Strickland bail Pressley out of jail where he was serving a short sentence on a misdemeanor charge.

Strickland never would tell Pressley how much he (Pressley) owed him, according to Pressley's testimony. He further claimed that he worked for Strickland "a long time" for wages far below those generally paid for workers in that area.

Strickland, on the other hand, denied the charges. He also stated that he had sworn out two warrants against Pressley, one charging him with the theft of a shotgun and the other charging him with the theft of some canned goods.

16j 1954

ILLINOIS

Woman Tells Story of How Infected Chickens Reach The Market

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North and South America is reported to have launched a $1,000,000 health program for the protection of its 125,000 members, more than 25,000 of whom are Negroes. The program will obviously protect the public also.

This decision was reached recently because of numerous reports coming from the organization's members who are engaged in hadling poultry, and, of course similar action will be taken in behalf of members in allied industries.

One of the most glaring reports from a member disclosing the risk of handling spoiled food, which spurred the union into action, comes from a small town in Texas.

In a sworn statement the member described the way a processing company handled its poultry, as unfit for human consmption.

In part the statement read:

"I was a regular employe performing work in almost all classifications in the production department just the same as other production employes.

"Within a short time after change of plant ownership, I was made supervisor over the eviscerating department for three years—then I was informed by the plant owner and manager, that I would start putting in my full time as inspector.

"During my entire term of employment..I was never instructed or informed by anyone except..the plant superintendent as to how poultry was to be inspected... The times I would ask him about bad chickens (chickens with tumors, air sac, long, hard, yellowish growths, pus, red pimples, bruises and discolored flesh) he would tell me to have them scraped out and pass them on through, if they could not be cleaned up so infractions could not be seen, they were to be thrown away...

"I have seen entire truck loads of chickens at one time with this pus in them and they would pass through and be sent to the market. When there would be such great numbers at one time, I called the company's attention and...they would just shrug their shoulders and walk off. At other times they would say they had bought them so just send them on through."

According to the affidavit, the member has seen 2,500 to 3,000 chickens of which 50 to 75 per cent were affected with a pus condition.

Finally the member was taken off the supervising job and was ordered to do nothing but inspect. Once again on the line the member, according to the affidavit, tried to cut the growths out and clean out the pus, but could not, so the chickens were taken off the line.

Later, the member said, foreman hung the chickens back on the line.

The next surprise to the member was that the city began paying the wages for inspecting despite the fact that the member never received official papers an inspector has or any instructions concerning the duties to be performed.

Then came a resolution by the city council announcing that the position of inspector of poultry had been abolished. The member's employment terminated immediately thereafter, the affidavit stated.

16j 1954

FBI To Probe Farmer's Charge

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) — The FBI has promised the NAACP that it will investigate charges that a young wife and her nine-month-old child are being illegally held by a Delta planter.

According to Dr. A. H. McCoy, president of the Mississippi State NAACP, D. C. Lofton, husband of the 16-year-old mother, charges that planter A. A. Mabus brutally beat his wife because she refused to leave her sick baby to pick cotton.

Lofton sought the aid of the NAACP after his escape from the plantation. McCoy appealed to Gov. Hugh White on behalf of the 21-year-old sharecropper. The governor, reported McCoy, said he had no authority to intervene and demand the release of Mrs. Lofton.

McCoy then filed an affidavit with the FBI district office in Memphis.

Meanwhile a local social work agency reportedly volunteered to try to secure the woman's release. Reports assert the agency said Mabus expressed a willingness to release Mrs. Lofton, but he wanted her husband to come for her. Suspecting a trap, Lofton has refused to make the 125-mile trip back alone.

cropper that his wife was beaten by a planter and jailed four days with their 9-month-old child.

Making the request was Dr. A. H. McCoy Negro dentist recently named head of the state NAACP. He was accompanied by the 21-year-old Negro who made the complaint in person to the Governor.

Wants Written Complaint

Governor White said he requested the complaint be reduced to writing and he will then consider it.

"If the charge is true, it's a serious matter," the Governor said.

Sheriff H. C. Strider was contacted by The Commercial Appeal at Charleston, but said he has been out of the state and will have to check the case with a deputy sheriff.

According to the Negro's story, his wife was unable to go to the field to work one day last week because of their baby's illness. He said she went to a store and the planter questioned why she was not at work, and she told him the baby was sick.

According to the Negro's story the planter then slapped her, and as she ran, he caught up with her and kicked her. The Negro said his wife then went home, and later was arrested and placed in jail last Wednesday with her baby. He said she stayed in jail until Sunday, apparently, without a charge being filed, or none to his knowledge.

Asks For Protection

Dr. McCoy asked the Governor to send a highway patrolman to the plantation to bring the wife and baby to Jackson. He said the Negro was afraid to return to the plantation.

Dr. McCoy said the Negro told him it was a practice at the plantation to subject sharecroppers to a beating, and then call the sheriff, if they miss a day at work.

The NAACP official said the written complaint will be filed with the Governor Tuesday.

NAACP ASKS INQUIRY INTO BEATING CHARGE

Sharecropper Claims Wife, Baby Were Jailed

REQUEST TO GOVERNOR

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 15.—Gov. Hugh White was asked Monday by the state president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to investigate a charge by a Tallahatchie County sharecropper that his wife was beaten by a planter and jailed four days with their 9-month-old child.

Making the request was Dr. A. H. McCoy Negro dentist recently named head of the state NAACP. He was accompanied by the 21-year-old Negro who made the complaint in person to the Governor.

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Planter Kayoes Woman

Jails Mother, Baby, Both of Her Parents

JACKSON, Miss.—In a performance which most Americans would believe might have occurred only in days of a pre-Civil War slavery, planter A. A. Mabus of Macel, Miss., like a Simon Legree of old, last week battered and eventually kayoed a young woman hand who "sassed" him in his commissary; then, to make the drama a true replica of 1860, or thereabouts, ordered Deputy Sheriff Frank Shelby to jail not only the groaning victim, recently become a mother, but also her mother and father as well.

The unbelievable attack on the young woman and the triple arrests, resulting in the occupation of cells by the trio, at Charleston, Miss., were samplings of what transpires regularly in a community in which time has stood still. The woman had refused to work on the farm, that day; claiming that her nine-months-old child was very ill.

The victim, Mrs. Lizzie Bell Richardson Lofton, was jailed for "insulting" the planter; and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Richardson, were implicated for militantly objecting to the brutal punishment meted to their daughter.

THE YOUNG woman was thrown into jail with a wailing baby and, although badly battered, was denied medical aid of any kind. When aid finally came, it was to hush the constantly screaming infant. Mrs. Lofton's groans went unnoticed.

It was stated that her husband, Derest Corby Lofton, had gone to another plantation to deliver a truckload of corn, and that the victim had gone to the commissary to get some groceries.

Mabus allegedly asked, "Why aren't you in the field?" She reportedly said she was not going to the field, "because my baby is sick." When Mabus began acting like a hoodlum and using vile, cursing and swearing language, she walked out of the commissary.

According to the victim, he followed her and slapped her down. She struggled free and ran, only to be overtaken by the stronger combatant and beaten until the man exhausted himself.

She went home and got the sick infant and started to the field to get advice from her mother and father. Mabus reportedly got into his automobile, overtook her, beat her again and left her unconscious. He had the trio arrested on that day, Nov. 14, Wednesday, and kept them in jail until he ordered their release (just like 1860) on Sunday morning; sending her husband, Derest, to the jail to free her and her parents.



DEREST C. LOFTON
. . . wife, parents jailed

Mr. Lofton went to Jackson, Miss., later that same Sunday to seek help. The Family Service Association of Jackson promised to give help provided the man and his family would live in that city.

The heart-broken man had only six dollars when he left the Mabus plantation and the fare, round-trip, was almost that much. He had to have help from the public to eat and sleep and, meanwhile, was faced with the problem of escaping from the nineteenth to the twentieth century.

Husband Tells FBI Delta Planter Is Holding His Wife

Jackson, Miss.—An FBI probe of the charges that a young wife and her nine-months-old child are being illegally held by a Delta planter has been promised, Dr. A. H. McCoy, president of the Mississippi State NAACP, said here.

The charges were embodied in an affidavit by D. C. Lofton, husband of the 16-year-old mother, who escaped from the plantation after his wife had been brutally beaten by A. A. Mabus, the planter, because she refused to leave her ill aby to pick cotton. The wife, Mrs. Lizzie Belle Lofton and her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Richardson, who also worked on the Mabus plantation, were arrested on complaint of Mabus and charged with selling whiskey.

Sought Aid

Upon arrival here Lofton sought the aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. McCoy appealed to Gov. Hugh White on behalf of the 21-year-old share cropper. The Governor, Dr. McCoy reported said he had no authority to intervene and demand the release of Mrs. Lofton.

Failing to get relief from the Governor, Lofton filed an affidavit with the district office of the FBI in Memphis. Investigation of the charges was assured on the basis of this affidavit, Dr. McCoy asserted.

Meanwhile a local social work agency volunteered to try to secure Mrs. Lofton's release. The agency said that Mabus expressed a fillingnes to release Mrs. Lofton declaring that she was free to go whenever she wished. However, the planter wanted the husband to come for her. Suspecting a trip, young Lofton declined to make the 125-mile trip back to the plantation himself, but is hoping that the agency will arrange to have his wife and child released and brought to Jackson.

Charge Planter With Holding Girl and Baby

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Brothers sentenced in civil rights case

Two Sumter County farmer brothers, convicted of conspiring to hold two Negroes in involuntary servitude, were sentenced in U. S. District Court here today.

Sentences of 18 months imprisonment each were given to Oscar and Fred Dial.

Oscar Dial will begin his sentence the day before Christmas. Fred Dial, however, will not be required to begin his sentence until next August. Federal Judge Seybourn H. Lynne announce the sentences.

The well-to-do farmer brothers were found guilty last May of conspiring to force two Negroes in servitude against their wills. One of the two Negroes died several days after an alleged beating.

Fred Dial was allowed to begin his sentence later because of the need of one of the brothers being on their farm. Fred Dial is also in ill health, his attorneys said.

Report Made To Miss. Governor

JACKSON, Miss. — A terror stricken young sharecropper from Macel, Miss. last week bared the story of how a white plantation owner beat the sharecropper's wife brutally then had her jailed because she stayed away from the fields to care for her sick baby.

Still nervous and upset, Derest Corby Lofton, of Route 1, Box 25, Macel, told Dr. A. H. "Dynamite" McCoy, newly elected president of the NAACP branches, how his wife, Lizzie Bell, was attacked by A. A. Mabus, owner of the plantation on which they lived, and jailed for four days with the couple's ailing nine-month-old baby daughter.

McCoy took young Lofton to the office of Gov. Hugh White where he repeated the charges against Mabus. He also signed a sworn affidavit. Here is the young farmer's version of the incident:

Lofton said that on Wednesday, Nov. 10, his wife did not go to the cotton field because their baby was sick. Later she went to the grocery store, owned by Mabus, while her husband was delivering a truckload of corn.

When she entered the store, Mabus asked why wasn't she going to the field. Mrs. Lofton replied that her baby was ill and walked out of the store when Mabus began to curse her.

However, the plantation owner followed her out and slapped her down, her husband told McCoy. She ran away but Mabus overtook her and began beating and kicking her again.

Mrs. Lofton then went home got her baby and started to the fields where her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Richardson, were working. Lofton said Mabus got in his car, overtook her, beat the young woman again and knocked her unconscious.

CALLS SHERIFF

He then called Deputy Sheriff Ben Frank Shelby, who arrested Mrs. Lofton, her mother and father and took them to jail, where they remained locked up until Sunday, Nov. 14.

Lofton said while in jail his wife was denied medical aid for her wounds. The baby was also suffering and cried until a doctor gave her a penicillin shot.

Lofton finally came to Jackson seeking help. He reported the incident to the Family Service Association in Jackson. They promised to give help providing Lofton would live in Jackson.

The sharecropper said he had only $6 and had to beg money to pay his board and rooming expenses.

Lofton said he fears for his life if he returns to the Mabus plantation.



DEREST C. LOFTON

Indict

Face Court In Mississippi On April 5

OXFORD, Miss. — A federal grand jury here last week charged four Winston County farmers with holding a Negro man in peonage.

Federal officials reported the grand jury returned an indictment against J. Leslie Hatcher, Garner Hatcher, Money Clay and Maxwell Hatcher, all of Winston county.

The indictment charged that "They did unlawfully return, counsel and assist in returning Percy James Overstreet to a condition of peonage and with intent of placing said Overstreet in and to a condition of peonage."

Chester Sumners, acting U. S. district attorney for North Mississippi, said the four men would be arraigned April 5 when Federal court convenes at Aberdeen, Miss.

Sumners said Overstreet was returned against his will to work on the Hatcher farm south of Louisville last November and held until he escaped.

All defendants were free on $2,500 bonds except Maxwell Hatcher, who is reported serving in the armed forces.

ACCUSED PAIR ADMITS BEATING NEGRO SLAVE

But Aberdeen Farmers Deny Peonage Charges

PHOTOS OF BRUISES SEEN

By The United Press

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 12.—Two men accused of holding a 24-year-old Negro in peonage admitted Tuesday they beat him but denied holding the laborer on their farm to force him to work off an $818 debt.

Photographs showing extensive bruises on the legs and hips of Percy James Overstreet were introduced by a special FBI agent who said they were taken two weeks after the Negro was beaten by J. Leslie Hatcher.

Hanged And Whipped

The photographs, the agent said, indicated Overstreet had been hanged by his neck from a rope and "whipped."

Hatcher, his two sons, Garner Hatcher and Maxwell Hatcher, and their cousin, Money Clay, are being tried in Federal Court on charges they forcibly held Overstreet on their farm near Louisville to work off payment for three cars they bought for him.

Leslie Hatcher admitted on the witness stand he beat Overstreet with a rubber hose. Garner Hatcher said he had "worked the Negro over" with a tree limb, but denied he had threatened Overstreet with a gun.

Overstreet said the Hatchers bailed him out of jail and he agreed to pay off a debt of $818 for the cars the men bought him by working on their farm.

Picked Eight Bales

He said he attempted to leave the farm after picking eight bales of cotton, but that the defendants beat him and threatened to hang him if he did not remain.

The defendants claimed Overstreet was "justifiably" beaten because he tried to dismantle the cars and take the parts to his home before they were paid for. But they denied they forced him to remain on their farm.

A move by Atty. Robert Smith to dismiss the Government charge against his clients was overruled by United States District Judge Allen Cox. Mr. Smith asked that the four men be found "not guilty" and that the case be "immediately dismissed."

FARMERS DENY PEONAGE CHARGE

Did Not Force Negro to Work Off Debt

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 12 (AP)—A Winston County farmer and his two sons, charged with peonage, today denied under oath they forced a Negro to work off an alleged debt.

Murray Williams, assistant U.S. attorney for northeast Mississippi, said the government concluded its case about noon against J. Leslie Hatcher, his two sons, Garner and Maxwell Hatcher, and their cousin, Money Clay.

The four were charged with peonage in holding Percy James Overstreet, 24, on their farm near Louisville.

Overstreet testified Monday that the Hatchers bailed him out of jail, bought him four automobiles over a period of time and he agreed to work out the debt.

But, he said, he performed $1,250 worth of work in picking cotton and the four men refused to let him leave the farm.

He said they beat him with a rubber hose, a rope, sticks and fists and once threatened to hang him.

The Hatchers denied each charge and several character witnesses testified for the four men.

FOUR ACQUITTED IN PEONAGE CASE

Hatchers, Cousin Freed of Charges by Negro

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 13 (AP)—Four Winston county farmers were acquitted Wednesday of peonage charges involving a Negro after a federal district court jury deliberated about one hour.

The four men were charged with forcing Percy James Overstreet, 24, to work off a $300 debt on the farm of J. Leslie Hatcher near Louisville. Besides Hatcher, others charged were Hatcher's two sons, Garner and Maxwell, and their cousin, Money Clay.

The government charge specifically stated the four men forced Overstreet to drive a tractor against his will for about two hours as partial payment of the debt.

Overstreet described beatings he said the four delivered to him and added they threatened to hang him if he did not work off the debt.

The defendants admitted they beat Overstreet but said they did so because he was trying to remove parts of an automobile for which they had loaned him the money but he had not repaid.

Judge Allen Cox said there was no question that Overstreet had been "shamefully mistreated" by the four men but he instructed the jury to decide the case solely upon the peonage charge.

The federal court was not considering an assault and battery charge.

The four men were indicted last March but trial was delayed until Monday so Maxwell Hatcher could be present. He recently returned from a tour of Army duty in Korea.

FOUR FARMERS FREED OF PEONAGE CHARGES

Winston Countians Acquitted In Federal Court

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 13.—(UP) — Four Winston County farmers were acquitted Wednesday of Federal charges they held a Negro laborer against his will to work off an $818 debt.

The jury, after deliberating for one hour, found J. Leslie Hatcher, his two sons, Garner Hatcher and Maxwell Hatcher, and their cousin, Money Clay, innocent of peonage charges.

The Hatchers admitted beating Percy James Overstreet, 26, who wohed on their farm, but United States District Judge Allen Cox instructed the jury to decide the case solely on whether or not the Negro was forced to work against his will.

The Government charged specifically that Overstreet was forced to drive a tractor for two hours after he was beaten with a rubber hose, a tree limb and a rope. Defense attorneys said even though Overstreet was "shamefully mistreated" as was pointed out by Judge Cox the defendants were not on trial for assault and battery.

Overstreet had testified the Hatchers bailed him out of jail and he agreed to pay off a debt of $818 for cars the men bought him by working on the farm. He said when he attempted to leave the farm after picking eight bales of cotton he was beaten and the men threatened to hang him if he left.

The defendants claimed Overstreet was "justifiably" beaten because he tried to dismantle the cars and take th eparts to his home before they were paid for.

Four are acquitted in peonage trial

ABERDEEN, Miss., Oct. 14—(AP) — A federal district court jury yesterday declared four Winston County men innocent of peonage in connection with the alleged forced labor of a Negro farm worker.

The jury returned the verdict after deliberating an hour.

The four men were J. Leslie Hatcher, his two sons, Maxwell and Gardner, and their cousin, Money Clay, all of near Louisville.

They were charged with placing in peonage Percy James Overstreet, 24, and forcing him to work off a debt by force and threats.

Overstreet testified he was beaten and threatened and once taken to a creek and threatened with hanging.

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MISSISSIPPI

4 Farmers Face Charge Of Holding Negro In Peonage

OXFORD, Miss., March 24 (U.P.) —Four Winston County farmers were charged today by a Federal Grand Jury with holding a Negro farm worker in peonage.

Acting U. S. District Attorney Chester Sumners said the Grand Jury returned an indictment yesterday against Leslie Hatcher, his two sons, Garner and Maxwell Hatcher, and Melvin Cloy.

Sumners said the four were charged with returning Percy James Overstreet against his will and forcing him to work on the Hatcher farm until he escaped.

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What the New Social Security Means to You

Since virtually every working individual will be affected by the Social Security changes effective Jan. 1, the World-Telegram and Sun has cooperated with the regional Social Security office in publishing a series explaining the law. This is the first of four articles.

By WILLIAM LONGGOOD,
Staff Writer.

Come Jan. 1 approximately 10,000,000 more Americans will come under Social Security coverage for the first time—bringing its protection to virtually every working group except doctors, dentists and lawyers.

The extended coverage, which sweeps into the SS fold nine out of every 10 persons in this country who work for wages or are self-employed, is one of six major changes that will go into effect with the new year.

Other new provisions in 1954 amendments to the Social Security Law call for a revised benefit formula, increased tax base, "drop-out" provision, protection of the disabled through a "freeze" procedure and a change in the retirement test. All were designed to liberalize the law, according to Social Security officials.

Vital Questions.

Some of these new provisions are extremely complex, but it is important that we understand how they affect us individually. For instance: Do you know how much your SS retirement benefits will be? How much work you can do upon retirement without losing your benefits? The amount of protection your family will have? If you'll be covered should you become disabled? How much the new amendments will nick your pay envelope?

These and other questions will be answered simply and clearly in a series of articles based on information gathered by the World-Telegram and Sun through the cooperation of Joseph B. O'Connor, head of the regional SS office.

New Coverage.

Under the new amendments, it was explained, the following occupations and persons will be covered for the first time:

American citizens working abroad for foreign subsidiaries of American firms.

Domestic servants. Formerly applied only to household workers employed regularly in one household, but now housewives will have to report payments for all household workers they pay $50 in any calendar quarter. (A calendar quarter is a three-month period beginning the first day of January, April, July or October.)

Farm operators and their employees. In addition to the selected group of employees now covered, expanded coverage will include any farm owner or tenant making $400 profit in a year, and any employee earning $100 cash pay in a year from any one farmer.

Fishing industry employees and persons in related activities. Expanded to include employees on vessels under 10 tons and shore workers.

Federal employees not covered by any other retirement plan. Applies primarily to field postal employees and temporary employees of the census bureau.

Ministers and Christian Science practitioners. They alone have option of deciding individually if they want to join SS and have two years to make up minds. But once covered, they must stay in for life. Only ones specifically excluded are those who have taken vows of poverty.

People who work in their own homes for business firms. No longer applies only to persons subject to home-licensing laws.

Some self-employed professional people who were specifically excluded under the old law: Architects, engineers, accountants, funeral directors.

State and local government employees (with exception of policemen and firemen) under new law may be covered by special agreement between state and federal government. Applies even if they're now under a retirement system, provided a majority of the members vote for SS coverage.

Doctors, dentists and lawyers are still barred, it was explained, on the theory that they don't retire and coverage is of no use to them. However, many such professional people working for salaries in private industry are covered.

TOMORROW: Figuring your benefits.

Booklet For Farm Families Is Free

(Editor's Note: This is the first in a series of articles prepared for farm families by the Dallas District Office of the Social Security Administration.)

Farmers, farm workers, ranchers, ranch hands, cotton ginners and their employees, and most other folks who make their living from what might be termed agricultural enterprise, make up the largest single group added to the Social Security family by the 1954 Amendments.

Because of the size of this group, and because the weekly newspaper is an excellent source of information, this series of short articles on how the farm family is affected by the 1954 Amendments to the Social Security Act has been prepared.

Those who save this and following articles will have a ready reference source for most questions that may arise as to what actions are necessary by the self-employed farmer and his employees to comply with this compulsory coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance provisions of the Social Security Act. Accurate actions now can mean accurate and complete benefits within the framework of the law later; incorrect or imcomplete actions at this time might mean loss of benefits otherwise due an individual and his family.

Mention will be made in later articles of the desire of your Social Security representatives that everyone know fully both his rights and his responsibilities under this Federal family insurance system, from which some 7 million persons are now receiving regular monthly checks based on the record of a retired or deceased individual who was insured by reason of his earnings record. This series thanks to the cooperation of this newspaper, is one means of informing persons in this area. Writing or visiting your Social Security office is another.

Asking for a free booklet or the subject or question that most directly affects you is still another. Following articles will deal with coverage provisions for the farmer and is employees, definitions of farm earnings, benefit provisions, things that need to be done now, seasonal employment, the sharecropper and his standing as self-employed or employee, and eligibility for receiving monthly checks.

Although directed primarily to farm families, much of the information in this series as to eligibility for benefits, amounts of benefits, reporting requirements for the self-employed farmer, etc., will aso be of interest of architects, engineers, and accountants, Readers with questions are urged to send them to the Social Security Administration District Office, 1700 N. Lamar Street, Dallas 2, Texas.

Completing and mailing the coupon below will bring you even more details on just what this new Social Security coverage will mean to you and your family.

Social Security Administration
District Office
1700 N. Lamar St.
Dallas 2, Texas

Please send me the free booklet, "Facts for Farm Families."

Farm Help Is Also Affected

Tax Slated To Include Yearly Incomes Of $400

By JOHN BOOTE

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(INS) — For the first time, whether he likes it or not, every farm operator who has a net income of $400 or more a year must take part in the social security program.

The new coverage voted by the Republican-controlled 83rd Congress takes effect Jan. 1 and informed opinion in Washington is that the up-coming Democratic Congress will make little or no change in it.

ACTUALLY, NO payments of the new social security tax on farmers will be due until 1956. But those who will be covered are advised to apply for their social security cards now and to begin keeping the necessary records.

About the only persons not covered are farm owners who have someone else working their lands on a lease or rental basis.

ANY FARMER who is self-employed must pay a three percent tax on his earnings up to $4,200 a year. Those who become eligible for coverage on Jan. 1 will be considered insured after they have worked under th esystem for 18 months.

When an operator dies, or retires after reaching age 65, payments are made from social security funds to his survivors, his dependents or to himself.

* * *

PERSONS DOING farm work for others, in other words hired workers, have been covered by the law for nearly three years. But they now get old age and survivors insurance protection if they now get old age and survivors insurance protection if they learn as much as $100 cash wages a year from any one farmer.

The social security tax contribution for farm workers is two percent each on the employee and the employer and the maximum income on which it must be paid is again $4,200.

* * *

IN GENERAL, a farm worker or operator earning about $200 a month will receive about $78 a month when he retires at 65. If his wife is also 65 or over at his retirement, they will get about $118 a month.

Any person farming on shares may be considered either a self-employed person or a farm worker, depending on the type of aggrement under which he farms. Because the tax rates vary, it would be well for any person in doubt to get that point cleared up right now.

* * *

WHERE A FARM operator's total yearly income is $1,800 or less he has the choice of paying the social security tax on his actual net income or half of the total income, which ever is to his best advantage.

If the total income is over $1,800 he must report his actual net earnings. But if that amount is less than $900, he has the choice of paying the tax either on the net income or $900.

Social security cards, each bearing an account number, may be had without cost on application to the nearest social security office.

Where a farm employer withholds the tax from hired workers he must send these sums, along with his own contribution, to the Director of Internal Revenue. He must also furnish the director with a record showing the total wages and social security number of each employee.

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Housewife Loses 3d Time

Supreme Court Upholds Security Tax on Servant

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP).—A Texas housewife today met her third setback in a campaign against the Federal law requiring the payment of Social Security taxes on domestic servants.

Mrs. Carolyn M. Abney, of Marshall, Tex., was denied a Supreme Court Review of her unsuccessful suit in two lower Federal courts to have the law declared unconstitutional.

The Federal government took $12.57 from her bank account for non-payment of taxes for domestic servants and Mrs. Abney sued for return of the money. Hers was a test case on behalf of eleven Marshall housewives.

Employers Responsible

A 1950 amendment to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act extended coverage of the law to domestic employees and made employers responsible for withholding the tax and reporting it to the government.

Mrs. Abney's appeal to the Supreme Court asserted. "To impose such a duty is to make an employer an unwilling tax collector, and a collector who receives no compensation for his services. . . . Certainly it cannot be thought that Congress can lay an excise tax upon the operation of a domestic household in the same manner that it can impose such a tax upon the operation of a business."

In other actions today the high court:

1. Decided 5-4 that a New York State prisoner serving a seven-to-ten-year sentence because of a prior conviction is entitled to a Federal court hearing on his efforts to set aside the first sentence, which he finished serving ten years ago.

Calls Conviction Illegal

The prisoner, Robert Patrick Morgan, drew a heavier penalty under New York's multiple offender law when he was convicted of attempted burglary in 1950 because of the four-year term he drew in 1939 on a plea of guilty to stealing three letters. Morgan contends his 1939 conviction should be overturned because he was not told then of his right to the assistance of a lawyer.

2. Refused to review the dismissal of a $300,000 damage suit filed by S. L. Kilgore against former Gov. Fuller Warren and other Florida state officials.

Mr. Kilgore, former sales manager of the Florida Crushed Stone Co., charged in the suit he was wrongfully discharged because he opposed the payment of "kickbacks" for political purposes. Lower Federal courts dismissed Mr. Kilgore's complaint.

Loses Death Appeal

3. Refused for a second time to review the trial of Silvio De Vita, who is under death sentence for the hold-up murder of a special policeman in Newark, N. J.

The high tribunal June 8 denied De Vita a hearing.

The special policeman, James Law, was shot Nov. 9, 1951, in a street holdup near the Universal Food Market, in Newark.

Social Security Rise Put in Bill

WASHINGTON, March 22 (AP). A bill increasing social security benefits for persons who continue working after reaching sixty-five—the usual retirement age—was introduced today by Rep. Harold C. Ostertag, R., N. Y.

Under present law persons under social security who work after sixty-five must continue to pay social security taxes but receive no added benefits reflecting the contribution.

Earnings of social security beneficiaries now are limited to $75 a month or $900 a year until age seventy-five when the restrictions are removed entirely. Rep. Ostertag's bill would remove the wage ceiling at age sixty-five.

Under the bill's provisions, if a worker remains in covered employment between sixty-five and seventy, his social security benefits would be increased by 2 per cent for each additional year that he works. And, on reaching seventy, he could elect to continue work or retire without losing benefits that would accrue to him at that age.

HOUSE OK'S PRESIDENT'S NEW SOCIAL SECURITY MEASURES

Senate Now To Consider 'Must Item On Legislative Program

WASHINGTON—(AP N S)— The House swiftly approved Tuesday President Eisenhower's liberalized Social Security plan to bring nine and a half million more persons under the program and increase the benefits.

Passed by a vote of 355 to 8, the Bill also calls for increasing pay roll takes to pay for the expanded program.

The measure, which now goes to the Senate, is an election year "must" item on the President's legislative program.

Here are the major provisions of the House bill:

1. An additional nine and one-half million persons will be made eligible for old age and survivor benefits, making the total under the program about 80 million Americans.

The newcomers will include four and one-half million farmers and farm workers, three million, 200 thousand state and local government workers, 500,000 self-employed professionals, excluding doctors, 200,000 additional domestic workers and about 250,000 ministers.

2. The six million present beneficiaries now are limited to $75 a month or $900 a year until age seventy-five when the restrictions are removed entirely. Rep. Ostertag's bill would remove the wage ceiling at age sixty-five.

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bigotry into this effort to expose Communism."

McCarthy noted that "of the three top people on our staff; one happens to be Jewish, one (subcommittee Staff Director Francis P. Carr) happens to be Protestant and one happens to be Catholic."

Referring next to Flanders' charge that McCarthy had succeeded in "trapping Republican Senators into a detailed and relentless search for some significant evidence of subversion in the Republican Administration" McCarthy asserted: "I am sure that the Chairman (Mundt) of this committee, who has done such an outstanding job in the Alger Hiss case, will agree that when you get to the issue of treason you can't start drawing party lines."

McCarthy noted that while Flanders had not notified him that he would make his speech, he had told Flanders that he was going to issue his reply but Flanders did not appear in the committee room when he did so.

He made his reply during the ten minute question period allowed him while his personal secretary, Mrs. Mary Driscoll, was on the witness stand. When he concluded, he smiled and said "end of question."

Flanders accused his GOP colleague of "colossal innocence" which like that of a youngster, gets his elders "into all kinds of trouble."

DOCTORS' SOCIAL SECURITY URGED

Hobby Asks Senate to Reverse House Action

By JOE HALL

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—Secretary of Welfare Hobby Thursday urged the Senate to reverse the House and bring 150,000 medical doctors under social security.

The House Ways and Means Committee first voted to to this but later reversed itself. The American Medical Assn. objected to the coverage, which was recommended by President Eisenhower.

Mrs. Hobby told the Senate Finance Committee the nation's social security system is basically sound but that two defects need to be corrected. She listed them as failure of the system to provide universal coverage and inadequacy of benefits in view of steadily rising living costs.

World at 10,000,000

The relatively uncontroversial bill, which passed the House 355-8, would add about 10 million persons to the 60 millions already covered by social security, and increase benefits.

The secretary ran into objections from committee members about some phases of the program.

Sen. Long (D-La) contended that the increase in benefits to old age insurance recipients will not mean anything to many old persons in his state.

He said in many cases the aged get old age assistance checks to supplement their social security benefits, and that the former will be lowered when the latter are raised.

Federal grants to the states for the assistance program are made with the requirement that these welfare payments be based on the need of the recipient, he pointed out.

He said he planned to offer an amendment to permit those on the social security rolls to get the increase in benefits provided in the bill, without suffering any cut in their assistance checks.

However, Mrs. Hobby indicated her agency would look with disfavor on this. She said it would tend to "defeat the ultimate goal" of having the insurance program take the place of public assistance.

Mrs. Hobby also was questioned closely about provisions in the bill which would extend social security coverage to about 5,800,000 farm operators and farm workers.

Sen. George (D-Ga) told a reporter he was thinking of offering an amendment to make this voluntary instead of compulsory.

Rules Change on Jan. 1 For Household Employes

Social security regulations covering household employes will be changed as of next Jan. 1. Better check this question and answer.

Q. I am nurse and companion to an elderly invalid. I care for the patient and do domestic work. Am I entitled to social security and how should I go about applying? My employer is confined to bed and I would have to take care of the social security myself. Kathalene Hunt, New Smyrna Beach.

A. Household employes came under social security as of Jan. 1, 1951 if they met this requirement: Worked for one employer during a calendar quarter on 24 different days and were paid at least $50 in cash wages.

These requirements are changed effective next Jan. 1. It will then be: Receive cash pay of at least $50 from an employer in one calendar quarter. The employer must report for each quarter the requirements are met. Coverage is compulsory. Further information is available at any internal revenue service or social security office.

Q. I am 61. I am working for $1,625 a year and receive a pension of $2,100 a year. Will I have enough paid in to receive benefits at 65? Fred P. Ringelsen, 431 NW Third st.

A. You will be insured—based on your age—if you have three and three-quarter years (15 quarters) work under social security. Your pension is not considered for social security purposes.

Q. I am a widow and have been receiving benefits only on behalf of my child since I have been earning over $75 a month. Can I start receiving my benefits in January, 1955, since I will not be earning over $1,200 a year even though in some months I will earn over $80? Mrs. A.M.

A. Yes. You may have earnings of $1,200 a year starting in 1955 without losing any of your checks.

Q. My mother is 70 and my father will be 65 in January. He is abroad and can't return now due to illness. What should she do to receive benefits? Mrs. R. C. Knabb, Coral Gables.

A. If your father hasn't returned by the time he is 65 your mother can file a claim. The social security office will then assist in obtaining a claim from your father. A wife's eligibility cannot be determined until after a claim is obtained from the husband to establish that they meet the "living with" requirements of the law.

Q. I am 59 and a widow. I received a $60 lump sum payment when my husband died. I am in need and want to know if I can receive his social security now? Mrs. Juana Viera, 550 E. 47th st., Hialeah.

A. Survivors monthly benefits are not payable to a widow under 65 unless she has minor children of the deceased in her care.

Q. I am 66 and retired, with a wife 44 and son 12. We all receive social security benefits. I will receive checks the rest of my life but my son's will stop at age 18. Will my wife's stop then also? Frank J. Curry, 1550 Drexel ave., Miami Beach.

A. Yes, your wife's benefits stop at the same time as your son's. However, she can again receive them when she reaches 65.

Q. I receive $30 a month from social security. How much will be paid for burial expenses? Mrs. Bertha G. Kemp, 436 SW Eighth st.

A. The lump sum payable in case of your death would be $90. The lump sum is always three times one monthly check, with a maximum of $255. Death benefits are payable to the surviving spouse, if any, living with the beneficiary or, if none, to the persons paying the burial expenses.

If you have a question about social security send it to: Social Security, The Miami Herald, Miami 30, Fla. This column is a cooperative effort of The Herald and the Miami Social Security Administration office, headed by William B. Weaver. All inquiries must be signed, but names will be withheld on request.

Your Social Security

16k 1954

Stronger Social Security Protection

Good News for Maids, Domestics!

16K By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—No working person should be excluded from social security protection because of the type of work he does, declared Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The statement was made at a press conference.

The new proposals differ from the present law by elimination of the requirement that domestic workers must work for a certain number of days for a single employer in order to be covered. It would cover all domestic workers who work in private homes and are paid $50 or more in cash wages by an employer in a calendar quarter.

Under these liberal proposals, approximately 200,000 more domestic workers would benefit.

A reporter then asked if a maid should be employed by six different families would she receive social security benefits from six different sources.

Mrs. Hobby replied that she would, and added that a maid should not be penalized because she found it necessary to work for several different employers.

One of HEW's social security experts stated that 700,000 housewives are now filing social security tax for their employes and another 300,000 or 400,000 would be required to do so under the proposed law.

DOLLAR HARVEST FOR THE AGED

Old Age Payments to Rise with Checks for October

Addition to Be $5 or More Per Beneficiary

By WILLIAM P. HELM
(Second of Three Articles)

The amount of your monthly social security check, starting next week, is easy to determine under a formula written in the revised old-age and survivors' insurance (OASI) provisions of the law as amended by Congress last summer.

First off, the revision provides that you'll get at least $5 a month more than you have been getting. Under the old program, ended with your September check, the minimum was $25; under the new, it will be $30. Your spouse, if 65 or older, will get one-half of the amount of your new benefit.

Thus the monthly checks to a retired worker and his wife when both are 65 or older will rise by at least $7.50. This applies to retired workers whose September check was $55 or less; the $55 check will be increased to $60 in October and thereafter; for worker and spouse it will be $90.

Formula Explained

Retired workers whose September check was more than $55 will get more than the minimum $5 increase next month and thereafter. That is where the revised formula begins to operate.

The old formula for those already retired provided for a benefit computed on the average monthly earnings of the worker over a period of his employment. So does the new formula, but it has been liberalized to increase the monthly benefit.

Under the old formula the benefit was computed on the basis of 55 per cent of the first $100 of the worker's average monthly earnings plus 15 per cent of earnings in excess of $100 and up to $300 a month (after 1950; a fresh start was made in 1951).

Under the revised formula the benefit is computed on the basis of 55 per cent of the first $110 of the worker's average monthly earnings, plus 20 per cent of earnings in excess of $100 and up to $300 a month—again after 1950.

The Social Security Administration cites five typical instances of the increase to the worker next month and thereafter as follows:

Maximum $98.50

If you've been getting $25 a month, you'll get $30; the $40 old benefit will be increased to $45; the $55 benefit, to $60; the $70 benefit, to $78.50; and the (maximum) $85 benefit, to 98.50.

Those illustrations apply to retired workers without spouse 65 or older and without dependents. Knowing your average monthly wage on which the old benefit was computed, you can apply the new formula to determine the higher benefit.

Five typical illustrations are cited by the experts to show how much a retired worker and his spouse (if she is 65 or older) will receive each month hereafter. They follow:

If the old monthly payment for the couple amounted to $37.50, the payment hereafter will be $45; if it were $58.40, it will rise to $67.50; the old payment of $80 will rise to $90; the old payment of $105 will rise to $117.80; and the (maximum) old payment of $127.50 will rise to $147.80.

Small Payments to Rise

For a widow, widower, parent or child of a retired worker, payments starting in October also will be higher. In some instances they have been quite low in the past. Here is how they will rise, starting in October:

From the old payment of $18.80 a month to $30; from $30 to $33.80; from $41.30 to $45; from $52.50 to $58.90; and from the old payment of $63.80 (maximum) to $73.90.

As in the past, the widowed spouse of a retired worker will continue to receive, when she reaches 65, three-fourths of the worker's benefit; but the latter will be recomputed under the new formula.

For a widow with one child, social security administration experts show the following typical payments under the old and new formulas: $37.60 and $45; $58.40 and $67.60; $80 and $90; $105 and $117.80; $127.60 and $147.80. Widow and child each will receive three-fourths of the worker's benefit as computed under the new formula.

A widow with two children will receive, the official figures show, considerably more than at present, starting next month. Old and new payments are cited, by way of illustration, as follows: $45.10 and $50.20; $58.50 and $67.60; $80 and 90.20; $140.10 and $157.10; $168.90 (maximum) and $197.10.

Increases Due in October

The foregoing illustrations and the formula apply only to persons who now are receiving monthly benefits.

There is no need for such persons, it is officially stated, to apply to the social security administration for the increases in their monthly benefits. A host of clerical workers has been on the job since the revisions were approved, computing just how much every beneficiary will receive. The gigantic task has been completed in remarkably short time, and the higher benefit checks will come along automatically beginning early next month.

Another set of benefit payments, somewhat higher than those given above, will apply, however, to workers now active who will retire in 1955 and thereafter. The concluding article of this series will deal with them.

(©, 1954, by William P. Helm)

The world's oldest statues, molded by Cro-Magnon men, were found in 1924 in a cave near the French village of Montespan in the Central Pyrenees.

Social Security Increases Reach Beneficiaries Today

Hunter Tribune
Mon. 10-4

By Coleman B. Jones

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The increased monthly social security payments—a major item in the Administration's 1954 legislative record—will begin reaching 6,600,000 beneficiaries in time tomorrow although the act making them possible was signed by President Eisenhower only a month ago.

The speed and efficiency with which the government agencies concerned accomplished this red-tape cutting feat was praised today by Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

The complicated job of calculating the new amounts due for September payments to the beneficiaries who were on the rolls in August was rushed through the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance in Secretary Hobby's department. The checks then had to be written in the disbursing offices of the Treasury Department. Nevertheless, all were ready for mailing early this morning, and most of them will be delivered by letter carriers tomorrow.

Mon. 10-4-54

Retired workers on the rolls in August numbered 3,600,000, and benefits were increased by a minimum of $5 a month and a maximum of $13.50 a month, the average increase being $6-$7 a month.

In addition to retired workers, nearly 3,000,000 beneficiaries consisting of wives, widows, dependent husbands, dependent widowers, children, and parents have had their benefits increased within family maximums by amounts proportionate to the benefits of retired workers. Maximum family benefits have been raised from $168.75 to $200 a month.

September checks to these 6,600,000 persons amounted to $319,000,000, an increase of $36,000,000 over the previous month.

President Eisenhower signed the 1954 amendments to the Social Security Act on Sept. 1. The increases in social security benefits voted by Congress became effective for the month of September.

Social Security Act broadens coverage

Afro-American P. 13
Baltimore, Md.

10,000,000 in low-income group benefit by measure

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

Some 10,000,000 low - income persons, who during the course of a year work in jobs which were formerly excluded from old-age and insurance benefits, will benefit from the 1954 Social Security Act passed by the 83rd Congress.

OK 10-2-54

With the extension of coverage provided by the 1954 act, it is estimated that 75 per cent of all persons reaching 65 will be eligible for old-age insurance benefits by 1960 as compared to 47 per cent of the time the measure was passed.

The groups brought into the program are:

— o O o —

1. SELF-EMPLOYED farm operators, whose net earnings from farm self-employment total $400 or more a year, with a special provision to make it easier for low-income farm operators to compute their earnings. About 3,600,000 farmers, their wives, and their children are in this group;

2. Professional self - employed persons, other than physicians, whose met earnings from professional self - employment total $400 or more in a year, including accountants, architects, engineers anf funeral directors, but excluding lawyers, doctors, dentists, and other medically related professions;

3. Employees of state and local governments who are covered by state and local retirement systems — other than policemen and firemen—under voluntary agreements between the State and Federal Government, if a majority of the members of the system vote in a reference in favor of coverage. There are about 3,500,000 persons in this group;

— o O o —

4. Domestic workers in private homes, and others who perform work not in the course of the employer's trade or business, who are paid $50 in cash wages by an employer in a calendar quarter, regardless of the 24-day test required in the old law;

5. Homeworkers who were excluded from coverage as employees, whether or not they are now covered as self-employed persons, because their services are not subject to state licensing laws. About 100,000 are in this group;

6. Ministers and members of religious orders employed by nonprofit organizations numbering about 250,000, if the organization elects to cover them and if at least two-thirds of such individuals electto be covered.

— o O o —

7. Most federal employees not covered by retirement systems, numbering about 150,000 and including temporary employees in the field service of the Post Office Department, census-taking employees of the Census Bureau, civilian employees of Coast Guard post exchanges, and certain other groups, and also employees of district Federal Home Loan Banks and the Tennessee Valley Authority, who have retirement system;

8. Farmworkers, numbering about 1,300,000, who are paid at least $200 by a given employer in a calendar year.

16 K 1954

GENERAL

10 Million More Voted Old Age Pay

Passes House; Senate Okay Set

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The House voted overwhelmingly today to extend social security coverage to another 10,000,000 workers and raise benefit payments from $5 to $23.50 a month.

The legislation will add as much as $12 to the social security tax for some workers each year.

The roll call vote of 355 to 8 reflected strong support by both Republicans and Democrats for the measure, a major plank in President Eisenhower's legislative program.

JEER AT GOP

There was little debate but Democrats jeered at GOP members for at last coming around to their way of thinking on social security.

The measure, which is assured of Senate passage, brings into the federal old-age insurance program for the first time such self-employed persons as farmers, dentists, architects and lawyers.

"It is gratifying to see the Republicans finally seeing the light on this program," Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.) told the House.

NEARLY ALL

Some 48,000,000 workers are now covered by old-age insurance, which also makes provisions for their survivors. The House bill raises that figure to about 58,000,000, making the program blanket just about everyone in the labor market.

Notable exceptions are physicians, firemen, policemen, federal civil service workers, migratory or part-time farm laborers and domestic workers.

Minimum retirement benefits were hiked from $25 to $30 a month, and the maximum from the present $85 to $108.05. The maximum benefit for a family would be increased from $168.75 to $200 a month.

The bill revises the existing limitation on the amount of money a person over 65 can earn without giving up his old-age insurance benefits.

16 L 1954

Pellets rip house, cars—

Shotgun blasts at Nauvoo man's home tied to strike

NAUVOO, Ala., Oct. 11—The home of a Birmingham steelworker's family here and two cars were shotgun-blasted by early morning raiders Saturday in an apparent intimidation threat stemming from a labor dispute.

The home of Aubrey Simmons and his car parked nearby were damaged by several shotgun blasts early Friday and again Saturday morning shortly after Mr. Simmons and son, Jerry, had gone to bed. The younger Mr. Simmons' car was ripped by heavy buckshot in the second attack.

No one was harmed, but the house and cars were damaged.

Jerry Simmons said he had been warned not to come to Nauvoo for the week-end and that Nauvoo police said they had heard of a threat on his life.

YOUNG SIMMONS said he had been working at Vulcan Steel Container Co. in Birmingham which has been target of a strike in a union organization move. Workers who sought to cross picket lines and continue on their jobs have been beaten, their cars hit by rocks and the plant itself dynamited.

"I didn't scare easily at the plant," Simmons said. "So they stooped to this to bring the threat through my family."

His father is in no way connected with the plant or related work, Simmons said.

"I had gone to the State Fair in Birmingham Thursday and got back about 2 a.m. Not until I returned from fishing did I discover my father's car had been fired upon. They said they heard a noise but thought it was a car or truck backfiring.

"WE HAD BEEN expecting another attack but had given up about 1:30 a.m. Saturday and gone to bed. Just as we turned in a car came by at about 60 miles an hour and three or four rounds were fired from an automatic shotgun, striking the house and my car," Simmons said.

Also in the house with the parents, were his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Lawson. No one was hurt by the buckshot pellets.

"We'll be waiting if they come again," he declared.

Sheriff Charles W. Harbison said State Investigator Ralph Holmes would join his officers on the case this afternoon. The sheriff said they had some "good leads" on the suspects but he could not elaborate at this time.

Cops Charge, Scatter Goon Mob at Plant

Cleveland, April 16 [Special] —Club swinging mounted policemen today charged into a mob of 3,000 CIO United Auto Workers' pickets massed at entrances to the Park Drop Forge company plant here, breaking up the mob and quelling Cleveland's worst labor violence in 16 years.

The goons, opposing a back to work movement in the 178-day old strike at the forgings plant, tried to keep members of the nonstriking AFL Blacksmiths union from entering the plant.

In the process they tried to overturn workers' automobiles, and smashed windows and windshields of cars entering the plant by swinging their picket signs as clubs.

15 Cars Crash Thru Lines

Some 15 cars, bearing 50 of the plant's current working force of 375, managed to crash thru the pickets with police help. One worker, aided by six mounted patrolmen, battled thru 50 pickets and made it on foot.

With 54 mounted and foot patrolmen on hand, police officers ordered the mounted patrolmen to charge the mob with clubs swinging and clear the street for a block around the main plant entrance.

Two pickets were arrested. Police said William Slapnik, 38, probably would be charged with intoxication, and John Zahtilla, 42, probably would be released.

Charges "Police Brutality"

Patrick J. O'Malley, UAW regional director who was struck by the hooves of a rearing police horse, protested to Mayor Anthony J. Celebreeze, an independent Democrat. O'Malley charged "police brutality."

Celebreeze told a meeting of union and company officials at city hall that he would "take the steps necessary to quell any disorder and protect property at the plant."

D. S. McCurdy, the company's industrial relations director, said the company will cite the UAW for contempt of a Common Pleas court injunction which limits the number of pickets permitted at the plant to six at each of three gates.

Life and Death Struggle

Meanwhile, rumors sped thru the mob that the UAW will declare a "work holiday" tomorrow for its 40,000 Cleveland members and stage a monster demonstration at Park Drop Forge. The report could not be confirmed.

The strike begun last Oct. 19 by 400 UAW members to support wage demands, has evolved into a life or death struggle for striking UAW local 776.

Negro Strikebreakers Quit Struck Hat Corporation

New York — Many Negro workers used as strikebreakers in the labor dispute between the Hat Corporation of America and the Hat Workers Union, AFL, in Norwalk, Conn., have left the struck plant, Herbert Hill, labor relations assistant of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reported this week.

Withdrawal of these workers, Mr. Hill said, followed intervention by the Norwalk and Bridgeport NAACP branches which invited him to join them in averting a possible racial conflict growing out of the strike situation. Committees were organized to work with the union and to contact the non-union employees.

In a statement published in the Norwalk papers, the NAACP branches "deplored the current practice of the Hat Corporation of America in using some Negro workers for strike-breaking purposes . . . An investigation has disclosed that the corporation has approached employment agencies largely patronized by Negroes and has solicited unemployed Negro workers for strike-breaking by other means."

Negro members of the union, Mr. Hill pointed out, have steadfastly refused to cross the picket line and have maintained a solid front with the white union members.

PIERS OPEN TODAY AFTER UNION FIGHT CAUSES A SETBACK

Fear That Checkers, Clerks Would Not Get Full Day's Pay Bars 1 P. M. Return

ANASTASIA FAILS IN MOVE

Bid to Win Vice Presidency of Union Is Killed as He Orders Quick Work Call

By A. H. RASKIN

The International Longshoremen's Association kept the port tied up for a second day yesterday, despite a unanimous vote by union delegates to end the costly strike of 25,000 dock workers.

Picket lines were withdrawn early in the afternoon and all the strikers were instructed to return to their jobs this morning, permitting resumption of normal commerce in the world's busiest harbor.

The union, jubilant over its success in persuading the waterfront employers to part with $4,000,000 in back pay, had intended to send the men back to work at 1 P. M. yesterday. But this timetable was wrecked by an internal union wrangle of the kind that has upset shipping schedules here for years.

The bitterness inside a closed meeting of the union's 170-member wage scale committee grew so acute that Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasia, union overlord of Brooklyn, thundered out of the session at 11 A. M., screaming defiance of the I. L. A. leadership.

He hastened to his own headquarters at Brooklyn and ordered 1,000 cheering henchmen to report for duty at 1 P. M. At the same time he dispatched lieutenants to round up seven times that number and get them to work by the appointed hour.

Only 125 Answer Call

Normally a word from Anastasia has the force of law on the Brooklyn docks, but a mid-afternoon check indicated that only 125 men had answeerd their chieftain's call. But if the Anastasia insurrection did little to ease the paralysis of the port, it did have one pronounced effect in another direction.

It virtually killed Anastasia's chances of becoming a vice president of the I. L. A.—a post for which he has had himself "nominated" by his union aides in Brooklyn. An I. L. A. vice presidency became vacant last week as a result of the unpublicized resignation of Constantine (Gus) Scannavino, a prime target of the State Crime Commission investigation into waterfront racketeers two years ago.

Leaders of the parent union, who have sought with monotonous lack of success to curb Anastasia's power in his home borough, said they would turn thumbs down on his bid for higher office. However, "Tough Tony" is a hard man to hold down and it was expected that he would proclaim himself vice president, whether the I. L. A. approved or not.

Two factors influenced the decision of the rest of the union high command to defer the back-to-work command until this morning. One was the desire of some local unions to have their members ratify the settlement terms worked out late Tuesday night at a conference sponsored by Federal and city mediators. However, this formality was completed by noon and represented no bar to a 1 P.M. return.

The real stumbling block was a fear that pier checkers and clerks would have trouble collecting a full day's pay if they reported for work at 1 o'clock. Because of this fear it was decided that nobody should work at all yesterday and the return signal was run up for 8 A. M. today. Industry officials ridiculed this explanation for delaying the return to work, but made it plain that they did not intend to risk a new explosion by making an issue of it.

45-Day Peace Assured

The settlement assures the port of forty-five days of peace while representatives of the union and the New York Shipping Association seek agreement on terms of a wage contract for the next two years.

The spark that set off the strike was the union's insistence that the employers agree to give the longshoremen a retroactive wage increase of 8 cents an hour for the last year before anything was done about a contract for 1955-56. The back pay was intended to cover the period since Oct. 1, 1953, during which the I. L. A. has had no agreement because of its victorious battle for survival against a rival union chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

The shipping companies had balked at turning over the back pay, which represents a $200 nest egg for the average I. L. A. member, until the union gave some commitment that the money would not be used to finance a fresh strike for higher wages in the next two years.

At the mediation conferences Tuesday night, the employers committed themselves to release the back wages at once and to consider an upward adjustment in their present welfare contribution of 7 cents an hour in return for a union pledge that there would be no strikes during the next forty-five days. The retroactive wage increase brought the basic hourly rate here to $2.35, the same wage that prevails in other eastern ports.

If no agreement on new contract terms has been reached by Nov. 20, the parties will have to decide whether they will submit the dispute to mediation or arbitration. Neither side is bound to arbitrate, and the union retains the right to strike again if the truce period ends without a contract covering future wage and welfare benefits.

Bradley Hails Victory

Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the I. L. A., hailed the outcome of the two-day stoppage as a "clear-cut victory" for his union and as proof that the organization had overcome the wounds inflicted in its fight with the A. F. L. The old union nosed out its rival by a margin of only 263 votes in a National Labor Relations Board election last May.

Captain Bradley said the union intended to press for an additional wage increase and a union shop in the contract talks with the employers. The union's wage scale committee will draft the specific demands at a meeting this morning at 164 Eleventh Avenue.

The "must" element in the employers' bargaining program is a demand for appointment of a working arbitrator with power to assess penalties against either side for "quickie" strikes or other contract violations. The

Confidence that a harmonious agreement could be worked out was expressed by Captain Bradley. However, he demanded that there be no "interference" by the Waterfront Commission, which is scheduled to begin an inquiry into pier hiring abuses next Monday.

Samuel M. Lane, executive director of the commission, charged last Saturday that the I. L. A. was controlled by gangsters and warned that the bi-state agency would not tolerate a union contract that barred supporters of the new A. F. L. union from pier jobs.

Navy Unloads Liner's Mail

employers contend that a disciplinary system with teeth is needed if the port is to recover the trade it has lost to other harbors in the past turbulent years.

The second day of the strike forced the giant Cunard liner Queen Mary to leave its pier an hour and five minutes late with 1,096 passengers. The Navy sent a busload of sailors aboard the Cunarder at 8 A. M. to unload 6,428 bags of incoming mail and to put aboard forty bags of diplomatic mail bound for Europe.

Twenty-four automobiles, which were in the Queen Mary's hold when she came into Pier 90 on Tuesday, were still there when she sailed at 1:05 P. M. yesterday. The French liner Ile de France, which left two hours earlier with 534 passengers, carried eighty tons of Roquefort cheese on a return voyage to Le Havre.

The United States liner America and the Cunarder Mauretania docked without difficulty. White collar employes helped passengers with their luggage. Eighty-five freighters were made idle by the walkout, and the lower bay was crowded with anchored cargo ships.

Brando Finds One Strike He Won't Take a Hand In

Times P. 24

Marlon Brando, who led striking longshoremen back to work in a triumphant revolt against their union bosses in the movie, "On the Waterfront," decided yesterday not to try to play the some role in real life.

The actor was a passenger on the French liner Ile de France, which sailed from Pier 88, Hudson River, shortly after 11 A. M. The regular baggage handlers, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, were on strike, and Mr. Brando's taxi had to pass the picket line to enter the pier.

The movie star meekly joined his 533 fellow-passengers in shepherding their own luggage until office employes of the French Line took over the bags, trundled them into an elevator and got them aboard ship.



The New York Times

END OF PIER STRIKE: Capt. William V. Bradley, in white shirt, president of the I. L. A., and Patrick J. Connolly, in dark suit, executive vice president, after announcing at union headquarters that longshoremen would return to their jobs at 8 o'clock this morning.

16 L 1954

Two Negro Girls Strikers at Barons

Baron's department store, on West Main street is being picketed by its employees, who charge they have been required to punch the clock and then return to work, both morning and evening.

Two Negro girls, Ann Lipscomb and Leona Smith are among those in the picket line, and officials of the retail clerk's union, who are directing the strike, say Negroes respect the picket line, so long as they observe Negro girls on the line, but pay no attention to it when these two girls are off.

The strike has been on for three weeks and may continue much longer. Five girls have been fired, and only one re-hired. The union says the company refuses to arbitrate the matter with them under any conditions.

Just what the outcome of the strike will be, could not be determined as the Black Dispatch went to press. The union says it is an all-out fight to adjust the hiring policies of Barons.

VIOLENCE CONTINUES TO MAR PITTSBURGH DEPARTMENT STORE STRIKE

PITTSBURGH—District Attorney James Malone wants to know why no one can be found to testify in the beatings in the department store strike. Negroes are being used as messengers and these same messengers are being assaulted by strikers. There are no Negro drivers in the store unions. The Negro workers are being attacked as scabs. Windows have been broke, paint bombs hurled at homes, and other misdemeanors have marked the strike, which has been in effect since the day after Thanksgiving.

16 I 1954

WISCONSIN

CIO MOB AGAIN DEFIES ORDER AT KOHLER CO.

16 L

1,500 Mass at Plant and Bar Workers

Kohler, Wis., May 25 [Special]—Mob rule remained unchecked here today at the Kohler plant, where massed pickets have been successful in denying workers access to the plant, despite an order forbidding this practice issued last week by the Wisconsin employment relations board.

The plant, which normally employs 3,500 production workers, has been virtually out of production since April 5 when a strike was called by local 833 of the CIO United Automobile Workers union. The union has asked for a union shop, check-off system, wage adjustments, and fringe benefits.

Deputy sherifs said 1,500 persons were in the picket line today and that no workers entered the plant, altho a group of workers collected across the street from the main gate.

Worker Hurt in Fight

A fist fight erupted between Leland Dykes, a worker, and Frank Schroeder, a striker, with the result that Dykes was taken to the Kohler medical clinic for six sutures over his right eye and Schroeder was arrested on a disorderly conduct charge.

Deputies said the men had a sharp verbal dispute near the main gate and that Sykes swung first, missing. A left uppercut by Schroeder caught Dykes in the face.

Deputies said four Kohler employes started across the street toward the picket line but retreated. The deputies said they offered to open the picket line but were not called upon to do so.

Confer with Governor

Sherif Theodore Mosch and Kohler Police Chief Waldemar Cappelle went to Madison today for a conference with Gov. Walter Kohler Jr. The governor, who has no financial interest in the company, is a nephew of Herbert Kohler, its president.

The governor's office said legal aspects of law enforcement problems presented by the strike were discussed but no details were disclosed.

An application by the state attorney general for a Circuit court order for enforcement of the WERB ruling against massed picketing was regarded as the probable next step in legal proceedings.

Insists Order in Effect

A company statement today insisted that the WERB order should now be considered in full effect. Reports from union circles that this order has been automatically stayed by a proposed UAW petition for review were denied by the company.

Names of UAW officials against whom warrants were obtained yesterday by Sherif Mosch on charges of unlawful assembly were released today. Only three of the group were members of the striking local, the others being from Milwaukee or Detroit.

They were William Vison, James Fiore, Jess Ferrazza, Donald Rand, Joseph Burns and Guy Barber, international UAW representatives from Detroit; Ray Majeries, international UAW representative from Milwaukee; Frank Sahorske of Milwaukee, assistant director of Region 10, UAW; Allen Graskamp of Sheboygan, president of the striking local; Elmer Groth of Sheboygan, executive board member of the striking local, and Frank Ponec of Sheboygan, picket captain.

Unlawful assembly is punishable by a maximum of one year in the county jail and a fine of $500.

Fighting Intolerance:

Negro Unionists in AFL Gain Numerous Benefits

More than a million Negro workers are now enrolled as members of American Federation of Labor unions, George Meany, AFL president, declared in a CBS radio program.

"Through union membership, they have attained wage standards and working conditions formerly denied members of their race," said Meany. "They are getting equal pay for equal work and winning increasing recognition for their productive skills.

"There is still room for improvement. In some localities discrimination persists, but it is gradually being eliminated under pressure of national leadership.

"We in the AFL are determined to do everything in our power to help all workers, regardless of race, color or religion, to win a greater share for themselves and their families of the wealth they produce."

The AFL head said that the fight against intolerance and discrimination is one against injustice, "a fight for the high ideals upon which America was founded."

"The American trade union movement is committed to this cause," said Meany. "We have helped to prove that tolerance works. Wherever racial and religious discrimination has been eliminated by community or trade union action, wherever segregation has been outlawed by state and local legislation, the results have been highly beneficial to all concerned."

AFL Auditing Committee Goes Over the Books



AFL Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler (left) turns over the account books of the federation to the auditing committee in preparation for their annual report to the convention delegates. Photo shows only part of the data the committee had to delve through in making the audit. Beside Schnitzler is Milton Webster, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Russell M. Stephens, president and secretary of the American Federation of Technical Engineers, and Elmer P. Meinz of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the U. S. and Canada.

Union's Failure To Admit Negroes Costs $2,000 Fine

HARTFORD, Conn., March 7 (AP) —An American Federation of Labor local has been fined $2,000 for contempt of a civil rights commission order directing it to admit two Negroes to membership.

The penalty was assessed yesterday by Superior Court Judge Howard W. Alcorn against local 35, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Judge Alcorn also ordered the union local pay a $500-a-week penalty for each week, after April 26, it failed to comply with a 1952 court order to stop practicing racial discrimination.

The union local was brought into court by the state's civil rights commission early in 1952 when it was charged it rejected applications for membership of Warren B. Stewart and Mansfield T. Tilley.

The two men complained that they had been discriminated against because of their race and color during several years of effort to become union members.

The union fought the charges with the claim that they failed to meet a union requirement that applicants be employed for at least urts car shrdlu vbgkqj etaoin.. a eyar by a union contractor.

The court sustained the commission and on appeal the Connecticut Supreme Court found no error in the trial cou rt's de oic s.in the trial court's decision.

Musicians' Union Candidates

Charles Lucci, secretary of Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, A. F. L., and Noble Sissle, president of the Negro Actors Guild, announced yesterday their candidacies for president and vice president of the local. The election is scheduled for Dec. 2. Mr. Lucci, who has been secretary of the 31,000-member local for eight years, said he would oppose the incumbent president, Al Manuti.

16m 1954

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

Resolution On Segregation Stirs Teachers

CHICAGO (ANP)—A proposal calling on all chapters to end segregation in their ranks within a year, threw the American Federation of Teachers, AFL convention in a dither when two locals from Chattanooga and New Orleans joined Atlanta delegates in protesting the resolution.

Delegates to the convention meeting here last week heard the resolution, filed by a New York delegate, propose that all federation locals that had not yet integrated completely before the next convention be dropped until integration is carried out.

The proposal precipitated such a hot debate, that some delegates called the resultant situation "The Civil War all over again."

Sentiment toward the resolution ranged from Southern contingents who favored de-segregation but pleaded that they could not implement it before next year, and those openly opposed to it.

Georgia delegates said they were in no position to integrate, claiming the proposal would mean a lock-out.

The argument was finally resolved when Israel Kugler, president of the New York City Community College, proposed a compromise amendment. It called for the executive council to recommend for suspension before next year's convention any local that did not make "a sincere effort" at integration.

Among other things the convention recommended the following:

1—A salary of at least $4,500 to $8,000 in eight or less steps.

2—A school day of five and one-half hours of supervised activity and extra compensation for services beyond that limit.

3—Teachers should be privileged to decline without prejudice, any outside activty.

4—A minimum retirement allowance of 50 per cent, based on any five consecutive years the teacher may select, for teachers retiring at the age of 55 with at least 25 years' experience.

5—A teacher shall be eligible to take sabbatical leave after every seven years of service for study, travel or rest.

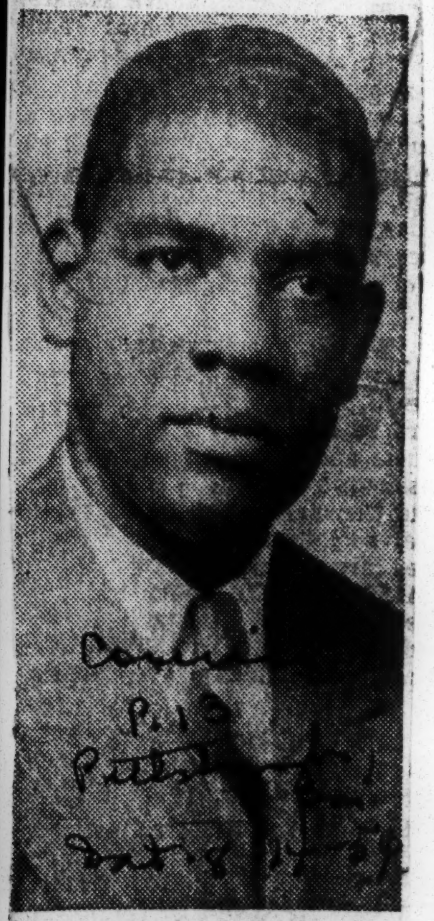
6—A tenure, or job protection, law for teachers permitting a court of appeals to review challenged decisions of education boards.

Some 1,000 delegates representing ~~45,000 teachers~~ attended the convention.

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AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Engineers Elect Bronx Man Prexy



EUGENE JONES
. . . junior engineer's prexy

NEW YORK — Eugene D. Jones, young Bronx engineer, has been elected president of the Junior Branch, Metropolitan Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the first Negro to hold the post.

The ASCE is the oldest engineering society in the U. S. The Junior Branch, Metropolitan Section, is composed of all engineers in the New York-New Jersey metropolitan area who are under 35 years of age.

JONES, A native of Waterbury, Conn., already has distinguished himself in the engineering world. When he graduated from NYU's College of Engineering, he received the Arthur S. Tuttle Award as the outstanding civil engineer in the class.

He was a construction engineer at the Grand Coulee Dam in the State of Washington for two years. He designed the drainage systems for the Northern section of the New Jersey Turnpike, and the Mohawk section of the New York Thruway and now holds a supervisory position with a construction firm on New Jersey's Garden State Parkway.

He was a first lieutenant in the Army in World War II. His father, Eugene D. Jones Sr., was an industrial secretary of the New York and Newark branches of the Urban League.

WADDY TELLS OF CONSTRUCTIVE WORK DONE BY NEGRO TRAINMEN DURING OKLAHOMA CITY SESSION

Pays Tribute to Late Charles Houston Who Started Liberation Movement For Railroaders

Black Dispatch P.1

TRACES LABOR HISTORY SINCE WORLD WAR I

Oklahoma City Okla

When interviewed at Calvary Baptist church last Tuesday, just before the second day sessions of the Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Foremen's 25th annual session got under way, J. C. Waddy, counsel for the organization, talked interestingly about the aims and objectives of the organization he represents.

"The vast program of integration that is enveloping the nation will eventually eliminate the necessity for a separate trainmen's organization, and the sooner we do the better" was Waddy's concluding statement.

Waddy paid a great tribute to the late Charles Houston, who was the first attorney in the nation to discover the plight of the Negro trainmen in the country, and Waddy said it was an irreparable loss when death separated Houston from the great responsibility he had assumed.

The Washington attorney said there are five all-white Negro unions today in the United States giving Negro trainmen all of the headaches they have been having in the employment field.

"These five organizations constitutionally exclude Negroes and have adopted many methods and techniques calculated to prevent Negroes from upgrading, and seniority assignments in the transportation field". Waddy said New York and Massachussetts were the only two states, where because of FEPC laws, Negroes had been able to make local attack on discriminations.

"These labor unions, shortly following World War I, when the government returned to railroads to the companies that owned them, began to put a squeeze on the Negro trainmen, in an endeavor to force him back into the employment status he had prior to government control" said Waddy.

The distinguished attorney said that during control by Secretary McAdoo, Negro porters were given the same and identical rating as brakemen. They got the same pay and it was easily seen immediately following the war that a determined effort was being made to erase the employment gains acquired during the war.

"Up to that time Negro organizations among trainmen were merely petitioning groups, but in 1940 and '41, a group of Negro trainmen employed by late friend and partner Charles H. Houston to find some additional methods by which to secure more security in their jobs" Waddy said.

Just about this time congress passed a labor bill requiring compulsory unit bargaining, and it made it possible for the whites to collectively bargain, who systematically and constitutionally barred Negroes from membership. It was right here where Attorney Houston [illegible]

These white unions were making restrictive agreements cutting down the assignments and seniority of Negro workers, and Houston immediately started working out legislative programs that would protect the Negro worker already in service.

The first suits that Houston filed related to the rights of two workers, Steel and Tunstall, and grew out of a percentage agreement entered into by the white unions restricting Negroes to certain employment, and the whole arrangement was based upon color.

"We won in that the United States Supreme court in 1944 ruled that a collective bargaining agency chosen by a craft was under a duty to represent all of the craft and could not discriminate because of race" said Waddy. The effect of this decision was to give Negro workers some protection, and it is from this point the Association of Colored Trainmen and Locomotive Workers have been working.

Waddy says that while they have entered a wedge to prevent prejudiced unions from representing black workers, they still had the problem of hiring and permancy on the job. He said back in 1946 the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, under a strike threat, forced the Frisco to take away from the Negro porter all of his "breaking" duties, which forced the Frisco to ask the porters to turn in their switch keys. This organization took this matter into court and after years of litigation the courts have held "collective bargaining agents cannot use their influence and power to take jobs away from Negroes in order to bestow them on whites."

Waddy says the status of the Negro porter is still in litigation. He said since spotting cars is done by car-retarders, instead of in the old way, efforts are being made to prevent the Negroes to these positions. The brotherhoods have now wiped out percentage agreements and we plan to file several more suits.

Waddy said the five all-white unions that have been giving the Negro worker trouble are the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; The Brotherhood of Firemen; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmens Union of North America.

16m 1954

BROTHERHOOD OF SLEEPING CAR PORTERS

Africa For The African

At its last triennial convention the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters passed a resolution in favor of "Africa for the African," according to a news account. This is a resolution easily within the realm of the possible, and the history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters is a good example along this line. For instance, the news account said: "When Mr. Randolph formed the union, porters were working from 300 to 400 hours per month for $67.50. Today porters are paid approximately $300 per month for 205 hours."

This was accomplished by Negro porters for themselves and under their own leadership, and it represents an achievement which is not surpassed by any other in the labor movement. There is no doubt but that Africans could grow in competency and go forward under their own leadership in the same way the porters have done, if the yoke of foreign domination and imperialism can ever be taken from around their necks. Once Federal laws gave reasonable freedom and protection to the actions and efforts of the sleeping car porters, they went right ahead under the fine leadership of A. Philip Randolph to create and to maintain for their own betterment the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters. Given similar freedom, the Africans could achieve a similar success for themselves.



LABOR LEADERS KICK OFF SEAL DRIVE—A. Philip Randolph, right, beloved international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, keynoted the local branch Naacp Freedom Seals Drive last week at the Pacific Town club where prospective workers gathered to hear drive plans.

Randolph said he has ,'traveled all over the world, and I have found that Negroes are not particularly different from other peoples. All . . . have one thing in common — they want to be free, and in the end, democracy will triumph."

Naacp seal drive is under direction of Mrs. Emily Woody, shown with Randolph, and C. L. Dellums, of Oakland, international vice president of the porters' union, and will be kicked off tonight at rally at Independent church of Christ.

Randolph was introduced by Dr. H. Claude Hudson, Pacific Town club president and a member of the national board of the Naacp.

Negro Exclusion Affects 200,000

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-6-54

RICHMOND, VA.—A major move to wipe out racial discrimination in the Big Four railroad brotherhoods was announced last week by A. Philip Randolph.

The chief of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL said that within 30 days the union's provisional committee for the organization of colored locomotive firemen will file in the Federal District court at Washington, a suit to compel the traditionally all-white Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen to admit Negro firemen unqualifiedly.

This will lay the legal ground work for the eventual wiping out of union constitutional barriers in the powerful rail unions.

The Big Four includes besides the Firemen's union, the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors, and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

Randolph reviewed the historic steps leading up to last weeks decision to file suit. The celebrated case of 1949 did away with the notorious non-promotability clause used by the firemen's union to Negroes.

That clause provided that only firemen eligible to be promoted to engineers could be hired. Since the Brotherhood of Railroad Firemen keep the railroads from hiring excluded Negroes by its whites only clause, it had the effect of virtually wiping them out of craft in which they had long been employed.

The question of maintaining regular seniority rights with respect to colored brakemen and switchmen came up with the Central of Georgia railroad and was won last week by the Negro plaintiffs in the case in the Federal District court at Birmingham, Ala.

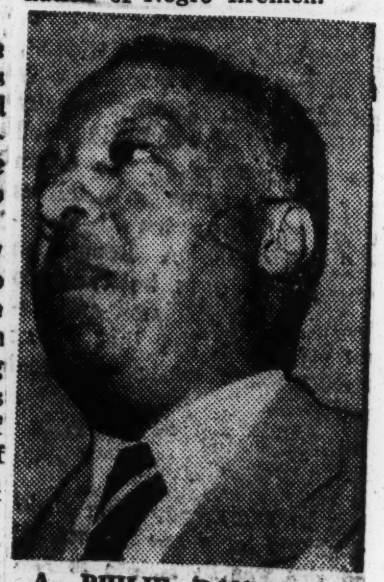
Interestingly enough, the case was handled by the law firm of Cooper, Black and Fitch. Black is the son of Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Randolph said that although Negro locomotive firemen's rights are now practically settled, they will never be able to freely enjoy those rights as long as they are excluded from membership in the Firemen's Union.

The master case which is being prepared is the first time a major fight has been waged against the brotherhoods which are referred to as the "aristocrats" of the American labor movement.

The fight will open up a broad second front involving more than 200,000 Negroes in the railroad industry, four fifths of the total number of 250,000 employed in various capacities.

The Provisional Committee which was formed by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters has been battling in and out of court for the past 15 years to stop the elimination of Negro firemen.



A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

WOMAN LABOR LEADER FETED AT HOWARD UNIV.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, 11-10-54

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Rosina C. Tucker, international secretary-treasurer, ladies auxiliary, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was honored last week with a testimonial banquet at Howard University.

Mrs. Tucker has served as organizer for the brotherhood since 1925 and was the first president of the Washington Ladies' auxiliary, which sponsored the banquet.

Atlanta, 11-10-54

She is also an outstanding teacher in the church and civic life of the nation's capital, having served 12 years a president, Northwest Women's club; eight years, president, Public Interest Civic Association; and two firms as first president, Federation of Civic Associations.

In 1949, Mrs. Tucker was selected by the labor department as an example of the progress of Negro women in organized labor. She served on the advisory committee of the OPA during the war; and in 1944, supervised two polling districts during the plebescite relative to suffrage in the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Tucker also served on the committee that investigated the Community Chest in 1947 and worked three years on the committee making a survey of children's services under the board of public welfare.

She participated in the plans for the March on Washington which resulted in the Fair Employment Practices Committee. She helped organize the laundry and domestic workers' unions, and together with four other persons whom she named, served as an official counter of ballots for the first presidential preferential primary in 1952.

Mrs. Tucker has testified before both houses of congress, the district commissioners, board of education, recreation board relative to labor legislation, better schools, day-care center, non-segregation and adequate recreational facilities.

This prominent civic and labor leader is a member of the East Capitol Area Citizens Youth project, Area "P", Commissioners' Youth Council studying juvenile delinquency; vice-president, trustee board, 15th Street Presbyterian Church; and teacher, Young People's Church School class, Howard University and Miner Teachers College Students.

Among those who gave testimony at the banquet were A. Philip Randolph, international president, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Helena Wilson, international president, ladies' auxiliary; M. P. Webster, first international vice-president, Brotherhood; Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer; Thomas T. Patterson, eastern zone supervisor; Dr. E. F. Harris, past president, Federation of Civic Associations; George L. Brown, public interest civic association; Maurice Love, chairman, D. C. Commissioner on Juvenile Delinquency;

Dr. Herbert Marshall, president, Federation; Elmer Henderson, executive director, American Council on Human Rights; Mrs. Mayr Mason Jones, past president, Teachers' Union; Paul R. Cherney, secretary, staff U. C. S.; Woolsey Hall and B. F. McLaurin, community leaders and Revs. Taylor and J. L. S. Holloman.

Mrs. Elizabeth Craig, president of the auxiliary, was toast mistress.

Merger Out, Porters, CIO May Split

Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes, hinted last week that his union would bolt the CIO if it tried to pressure the members into a merger with the CIO Transport Workers, headed by Michael J. Quill.

Townsend said members of the union report they are unwilling to give up their separate organization.

"Their wishes are going to be adhered to. They have great pride in their union," Townsend added.

The action upsets an earlier merger recommendation of the executive board of the CIO and puts a dent in plans of Walter Reuther, CIO president, to merge many of the smaller unions with its larger, stronger unions.

RECEIVED NO HELP

Townsend charged also that Reuther and the CIO have not helped his union fight off raids by dining car employes affiliated with the AFL Hotel and Restaurants Employes and Bartenders International union.

The UTSE represents 5,000 redcaps, dining car employes, railroad laundry workers and a group of tobacco workers in North Carolina. The union was independent before it affiliated with the CIO in 1942.

CIO Unit Won't Meet In Maryland Hotels Until Race Ban Ends

By the Associated Press

The Maryland Industrial Union Council (CIO) yesterday voted to hold no further meetings in Maryland hotels until they end segregation policies.

Concluding a three-day convention at the Willard Hotel, the 200 delegates voted support of a resolution declaring:

"Until the doors of the Maryland hotels are opened to all of us alike this convention shall be held in the District of Columbia."

Other resolutions called the State enactment of a fair employment practices law and declared the council's opposition to a right-to-work law in the State.

Equal Job Opportunities.

Gov. McKeldin was called on in one resolution to have legislation enacted providing for equal job opportunities based solely on a man's ability to perform the available work.

"Many of our brothers are denied, in the State of Maryland, equal employment opportunities, the right to advancement, the conveniences provided by private sources for public use . . . hotels, restaurants, recreational facilities . . ." the resolution said.

Right-to-work laws which have been enacted by many Southern States were labeled "just another give-away to low-wage employers bent on perpetuating sweatshop conditions." The laws "smash the collective bargaining process . . . and dry up membership revenues which are the lifeblood of unions," the organization said.

Martin Elected President.

Robert Martin, Hagerstown, of the United Automobile Workers, was elected president of the council, succeeding Miss Audrey Said of Baltimore who did not seek re-election.

Other officers were chosen as follows:

Charles Della, Baltimore, United Steel Workers, re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Vice presidents — Edwin Vinson, Baltimore, IUMSWA Shipworkers; Mrs. Nettie Mahaffey, Salisbury, Amalgamated Clothing Workers; E. T. Michael, Hagerstown, UAW, and Ralph Beard, Cumberland, United Rubber Workers.

Convention Takes Stand

CIO 'Aid Africa' Resolution OK'd

By GEORGE F. McCRAY

LOS ANGELES (ANP)—In a strong visitation on foreign policy, the 700 delegates attending the CIO convention here, last week unanimously resolved to throw their organization and its five million members behind the fight to aid African self-government and the social and economic progress of the African people.

The action, which received an assist from Phil Weightman, CIO Political Action Committee; George L. P. Weaver of the CIO's Anti-Discrimination Committee, and Boyd L. Wilson of the United Steelworkers, was sponsored in the convention by Willard S. Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes Union, and Jacob Potofsky, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

John Yancey, vice chairman of the United Government and Civic Employes Union, led the floor discussion on the resolution.

* * *

IN SPECIFIC reference to Africa the resolution said in part:

"Specifically, we suggest the following positive program:

1. "Our State Department should work assiduously to encourage the Union of South Africa and European colonial powers to adopt progressive social, economic and political policies to help enable the African peoples to move toward full democratic self-government, or to participate equally in the governments which rule them.

2. "We demand immediate recognition of the right of African workers to organize freely and to bargain collectively with their employers.

3. "We urge our Government to facilitate and assist in developing profound regional social and economic programs in Africa.

4. "It, therefore, is in the interest of their peoples to encourage private capital to invest in African enterprises under terms and conditions which promote welfare of the people of their continent as well as provide fair returns for investors.

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CIO

Detroit labor circles are hailing the election of Franklin D. Mills to the office of recording secretary of UAW-CIO Local 231? . . . Six new lawyers in Philadelphia—Joseph McNeal, Norman Jenkins, Cecil Moore, Juanita Stout, Hamilton Blount and Cris Edley . . . Ez Charles picked up a check for a cool $2,000 for appearing on the Milton Berle TV show last week . . . 1954 Spirit of Cotton—Juana Hendricks, of Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., and chaperone-sponsor Ethyl Venson of Memphis arrived in Havana Easter Sunday following a ten-day stay in Haiti. Delta-C S Airline was host to the Spirit and Mrs. Venson in Havannah, providing TV coverage, entertainment and sightseeing tours.

Directive Sent To All Districts

In a directive to all U. S. A. district directors, staff representatives and local union recording secretaries, officers of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, restated union policy against racial discrimination in plants.

The letter, signed by David McDonald, president, I. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer, and James G. Thimmes, vice president, emphasized the fact that "it is not only the policy of this union to fight job discrimination because of race, creed or nationality; it is its legal duty to do so."

According to the letter, "Any union which violates or fails to live up to this obligation, and which permits discrimination, whether by the terms or in the actual administration of its collective bargaining agreements, may be deprived of its bargaining rights by the National Labor Relations Board."

REVIEWS CONSTITUTION

Reviewing the Constitution of the Steelworkers of America, it was pointed out that two of its articles specifically speak against discrimination and make it plain that all persons within the union's jurisdiction "are eligible for membership."

It was recalled that the 1952 International Convention of the United Steelworkers passed a resolution on civil rights dedicating the union to an 'unremitting fight against racial discrimination in employment."

"The United States Supreme Court, the lower federal courts, and the National Labor Relations Board have all held that when a union acts as the exclusive bargaining representatives of employees in a bargaining unit, it is the union's legal duty to represent every employee in that unit fairly and equally, and in such a manner that no discrimination results because of race, creed, color or nationality."

CLEAR VIOLATION

The letter continued: "Thus it is a clear violation of this union's policy and of the law for the union to sign a contract which freezes off the promotional opportunities for employees on account of their race, creed, color or national rigin.

"And it is just as much a violation for the union to refuse to present grievances, on behalf of employees who are in actual practice discriminated against with regard to promotion on account of their race."

Citing an example of this situation, the letter read: "It is a clear violation of the union's policy and of its legal duty for it to permit the segregation of persons of a particular race, creed or color in a separate department such as a "Labor Department" or 'Labor Pool' in any plant with no provision permitting such employees to be promoted to or bid into jobs in their departments or divisions. The union's policy and its legal obligations cannot be evaded by devices of this sort."

The letter called for steps to be taken immediately to eliminate such discriminatory practices whenever they come to the knowledge of district directors, representatives or local unions.

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Confab Lauds May 17 Decision

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

LOS ANGELES — Walter P. Reuther, president of the CIO, last week opened the 16th constitutional convention of the labor organization by sounding a demand that the 84th Congress pass a Federal Fair Employment Practices code to end the basic problem of America — Racial Discrimination.

The militant labor leader placed the full weight of the five million members of the CIO behind his remarks when he said that "We shall insist that the 84th Congress recognize its responsibilities by moving promptly and effectively to remedy the ills against which the people protested at the ballot box and the voting machine."

"We will always be dissatisfied with do-nothing policies whether in the executive or legislative branches of government. We shall not accept excuses. And we shall be persistent in demanding needed legislative remedies for obvious social and economic ills."

Reuther made his demand for immediate action on FEPC at a pre-convention meeting of the United Auto Workers, CIO Regional Fair Practices and Civil Rights conference.

The convention opened last Monday at the Statler hotel where he incorporated his FEPC remarks in his report to the body.

The CIO president said that the present Government Contract committee an extract of the original FEP committee is working only on the "fringe of the problem" and is not even touching the fundamentals.

He declared that education alone is not enough but that it should go hand in hand with legislation.

He charged President Eisenhower with passing the buck when he said that FEP should be left to the states.

He said that as an example, of this, the Republica dominant Michigan state legislature voted down a state FEP law with only two GOP members voting favorably.

Elsewhere in his 117 page report presented to the 700 convention delegates, Reuther warned that "unless we are successful in arresting current trends we are convinced that the pattern of racial segregation and exclusion in various forms of publicly aided housing will become crystallized upon such a vast scale as to negate the benefits of recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court."

Reuther called for the Federal government to formulate immediately a clear and unequivical policy that there is no place in the Federal Housing Program for any form of discrimination, segregation, or restriction based solely on race to be applied to the entire field of federally aided housing.

"The President of the United States must instruct all federal agencies offering aid to private developers or to local communities for the development of housing and the assembly of land for redevelopment that all such Federal aids are to be extended only to those who commit contractually that the housing and related facilities are not to be denied to any eligible families because of their race, religion, or national origin."

In his 11-point economy program. Reuther asked for among other things two million new housing units a year with the biggest portion earmarked for the most needy in order to catch up with "years of accumulated shortage because of discrimination;" a legal minimum wage of $1.25; improved social security; a National Health program; improved unemployment compensation; and aid to small business.

The report lauded the Supreme Court decision in the Schools cases, but blasted the 1954 Housing Act as a reflection of the predominant influence of Big Business the real estate boards and the financial institutions.

Fighting Bias No Choice, It's Duty, Says Marshall

LOS ANGELES — Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the NAACP, addressing the 16th constitutional convention of the CIO, last week said there is no longer any excuse to tolerate segregation in America.

As lawabiding American citizens, it now becomes the duty of every individual to break down segregation everywhere it exists in America today, he said.

Marshall said the May 17 decision by the Supreme Court in the schools cases has clearly outlawed racial discrimination, but though the court can lay down the rules, it is up to individual citizens and organizations to carry out the letter and spirit of the law.

He urged the continued all-out support of the CIO in the fight for first class citizenship and lauded the organization for its shoulder to shoulder participation, financially and otherwise in the battle which resulted in the historic May 17 decision.

"There is no better time to take a forward and courageous look at the future," Marshall declared. "I am convinced that the louder the bigots rant and rave the more fearful they are because they realize that the days of the rule of the few over the many are numbered."

The fight of labor for human dignity is inextricably tied up with the Negro's fight for first class citizenship, Marshall told the 700 delegates.

Negroes alone cannot break down discrimination any more than one individual group can protect itself without the support and cooperation or other groups.

Marshall said it was historically significant that for the first time, the recent conference conference of Southern governors at Richmond, Va., came away with no agreement on how to circumvent the high court's decision.

Through the $75,000 grant which the NAACP received through the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, experts in sociology and education have been placed in the field to assist in de-segregation.

Esther [illegible]rray, director of women's activities for CIO-PAC won a sumptuous free banquet with cocktails on a wager she made with Phil Weightman, PAC field director on the number of delegates to the convention. Phil lost his bet by one. Esther sounded like a militant suffragette as she protested that there were only 10 women delegates. She called it discrimination while the boys quirmed.

Among the femine eye catchers in attendance, we noted Detroit's good-looking able Lillian Hacher who is an assistant to Bill Oliver of the UAW Fair Practices committee, pretty Clio Lewis of Washington, secretary to John Ramsey, director of the Religion and Labor department, and Elizabeth Miller, secretary to George Guernsey, educational director of CIO.

Busy busy man as well as Esquirish in dress was George L. P. Weaver, a gentleman of great influence besides being the director of the Civil Rights Committee of CIO. George drafted the strong civil rights resolution passed by the convention. Noticeably absent was Willard Townsend, CIO executive board member and president of the United Transport Service Employees, on account of recent illness.

By the Sunday before the convention opening, the big swank Statler was CIO from roof to cellar, but there was so much decorum that if there were any crap games going on it was as quiet as the Night Before Christmas.

Included in the delegates were 200 foreign labor leaders who listened in on earphones through translators much like the system used at the UN.

In town with his boss Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell as a quiet onlooker while he addressed the convention was J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of Labor.

Still recovering from his recent illness, John Yancey of Chicago, chairman of the organizing committee for government workers, was much sought out by delegates for corridor conferences. Yancey's quiet scholarliness is accentuated by his sensitive spiritual-looking face. Man to watch for going places is hard-hitting Bill Oliver of UAW who's very close to Walter Reuther.

Reuther says that the focal point of discrimination is at the hiring gate and wants a strong clause against this inserted in contracts.

CIO Convention Sidelights

CIO Delegates Hear Thurgood

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — The NAACP's Thurgood Marshall threw a one-two punch at the CIO national confab here Tuesday, praising it for advocating civil rights and then blasting bias and discrimination in all of its vicious forms.

Before and after his address, the lawyer who led the public school segregation battle in the U. S. Supreme Court, was given a tremendous ovation by the enthusiastic assembled delegates.

16m 1954

CIO UNITED RUBBER WORKERS



Courier
p. 2
Queen City Pg

CIO Exec— Josh A. Falls, Firestone employe and outstanding civic leader of 1151 Bammel, Memphis, Tenn., was elected one of twelve members of the general executive board of CIO United Rubber Workers last week at the union's nineteenth annual convention in Boston.

16m 1954 FLORIDA

Admit Negro Mechanics To White Florida Union

NEW YORK. —Fifteen Negro mechanics have been accepted as members of the previously lily-white AFL Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers union in Dade county, Fla., it was announced here this week by Herbert Hill, Labor Relations assistant for the NAACP.

Dade County encompasses Miami and Miami Beach.

Mr. Hill said the union's action came as the result of a sustained program to integrate lily-white unions in Florida conducted by the NAACP national office and the Miami branch.

The International Brotherhood of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, AFL, agreed to admit Negroes to membership after conferences between the union's business manager, W. T. Smith, Mr. Hill, and representatives of a small all-Negro building trades union in Miami.

The significance of admission of Negroes into the Dade County union, Mr. Hill pointed out, hinges on the fact that membership in the AFL union is a condition of employment in the major construction installations in the area.

To date, Negroes have been denied employment at the twenty-three-million-dollar Homestead Army Air Force Base and on all other construction jobs in Dade County because of non-membership in the AFL, Mr. Hill noted.

He observed that a rigid policy of segregation still exists in all other AFL building and construction trades unions in Dade County and throughout Florida, including unions of carpenters, tile setters and painters.

"The same vigorous action that resulted in securing the admission of skilled Negro craftsmen into the AFL Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers Union in Dade County will be used to end the policy of other Florida crafts unions which deny to Negro workers the right to earn a decent living," Mr. Hill asserted.

"Where membership in the union is a condition of employment and where Negroes are denied membership solely because of color, the NAACP will use all possible means to secure admission of qualified Negro workmen into the established union."

WATERFRONT HUMS WITH ACTION:

Local 858 plays vital role in busy port of Baltimore

Afro American

By JAMES D. WILLIAMS

16m

BALTIMORE

The 1,600 members that belong to Local 858 of the International Longshoremen's Association make it the largest and most important labor group on the waterfront.

Baltimore

In the past several weeks, Local 858 has increased its reputation on the docks by playing a vital role in making it possible for the port of Baltimore to roar with the sound of activity, as it hasn't roared in a long time.

Not since the war years has Baltimore seen anything approaching the volume of shipping recently handled at local docks as the result of a strike tying up the port of New York City for almost a month.

Md.

Praise From Companies

Steamship companies have praised the manner in which local longshoremen have handled these diverted ships, working day and night to keep them moving in and out of Baltimore with a minimum of delay.

Lewis Krach, manager of the Baltimore Maritime Exchange, has reported that 564 vessels had put in to Baltimore through March 30, an all-time monthly record for this city. In March of last year 383 ships were reported.

Waterfront sources say that without the men of Local 858, it would have been impossible for Baltimore to handle these ships which have meant countless thousands of dollars in the pockets of this city's longshoremen.

4-10-54

Piers Are Jammed

So many ships have been unloaded that the Coast Guard has threatened to close down several piers because of the fire hazards created by the unusually large amount of cargo stored there.

With the end of the New York strike predicted within the next few days, work along local docks is expected to take a dip. Meanwhile the longshoremen continue to work day and night on the waterfront.

From early in the morning until late in the afternoon, telephone calls are received at the Local 858's headquarters, 1613 S. Clinton st., for men to work the ships.

Proud Of Record

At times officials of the local are hard pressed to find available men, but they keep looking until they find crews, glad of the opportunity to provide work for the men.

These officials are proud of the work the men have accomplished in the handling of the diverted cargos.

"Our men have done a wonderful job in this present situation. They are working day and night to unload these ships We are proud of them," are the words of Thomas Wilkerson, president of Local 858.

Mr. Wilkerson, 36, who lives at 520 N. Calhoun st., knows his men and when he speaks of them with pride, there is a strong note of sincerity in his voice.

Mr. Wilkerson has been working on the docks since he was 17. He has risen from the ranks to head the city's largest local of longshoremen.

Works Long Hours

This is the first elective office that the native of Halifax, N.C., has held. In the present emergency, Mr. Wilkerson works long hours in his office which looks out over ships tied up at Locust Point. He doesn t mind the hours, his main concern is seeing that his men are working.

"I like this job fine. It is a lot of work and responsibility, but I like it."

To the longshoremen, Mr. Wilkerson is known as "Tommy." They crowd his office seeking information about their work, union affairs and a host of other problems. His door is always open to them.

As president of the largest local on the waterfront, Mr. Wilkerson is one of the most important men in Baltimore. He commands the respect of steamship officials, union leaders and the men themselves.

Important Figure

Another important figure in the affairs of the local is John F. Barry of 1735 N. Caroline st., financial secretary and business manager.

Mr. Barry is now serving his third term in the four-year job. He was elected by the secret ballots of the local's members in 1928, 1950, and 1954.

A longshoremen since 1913, the Baltimore born Mr. Barry has grown up with Local 858. He remembers the days when the local was striving for recognition and he has a deep pride in its record.

"This is a democratic union. every man has the right to speak without fear. The only man that has to worry about his job is a shirker. If a man has a complaint, he knows that we will listen to him."

Like Mr. Wilkerson, Mr. Barry knows the problems of the men, because he has worked on ships and has a personal knowledge of the things the men face.

$2.35 An Hour

Mr. Barry is also proud of the work the men have accomplished in the handling of the diverted ships and he is happy that they have the opportunity to earn healthy wages.

Under terms of a recent contract, longshoremen are paid a basic wage of $2.35 an hour with time and a half for overtime. which amounts to $3.52 an hour. Overtime is any time after 5 p.m. and all day on Saturday and Sunday.

On the basis of this, a man working 40 hours a week earns $94 05 if he works between the hours of 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday. Overtime sends his earnings shooting upward, and during the present boom, a longshoreman can make overtime almost at will.

Seasonal Occupation

However, Mr. Barry pointed out that the occupation is "seasonal" with slack seasons coming in the spring and fall.

"A lot of our men are also commercial fishermen, and when the slack season comes, they go out on fishing boats until work picks up again."

Another source of pride in the union for Mr. Barry stems from the hospitalization plans available to local members who have worked 700 hours during the contract year.

This plan pays up to $300 for surgical expenses, $30 a week for 13 weeks, $12 a day for 31 days for a hospital bed, $2,000 for death. The plan also provides maternity benefits for the wives of longshoremen and hospitalization for minor dependents.

$75,000 Paid Out

Financed by the union and the Steamship Trade Association, the plan has paid out approximately $75,000 since it was started in 1950, Mr. Barry said.

Of the 1,600 men in the local, Mr. Barry estimates that 1,500 of them have enough hours to their credit to qualify for hospitalization.

Mr. Barry said the port is busier now then it has been since the war years when a great deal of ammunition was loaded here. He also said that most dangerous cargo to load is steel while ore is the simpliest.

Enjoys His Work

After all these years, Mr. Barry still enjoys his work.

"I like the excitement to be found here on the docks. This is the life I like."

Mr. Barry is the father of nine grown children and the grandfather of 16. One of his sons, George of 2105 Homewood ave., has been working on the docks for several years.

These two men, Mr. Wilkerson and Mr. Barry, are among the officials who help to make Local 858 the most powerful voice on the waterfront.

The local owns three valuable pieces of property on Hull st.. two pieces of improved property on Clinton st., 120 acres of land in Anne Arundel County, Md., and is one of the largest property owners on Ritchie Highway.

Integration Of Labor Groups

There was a picture on the front page of The Informer not so long ago which showed "the newly elected officers of South Atlantic and Gulf Coast District, International Longshoremen's Association (Independent)." Two of the four officers were white (the president and the secretary-treasurer) and two were Negroes (the vice president and the assistant secretary-treasurer). This picture lives up to the old adage that one picture can tell more than a thousand words. The cut lines said that "these" officers "graciously posed for a staff photographer after the ballots were counted during their convention," which showed that these white officers of the Longshoremen were not ashamed either to have Negro Longshoremen as their co-officers or to pose for a press picture with them.

Integration of labor groups has advanced much further than integration in either the churches or the schools, and this is going to be a good thing when it comes to working out the integration of the public schools. It does not take much imagination to realize that more of the white children in the public schools than not are children of the laboring people. It is hard to believe that the parents of these children would be willing to be integrated with the parents of Negro children in the labor movement, but would not be willing for their children to be integrated with the Negro children. There is not going to be near the trouble from the masses of white people in carrying out the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as many of the politicians and school officials pretend to believe that there will be. Integration in the labor movement has already meant much and will mean much more in bringing about integration in other areas of life.

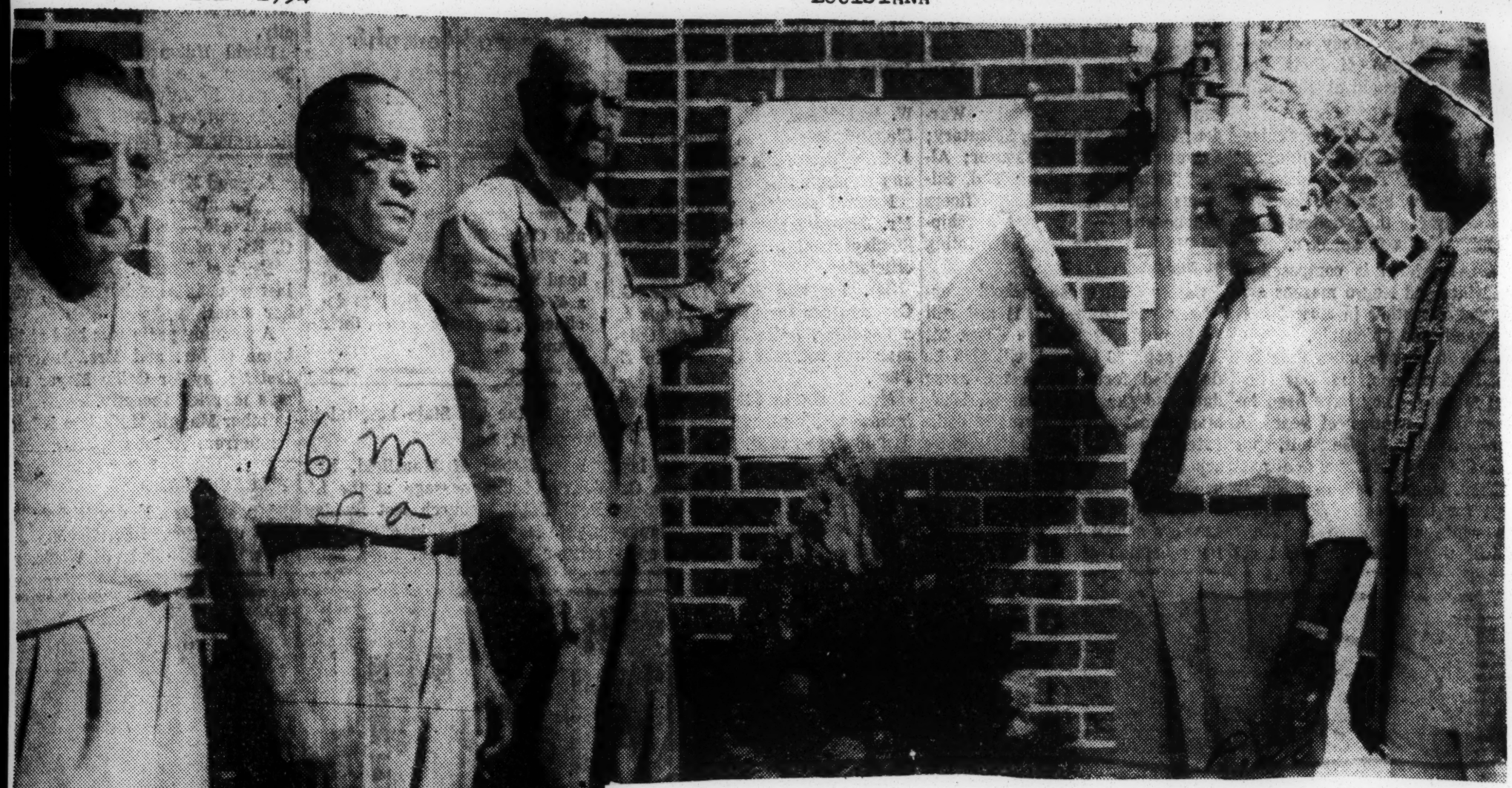
16m 1954

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT UNION



Union
P. 3
Marietta, Ga.
16 Jan 1-12-54

LOCKHEED AIRCRAFT UNION INSTALLS OFFICERS The Lockheed Aircraft Union, Local 2016 IAM. AF of L of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation at Marietta installed its slate of new officers Sunday, Jan. 10, at Fraziers Cafe Society in the Graham Jackson Room. Installing the new officers is Mrs. Nellie E. Gober, right, past treasurer of the local. The officers are, from left: Gideon A. Burrus, district delegate; Louis P. Lovingood, district delegate; James L. Hicks, trustee; Thomas W. Hinds, treasurer; Rudeon Lumpkin, financial secretary; Esters Smith, vice president and John H. Patterson, president. New officers not shown are: Fred Whately, recording secretary; Harvey C. Johnson, sentinel; Robert Davis, district delegate and Walter Clark, conductor. — (Photo by Alexander Adams)



UNION BRICK AND STONE MASONS of New Orleans dedicate their new $70,000 home. The men, 500 of them both Negro and white, are members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and have had a Negro president for 14 years. All are gold card or 50-year members. Left to right, A. A. Belot, Sr., marble mason and building committee member; Sam Morris, William H. Davis, and Clarence Connell, bricklayers, and Eugene Gaignard, committee members.

16m 1954

MERGER
CIO - AFL

Merger Of AFL--CIO

How Will Negro Fare Under Plan?

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

The 16th Constitutional Convention of the CIO held in Los Angeles last week voted unanimously to adopt a resolution calling for organic unity with the AFL.

The action was a natural outgrowth of a growing trend of thinking in the ranks of organized labor for a single powerful trade union movement with a bigger voice in America.

When it takes place, labor will be practically invincible against opposition which seeks to crush it. As a practical goal, it is the biggest thing to happen in this country and in many ways, the best thing.

However, there are many serious problems and possible complications in a merger. It could turn into a giant gone out of control.

The questions which plagued me, I was sure were the same questions in the minds of many people and that is: "How will merger affect the nearly one million Negroes involved?"

Consider the backgrounds of the two organizations.

The CIO born 16 years ago has been the most aggressive group in America on civil rights.

Outside of the NAACP which has waged the legal battle, the CIO has conducted a relentless consistent and honest campaign on the broadest possible front for human dignity, fair employment as well as full employment, and full citizenship.

So realistic has been the fight that to the arch reactionaries of the country, the CIO is an anathema to be hated with the same vehemence as communism and racial integration.

Yet the CIO has never ceased to talk and act tough and to spend its funds freely to back up its preachments.

Only half as big in membership and wealth as the AFL, nevertheless it is the symbol of all the hopes and aspirations and the pocketbook security of the little working man.

On the other hand, the big conservative AFL with its 90 odd member unions has taken only the most timid steps toward integration and has done little if anything nationally about getting its members to change restrictive clauses on race in their constitutions.

The CIO has 33 unions with an estimated Negro membership of 700,000 who pay in about $50,000 monthly in dues.

The AFL has about 300,000 Negro members.

Total membership of the two trade unions is nearly 16 million so the question is well taken on what happens in merger.

THE BIG TWO

To get some answers, I talked with Walter Reuther, president of the CIO and David MacDonald, president of the United Steel Workers of America. Reuther is also president of the United Automobile Workers.

Together, the two unions comprise the biggest and most powerful in the labor movement with the largest Negro memberships.

Reuther, young, personable, intelligent, fought his way up through the ranks, comes from a liberal background and succeeded to his position after the death of the late revered Philip Murray.

In his brief period of control he has done much to weld the CIO into a trim fighting organization in the tradition of Murray and has become a personal symbol of what labor can produce in brains and know how.

FINISHING SCHOOL

Just as Reuther reflects the tradition of the CIO, the organization has been a finishing school for turning out some of the best Negro labor leaders in the country with an enormous potential of other valuable material to draw upon.

This has extended down through the rank and file of workers so consistently that a CIO trade unionist walks, talks, eats, thinks and sleeps in the full aplomb of the free soul who doesn't mind being called cocky and even enjoys it.

Handsome white haired Dave MacDonald is another man who rose from the ranks in his native Pittsburgh. He was a protege of the late Phil Murray.

NO SACRIFICE

Both leaders agreed that there was a basis for concern and both maintained that there would be no sacrifice of principle on the part of the CIO.

MacDonald said that he hoped by persuasion and example, the AFL nations would adopt the non-discrimination policies carried out by CIO unions.

Reuther nailed down any doubts about intentions when he said the principles of non-discrimination were equally as important as the principle of collective bargaining and the CIO had no intention of sacrificing this in a merger agreement.

"There is no flexibility here," he said. "Our greatest problem now is to work out the tools and the machinery by which to carry out these principles in a merger.

"What that machinery will be and how we can use it, I cannot say at this time, but with all the intelligence and the good people we have we will be dedicated to fight harder than ever for the things we stand for."

He emphasized again that in a merger, the CIO must not lose. Rather it had to gain and this was the only way it would accept the final agreement of merger.

This was contained in the resolution passed along with a provision that the small unions would not be sacrificed by unity.

WEAK SPOTS

With all of its achievements community-wide and inside the plants on wiping out racial discrimination, the CIO has its weak spots within its operational structure and these are apparent on its administrative staff and at the policy making level.

Of its 13 regional directors, all appointed jobs, there are no Negroes, as directors. On the national CIO staff, George L. P. Weaver who holds the position of director of the civil rights committee and assistant secretary treasurer to James B. Carey is the single exception on the top administrative level.

On the executive board, the top policy making body of the organization, Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employees is the sole Negro member.

The CIO constitution provides that the executive board shall be made up of presidents or top officials of international unions named by their members.

Townsend is the only Negro international president of a union and his organization is currently being studied for absorption into the bigger Transport Workers union headed by Michael Quill.

If this should take place, it would technically leave no Negro representation on the executive board.

I posed this question to both MacDonald and Reuther. MacDonald hesitated to go into a discussion on this as he said he could only speak for the steel workers and here he felt there had been good integration at staff levels.

Reuther also said the same thing for the auto workers, but on the national staff, he admitted that nothing had been done to change this since he took office nearly two years ago on the death of Phil Murray.

He said he had left the staffs just as he had found them and except for a few, no changes had taken place in personnel.

He agreed that there ought to be more and that there were plenty of qualified Negroes to fill both administrative and policy making spots.

However, he qualified this by saying that he was against making token representations of Negroes in positions just to say "We don't discriminate."

On the executive board, he also agreed that some provision should be made for electing members at large from the ranks and he felt that here, should the UTSE become absorbed into the Transport Workers, there ought to be Negro representation, not as token, but because as he explained, he believed nobody could feel the problems of Negroes and interpret them better than another Negro.

Reuther voiced optimism that within 10 years, there would be an accelerated pace of Negroes rising to top level positions and felt that this could be done through merger if there was insistence on the provision that qualified people be allowed to rise on their merits.

This statement came in answer to a question I had raised on whether merger would lessen these chances.

I agreed with him when he pointed out that this problem could be more readily solved through the individual unions by their letting capable persons whether they were white or Negro rise to executive positions. Unions are all autonomous bodies.

The CIO, said Reuther, was proud of the capable people it had produced in the span of its existence. Until the organization got rid of its communist elements, there were few aggressive trained Negroes to fill top level positions except those pushed forward by communist elements. Now, he said that is no longer true.

And where does this leave us on the merger question and how it will affect Negroes? Well, it seems to me the best answer will come from how well the Negroes who have come up in an aura of aggressiveness will speak up for themselves and demand a place in the sun.

16m 1954 OHIO



PICKET VS. POLICE — An unidentified picket wrestles with a policeman in Cleveland where some 3,000 United Automobile Workers (CIO) formed a picket line at the Park Drop Forge Company in an effort to prevent non-strikers from entering. Police were on hand to attempt to avert violence.

16m 1954 VIRGINIA

Sick man stigmatized

Has to 'take rap' to get treatment

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va. — As an alternative to obtaining immediate treatment for tuberculosis, or going without treatment for an indefinite period, James Edward Reaves, 31, colored resident of this city, was compelled to accept the stigma of a prison sentence in police court, last week end.

Reaves had the choice of awaiting his turn for admission to Piedmont Sanatorium, Burkesville, a state-supported sanatorium for colored patients, where he stood 35th on the waiting list, or pleading guilty to "deliberately and continuously placing the health of others in danger of infection with tuberculosis."

Local health authorities are apparently powerless to obtain prompt treatment for colored T.B. patients since the State's facilities for these patients are woefully inadequate.

Whites Not Humiliated

White persons in this area are reportedly not required to accept the stigma of submitting to a prison sentence to obtain treatment as tubercular victims.

They have a choice of several state-supported T.B. sanatoria facilities. One, Vlue Ridge Sanatorium, is located within the Charlottesville area. However, legally, or otherwise, it does not accept colored T.B. sufferers.

FAIRS

Honor Eight At Florida State Fair

TAMPA, Fla. — Eight Floridans picked for accomplishments in many fields, received scrolls of honor at Achievement Day at the Florida State Fair here last Saturday.

Winners of the scrolls, presented by Carl Brorein, president of the fair were:

Miles E. Groover of Monticelloa, county farm agent for Jefferson county, agriculture; Randolph Edmonds, Tallahassee, Florida A. and M. univ. fine arts; Dr. George H. Starke, Sanford physician and surgeon, medicine; Mrs. Annie Kent Stevens, Quincy, retired public school teacher and dressmaker, homemaking.

The Rev. Edward T. Graham, Miami, pastor of Mount Zion Baptist church, religion; A. S. (Jake) Gaither, Tallahassee, head coach and athletic director, Florida A. and M. university, sports and recreation; Charles L. Williams, Miami, principal, Booker T. Washington High school, education, and E. E. Broughton, Tampa, president of the Central Life Insurance company of Florida, business.

No awards were made in the fields of law and industry because of lack of nominations.

NEGRO DAY HELD AT STATE FAIR

Times-Picayune

Thousands Attend Annual Affair in Shreveport

Sun. 10-26-54

By GEORGE SHANNON

(Times-Picayune Special Correspondent)

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 25 — Thousands of Negro citizens swarmed through the gates of the Louisiana State Fair Monday to take advantage of a program arranged especially in their behalf. Officials of the 49th annual exposition said the first two days of the fair drew a total of 105,000 persons—65,000 on opening day Saturday and 35,000 under threatening skies Sunday.

The highlgt of Negro Day at the fair was the annual football game between Grambling college, Grambling, La., and Wiley college, Marshall, Texas, scheduled for 2:30 p. m. Monday.

Fair officials dedicated the day to Wiley and Grambling and also to Southern University, Bishop college, Tuskegee institute, Scotlandville, Webster parish training school, and Booker T. Washington high school of Shreveport.

'Legislators, Press Day'

The fair got off to a fast start Saturday with observance of Legislators Day and Press Day. Some 80 legislators members of both the Louisiana House and Senate, and approximately 60 newspapermen and women from throughout a tri-state area were extended courtesies of the fair association.

J. M. Crawford, Shreveport, showed two of the five grand champions in the standard breeds division of the adult poultry show at the fair. The local man entered the grand champion pen, an old pen white crested black Polish, and the grand champion pullet, a white crested black Polish. Judge John Wunderlich, St. Louis, Mo., picked the entry of Evans Steger, Metairie, La., as grand champion cock. The grand champion hen was entered by Fred Leiding, Gretna, La. The grand champion cockerel was shown by J. H. Ray, Magnolia, Ark.

1000 Are Entered

According to Clyde Ingram, Louisiana State university extension poultry specialist, who is acting as superintendent of the show, more than 1000 standard and bantam breed chickens are entered in the competition.

The entries are from Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Connecticut, Mississippi, California, South Carolina, and Florida.

The Ascension parish booth took first place in the agricultural extension service judging at the fair and the Fifth Ward high school of Avoyelles parish took first place among vocational agriculture exhibits.

There were 20 booths entered in each division.

Ascension parish was a repeat winner, having taken top honors at the 1953 fair. Second place winner in the extension service division was Avoyelles parish. Third place went to Plaquemines.

Colored Fair Nears Record Attendance

Daily World Atlanta, Ga

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — The Orangeburg County Colored Fair neared a six day record attendance at the close of Big Thursday when a record college and city school throng passed through the turnstiles. P. 1

The gay crowd jammed the midway of the B & H Amusement shows which brought to the fair this year many new and thrilling attractions.

Fairgoers on Thursday also milled through the general exhibit building and saw the fine bred hogs, cattle and poultry housed in the new livestock building. Sat. 10-9-54

Premium tags dangled from more than two hundred exhibits now on display at the Fair. Everywhere in the exhibit buildings was reflected an improved program for rural and community living.

Farmers from all parts of Orangeburg and nearby counties will hear agricultural leaders and experts on Friday which has been designated Farmers Day. A new high in interest and attendance is expected. The fair-sponsored 4-Hers who were responsible for the high quality exhibit of more than seventy five pure bred sows, and pigs are expected to receive high commendation from the farmers and breeders who will inspect their blue ribbon exhibits on Friday.

Fair officials said they were most happy over the fine showing of quality products at the fair this year and promise to step-up the program for another year.

On the final day, Saturday, all premiums will be paid and all exhibits will be released. On the midway every show, ride and concession will be going all day until midnight when tent poles will fall closing what promises to be the best fair in the history of the Orangeburg County Colored Fair Association.

FOUR-DAY NEGRO FAIR WILL OPEN THURSDAY

Annual Appeal

To Sit Will Be The 41st Annual Tri-State Exhibition

Press 10-3-54

Negroes from throughout the Mid-South will have their chance to show prized cattle, exhibit fine farm products, and participate in fair activities at the 41st annual Colored Tri-State Fair which opens at 9 Thursday morning. Memphis Tenn.

On hand for the opening ceremonies to launch the four-day event will be Blair T. Hunt, fair president and principal of Booker T. Washington High School. Music will be provided by the Melrose High band. P. 15

Opening day's activities will feature a baby show in the morning at the Woman's Building and a baking contest in the afternoon at the Agriculture Building. Thursday will be "Veterans, Rural Organizations and Arkansas Day." Boys from F-H clubs and NFA will participate in calf scrambles Friday and Saturday, along with judging of beef cattle in the Livestock Arena Friday. There will be a home economics exhibit every day at 2 p.m. in the Merchant's Building.

A midway with shows and rides will be a feature of the fair.

Admission will be 60 cents for adults and 25 cents for school children.

THURSDAY FIRST DAY FOR BIG NEGRO EVENT

Colored Tri-State Fair To Hold 41st Session

Commercial Appeal

PROGRAMS ARE OUTLINED

The 41st annual colored Tri-State Fair will open its gates at 9 Thursday morning for its 41st annual session. P. 12

The four-day fair will officially start with opening ceremonies presided over by Blair T. Hunt, fair president and principal of Booker T. Washington High School. The Melrose High band will provide music when the ribbon is cut at the main gate.

Programs Outlined

Thursday will be "Rural Organizations, Veterans and Arkansas Day," with a baby show in the Woman's Building in the morning and a baking contest in the afternoon in the Agriculture Building. Each day there will be three concerts by the five Memphis Negro high school bands, plus a "talent search" each night in the Woman's Building. The winner of the talent contest will have a three-day trip to New York.

Other attractions include "calf scampers" Friday and Saturday. Boys from 4-H Clubs and NFA will be allowed to keep the calves they catch in the event, in the Livestock Arena. There'll also be awards of pigs to outstanding 4-H Club and NEA boys and girls. Beef cattle judging will be held Friday in the Livestock Arena.

Treetoppers Held Over

The Treetoppers Show, a hit of the Mid-South Fair, will be held over, and there will be a midway. Crops and livestock will be on exhibit, and a home economics demonstration will be held every day at 2 p.m. in the Merchant Building.

Friday will be "Children's Education and Tennessee Day," with an auction of livestock as the feature. Saturday is "Merchants' Day," and Sunday will be "Memphis and Shelby County Day."

Admission will be 60 cents for adults and 25 cents for school children.

Negro Students Put Aside Books For Day At Fair

Commercial-Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Fri 10-8-54

All Negro pupils of Memphis and Shelby County will have a holiday from school today to join in the fun-filled activities of Children's Day at the Colored Tri State Fair at the Fairgrounds.

Huge crowds flocked to the 41st annual Fair's opening yesterday. An even greater throng is expected today. P. 17

Loads Of Entertainment

The high rides and shows today will be dedicated primarily to the entertainment of children, but there will be a series of main events for the entertainment and education of people of all ages.

Concerts by the bands of Hamilton High School and Booker T. Washington High School will be presented at 2 p.m. in the Merchants Building and at 4 p.m. in the Woman's Building. A food demonstration will be held in the Merchants Building at 4 as a part of the giant Home, Commercial and Trade Exposition.

At 7:30 tonight, the famous Talent Search begins in the Woman's Building with more than 100 amateur entertainers from all over the Mid-South participating. The young man or woman who goes through all the elimination contests to win the finals Sunday night will be awarded an expense-paid trip to New York.

Open Until Midnight

The Fair will be open from 9 a.m. until midnight.

The fun got under way yesterday morning after the snipping of a ribbon and addresses of welcome from Mayor Frank Tobey; Blair T. Hunt, president of the Fair; and R. J. Roddy, Fair manager.

First honors in the livestock competition were divided between contestants from Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Young Tony Moore of Hernando, Miss., won in both the light and heavy steer divisions of the Junior Beef Cattle Show.

In the yearling heifer class, T. R. Taylor of Leland, Miss., was winner. Tom Sanderlin of Stanton, Tenn., was victor in the senior swine show and Marie Gammon of Marion, Ark., won in the junior swine division.

Music for opening day was provided by the Manassas High School Band.

25 Claw Machines Banned As Unfair To Customers

Twenty-five claw machines were banned from the Tri-State Fair midway yesterday by police on grounds they failed to give the customer a fair chance of winning.

Police Chief J. C. Macdonald said the machines eliminated skill as well as any chances to win. He said similar coin-operated machines have been banned here for several years.

The 30-minute inspection tour of the midway at the Fairgrounds was made by Chief Macdonald, Asst. Chief U. T. Bartholomew, Detective Chief M. A. Hinds, Insp. Charles Young and Lt. O. Q. Johnson.

A minstrel show, which has not been set up, will be reviewed later, the chief said.